2017 MAY 11 AM 10: 39 **CERTIFICATION**

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Okatoma Water Assoc.	#1 g #a
Public Water St	upply Name
	S OWY DOAZ
List PWS ID #s for all Community W	·
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, pucustomers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procemail a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please constants.	. Depending on the population served by the public water
Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (2	Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
🛮 Advertisement in local paper (atta	ch copy of advertisement)
☐ On water bills (attach copy of bill))
☐ Email message (MUST Email the	message to the address below)
☐ Other	
Date(s) customers were informed: 4 /27 / 17,	4/26/17, 4/26/17
	er direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed:/_/	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH	a copy) Date Emailed: / /
☐ As a URL (Provide URL	
☐ As an attachment	
☐ As text within the body of the ema	iil message
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of	f published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: The Magee Courier, T Date Published: / / 4 27 17	he Snith County Reformer, The News Commercia 4124117 412617
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of location	
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site a	t the following address (<u>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</u>):
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consister water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health,	n methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the it with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	Date
Submission options (Selection of Selection options)	ct one method ONLY)
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
Jackson, MS 39215	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2017 APR 25 PM 2: 15 Okatoma Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022 April 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula, Miocene and Citronelle Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Okatoma Water Association have received a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 601.733.2363. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 1970 SCR 45, Mt. Olive, MS 39119.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

PWS ID #	0640009			TEST RESUI	LTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination

6. Radium 228	N	2012*	2.3	1.1 – 2.3	þ	Ci/L		0		5	Erosion of natura deposits
Inorganic (Conta	ıminant	8								
10. Barium	N	2016	.047	.027047	р	om		2			metal refineries;
16. Fluoride**	N	2013*	.61	.2661	þ	om		4	2	additive which	iral deposits; water promotes strong e from fertilizer and pries
17. Lead	N	2014/10	0	0	р	ob		0	AL=1	Corrosion of ho systems, erosion deposits	ousehold plumbing on of natural
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2016	5.88	2.42 5.88	р	om		10	10		tilizer use; leachin ks, sewage; erosio sits
Disinfectio	n By-	Product	:S 2	No Range	ppb		o I		60 I	By-Product of drin	nking water
01.11/0/0	'`	2010	-	110 Hange	PPO		ŭ			disinfection.	9
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	1.16	No Range	ppb		0		80	By-product of drir chlorination.	nking water
Chlorine	N	2016	1	.8 – 1.44	mg/l		0	MDI	₹L = 4	Water additive us microbes	ed to control

PWS ID#0	0640022	2		TEST RES	JLTS			
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects of # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	r Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic (Contam	inants						
10. Barium	N	2016	.022	.017022	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2016	.5	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2014/16	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2015	1.59	.39 – 1.59	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Or	-				.	T		
66. Ethylbenzene	N	2016	1.4	.57 – 1.4	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2016	.007	.0006007	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection	n By-P	roducts				·		
Chlorine	N	2016 1		70 – 1.57 mg	1/ I	0 MDF		/ater additive used to control

- * Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016
- ** Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 1.3 mg/l.

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #1 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 81%.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #2 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 91%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

**** Special Notice Concerning Nitrate Sample Results****

The nitrate samples for Okatoma Water Association #1 (PWSID MS 0640009) ranged from 2.42 ppm to 5.88 ppm during 2016. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short period s of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The Okatoma Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please Note: this report is being published in the local newspaper, copies will not be mailed unless requested.

2017 MAY 11 AM 10: 39

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE				
COUNTY	OF SIMPSON	N		
			e undersigned	
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2016 Arnuel Drinking Weber Quelity Rep Okatoma Weter Association, Inc. PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022

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pung tota contrary to First revealed will, is forbidden by the Second Commandment, its principles are all quoted in the New Testament. So, we see that althrough the New Testa-Commandment is not though the Second e where we plainly see not been set aside, nor stures. This is another scriptures "referred e the Old Testament cext this week in Kois 15:4. The "things ten aforetime." and in any sense irrelethe Old Testament

worship. The warning not Fourth Commandment is principles are all through to forsake the assembling not specifically quoted in Likewise, although the grounded in the Fourth the New Testament, its the New Testament. For the saints for corporate of ourselves together is manded to gather with example, in Hebrews 10:25 we are comit times. Although the condly, we do not find r everywhere, perpet-r (Matthew 5:17; Ro-!), and with it the cernial law, all the mora led in the Decalogue for us in New Testaical priesthood has changed (Hebrews ciples of the Old Testill binding upon all ent, briefly compre-

