

2017 MAY 11 AM 10:39

# CERTIFICATION

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Okatoma Water Assoc. #1 & #2  
Public Water Supply Name

MS0640009 & MS0640022  
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Community public water system to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach 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

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used \_\_\_\_\_

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 email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: The Magee Courier, The Smith County Reformer, The News Commercial  
Date Published: 4/27/17 4/26/17 4/26/17

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):  
\_\_\_\_\_

### CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

[Signature] President  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

5.8.17  
Date

### Submission options (Select one method ONLY)

**Mail:** (U.S. Postal Service)  
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply  
P.O. Box 1700  
Jackson, MS 39215

**Fax:** (601) 576 - 7800

**Email:** [water.reports@msdh.ms.gov](mailto:water.reports@msdh.ms.gov)

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

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 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 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 RESULTS						
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

### Radioactive Contaminants

6. Radium 228	N	2012*	2.3	1.1 – 2.3	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
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### Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2016	.047	.027 - .047	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride**	N	2013*	.61	.26- .61	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
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	2016	5.88	2.42 – 5.88	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2016	2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2016	1.16	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1	.8 – 1.44	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

### PWS ID # 0640022

### TEST RESULTS

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
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### Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2016	.022	.017 - .022	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 Organic Contaminants

66. Ethylbenzene	N	2016	1.4	.57 – 1.4	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2016	.007	.0006 - .007	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

### Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2016	1	.70 – 1.57	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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*\* 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 periods 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.

# PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI  
COUNTY OF SIMPSON

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned Notary Public, in and for the County and State aforesaid

Shelley Fairchild

who being by me duly sworn states on oath, that she is Legal Clerk of The Magee Courier a newspaper published in the City of Magee, State and County aforesaid, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said paper 1 times, as follows:

In Vol. 118 No. 43 Date 27 day of Apr 2017.

In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017.

In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017.

In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017.

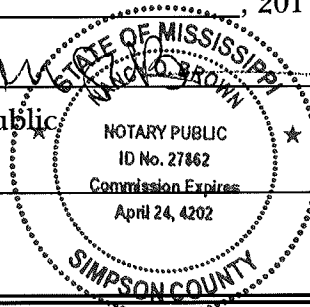
In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017.

In Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2nd day of May, 2017.

Paul  
Notary Public



My Commission Expires: \_\_\_\_\_

No. words \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_ cts. Total \$ 436.25

Proof of Publication : \$ 3.00

Total Cost: \$ 439.25

# Another Antisabbatarian Argument refuted



THE NARROW WAY  
Thomas Ray Floyd

Whatever things written aforetime, that we through grace and comfort of scriptures might have abundance of, (Romans 15:4). We have heard of some Sabbatarians who taught that we are under obligation to obey the Fourth Commandment because it is not abrogated in the New Testament. This is such a weak flimsy excuse for not embracing the Sabbath to keep it holy that it is almost tempting to we of a few who have the claim who are otherwise sound in the their personal piety. So their sakes, and for the sake of the Church in general, and for the good of the saints, we feel impelled to refute