Under the Old Covenant it Covenant it is the first day ment Church should keep commands us to set aside 20:7; I Corinthians 16:1the week. Under the New The Apostolic precedents Commandment, which a specific day for public and corporate worship. of the week and is commonly called the Lord's and directives (e.g. Acts the Sabbath on the first was the seventh day of 3) that the New Testaday (Revelation 1:10). day of the week are Commandment is not t quoted anywhere in y, or any of the saints etended worship as d take liberty to bow ue benighted papists? erson who believes ospel would excuse ld ask our anti-Sabvew Testament, We ly because the Secsecond Commandng graven images ian friends if they atues or pretended ally quoted in the ires of Christ, or

keep it holy, for the Lord of the Sabbath said we world, He plainly said that another anti-Sabbatarian from the dead and the full Christ was here talking of the fall of Jerusalem in 70 argument. Let us remem-A.D., or of the end of the New Covenant, Whether Fourth Commandment. ber the Sabbath day and His disciples would con-And so we have refuted implementation of the ment would continue and it appears that on sied of cataclysmic eve that would come to pa 24:20 to "pray that yo flight be not in the wir day." For whatever rea the Fourth command ginning of Matthew 2 questions. As He prop sons He told them to p ferusalem be not on tl Sabbath Day, it is evid three questions at the Lord answered all thr He told them in Mattl neither on the Sabbat after His resurrection that our Lord foretold that their flight from tinue to observe the

We're proud that your drhiding water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have feamed through our monitorial and besting that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water 1S SAFE at these levels. commonly call this se Olivet Discourse." The tion of Matthew "The ciples asked our Lord

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Chlorine	z	2016	-	B-144	jou	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control inforcibes
PWS ID # 0640022	064902	a		TEST RESULTS	SULTS			
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10. Bertum	z	2016	220	2007 - 7102	ā.		2	2 Discharge of driffing vession; discharge from model refraction; broaden of resture deposits
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17. Lead	Z	2014/16	q	0	8		0 AL-15	12010701
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We are required to months your distang water for spoulic constituents on a monthly beats. Results of regular monthshaps are inclusion of which or not confind the water than a second to the confine the monthly projection of the confined sampling that watered on colloring projection than a refer to a natural systems completely in endiquentum, with the took the

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control with the "kragulation Constrainty Bunddation of Community Water Supparies," the OxforM WATER ASSOCIATION #1 is required to most centar insular pertuiting to flandedien of our wister sweet. The number of months in the previous celeration was within the optimal rate of 0.0743 prom was 7. The percentage of fluoride sample sealing were in the previous celeration was 1914.

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possie may be more vulnerable to contaminanta in citating water then the general population, immunocompromised persons persons with careful and careful and careful and careful and careful and careful and the careful and ca as who have undergone orgen transplants, people with HVMAIDS or of informative at take from infections. These people should seak active so guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection slightle from the Safe Dirikking Water Hotline 1,800,428,4791.

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2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report: Okatoma Water Association, Inc. PWS#: 0640009 & 0640022

April 2017

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

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		TEST RES	SULTS			
Date Nected	Level Detected	Range of Detect # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL		MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
ant	S .					
2"	2.3	1.1 - 2.3	pCI/L	. 0		5 Erosion of natural deposits
nts						
6 .	.047	.027047	ppm	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
3*) ;	.61	.2661	ppm ;	4		4 Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
4/18	0	., 0	ppb	0	AL=1	5 Corrosion of household plumbling systems, erosion of natural deposits
16	5,88	2.42 - 5.88	nom	10	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, arotto of natural deposits
ıcts	. 4 4	*	A salada		*****	and the same
П	2	No Range	ppb	0	60'	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
	1.18	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
	1	.8 - 1,44	mg/l	0 Mi	ORL = 4	Water additive used to control

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of Mississippi, County of Smith

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for SMITH COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper published in the Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the SMITH COUNTY REFORMER is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in § 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of

201	6 Annual Drinking	Water Report-
C	okatoma Water Ass	sociation, Inc.
has been m to-wit:	ade in said paper _	1 times consecutivel
On the	day of Apr	ril 20 <u>17</u>
On the	day of	20 <u>17</u>
On the	day of	20_17
On the	day of	2017
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2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report:
Okatoma Water Association, inc.
PWS#: 0840009 & 0640022
April 2017

fe're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water nd services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a sefe and dependable supply of drinking water. We ant you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We as committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula, Micosne and Citronelle quillers.

he source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking ster supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility sterminations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the katoma Water Association have received a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

you have any questions about the report of concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 601,733,2363. We want ur valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly achiectuled sestings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 1970 SCR 45, Mt. Olive, MS 39119.

/a routinety monitor for contaminants in your drinking weter according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the inking water contaminants that we delected during the period of January 1* to December 31*. 2016. In cases where monitoring sent required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves aturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radocative meterials and can bick up substances or contaminants from the presence almales of from human activity, microbial contaminants, such as whose aird becteris, that may come from sewage treatment plants, splic systems, agricultural investock operations, and widdlife, inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be returnely, courring or result from unbar atom-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or mining; pecticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agliculture, urban storm-water runoff, and scidential useer, organic chemicals, which can be returned to the contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial reconstructions are production, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems, radioactive contaminants, which can be subtrally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that its pwater is selfs to drink, EPA rescribes regulations that first it as amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, cluding bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to member that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've rovided the following definitions:

ction Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system ust follow:

teximum Contembant Level (MCL) - The "Meximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking ster. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

teximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no nown or expected text to health. MCLGe allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing widence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Askimum Residual Districtant Level Goal (MRDLG) — The level of a drinking water districtant below which there is no known or repected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of districtants to control microbial contaminants.

'arts per million (ppm) of Milligrems per liter (mg/t) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in 10,000.

rarts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in 10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS PWS ID # 0640009 Unit Measure -ment MCL Likely Source of Contamination MCLG Violation Y/N Contaminant Radioactive Contaminants 5 Erosion of natural deposits 8. Redium 228 N · 2012* 1.1-2.3 Inorganic Contaminants Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits .027 - .047 Eroeion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and eluminum factories 16. Fluoride** фрm 17. Lead daa Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural 19, Nitrate (as of retural deposits **Disinfection By-Products** 81, HAA5 No Range disinfection. By-product of drinking water chlorination. No Range 2016 trihaiomethane Water additive used to control 2018 8-144 movi

TEST RESULTS

PWS ID # 0640022

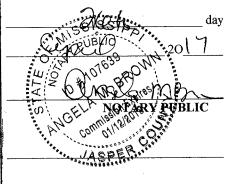
PROOF OF PUBLICATIO

The State of Mississippi, County of Smith

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the Notary Public in and for SMIT MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK o COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper prown of Raleigh, Smith County, in said S duly sworn, deposes and says that the SM REFORMER is a newspaper as defined ar § 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 that the publication of a notice, of which t copy, in the matter of

2016 Annual Drinking Water Repor Okatoma Water Association, Inc. has been made in said paper 1 times to-wit: 26 day of April 2017 On the 2017 day of On the 20 17 day of On the day of 2017 On the

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this



inorganic Contaminants .017 - .022 Discharge of drilling wester discharge from matal refine erosion of natural deposits 2016 10. Barlum 022 ppm No Renge 100 13. Chromium ppb 17, Leed 2014/16 ppb AL=15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) 1,59 .39 - 1.59 ppm Volatile Organic Contaminants Discharge from petroleum refineries 60. Ethylbenzene N . 2016 · 57 - 1.4 ppb

Disinfection By-Products Chlorine 2016

2016

Most recent sample, No sample required for 2016
 Fluoride level is routinely adjusted to the MS State Dept of Health's recommended level of 0.7 - 1.3 mg/l.

.007

9006 - 907

.70 -- 1.57

We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

Discharge from petrolaum factories, discharge from chemical factories

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. We did complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no cofform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water; testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe but the properties of the prop

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #1 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 61%.

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the OKATOMA WATER ASSOCIATION #2 is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 7. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 91%.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health site, More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.428.4701.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cencer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek divice about dinking, weter from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means is beseen the risk of infection by cryptosportdium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe-Drinking Water Hottine 1.800.426.4781.

***** Special Notice Concerning Nitrate Sample Results****

The nitrate samples for Okatoma Weter Association #1 (PWSID MS 0640009) ranged from 2.42 ppm to 5.88 ppm during 2016. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue belay syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short period s of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

The Okstoma Water Association, Inc. works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Please Note: this report is being published in the local newspaper, copies will not be mailed unless requested.



a thunder storm sc en it was raining l еу еуеп змата с , at of four got pois played in the woo a awam, played bar IN BO TO LOWAII

IN THE CASE OF Proof RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

2017 MAY 11 AM 10: 39

Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COVINGTON COUNTY

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned authority, in and for said County and State, **Analyn Arrington Goff**, Publisher of **THE NEWS-COMMERCIAL**, a newspaper published in Collins, said County, who being duly sworn, says the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was made in said paper on the hereinafter dates, as follows, to-wit:

Vol115	_ No42	_ DatedApril 26, 2017
Vol	_ No	_ Dated
Vol	_ No	_ Dated
Vol	_ No	_ Dated
and	yn arw	ngton My Publisher
Sworn to and subs	cribed before me,	this the <u>26th</u> day of
April		, 2017,
Jan	es Uni	
		OF MISSISSING TOP SERVER TO THE REPORT OF MISSISSING TOP SERVER TO THE REPORT OF THE PERSON OF THE P
Printer's Fee	\$	→ D# 72260 T
Proof of Publication	n \$3.00	
TOTAL	\$	40.

City of Cellins phys ID # 0166602 April 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to before you about the quality water and derivines we deliber to you keep day. One constant geal a feet, you wish a safe and depondable supply of challing water. We want you to indesignate the efforts we make to commanly improve the water treatment process and protest our water resource. We are committed to meaning the quality of your water resource. We are committed to meaning the quality of your water our water our water source consists of four wells that draw from the Catabouta Formation & the Milocene Section Aquirers.

A some; water assessment has been completed for the water signify to determine the overall associability of its detailing source to identify priorated sources of contamination. The water supply for the City of Collins tearly of moderate associability ranking to constantiation.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water mores all federal and mate requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water stillty, please contact Bob Shoemake is 601 - 517-6076. We want our watered customers to be informed about their water stillty. If you want to loant increase attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They see field on the 1 * 2-3" Tuesdays of each month at Collins City Hall at 600 p.m.

The City of Collins routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January is in Docamber 31⁴, 2016. As ware travels over the find or inderground, if can pick up substances or constitutions such as microbes, independent end organic characters, and reduces. All drinking water, including bouled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember than the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a legistic risk.

in this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you ruight not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitious:

Aning Level - the concentration of a conteminent which, if exceeded, riggers treatment or other esquittenance which a value system must follow:

Treatment Technique ($\Gamma\Gamma_1$). A treatment technique is a required probase installed to reduce the level of a consumment to druking water.

Meximum Contaminant Level . The "Meximum Allower" (MCL) is the highest level of a consuminant that it subsects in drinking waters. MCLs are set as close to the MCLCs as fassible using the best evaluate restment

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there as no known or expected task to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

				TEST RESULTS	SULTS			
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14. Coppler	×	1/1/12/6	6.0	Ĭģ.	. Dans	. 5	K(=IX	Cornelium of hospethold plumbing grassme, accelons of natural depositus; leading from wood personaliums
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per 23	2	1//12.0	2	None		ġ	St-TV	Compains of household plumbing 5, sema, occion of national deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products	⊓is & Di	sinfectan	By-Pn	xiucis				
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SVVH	N	2014*	90	No Range	75	•	, 8	epitylanical

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies", the City of Collins, PWS DM-0160001. Is required to report certain irsults permitting to fluoridation of one water system. The number of months in his pervious calcular year in which the swenge fluoride sample requile were within the optimal range of 6.7–1.7 prim was 10. The percentage of fluoride handles collected in the previous calcular year that was within the optimal stage of 6.7–1.3 prim was 6.0 ms.

Additional Information for Land
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious leadth grothems, especially the program exputers and shiders. Lead in draining water is primarily from materials and component secsoward with service lives and home planting. We City of Colling is responsible for providing light quality, chinching water, but amnot control how writery of materials used in planting and components. When your water has been stilling for several loans, you have writer the potential declared so planting gour ap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before the form, you may wast between your water for the distingtion of the distinction of the distinc

All sources of drighting water any subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or paint made. These substances can be inforobes, inorgatio or organic substances that include its the includers of the inforobes, inorganic or organic substances and instances. All inforobes, water, inspiration of the proposal is bounded by the contamination of the water polyers a beath risk, Mose contamination. The processe of contamination does not increasely be represented to the water polers a beath risk, Mose contamination.

and remarkal health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental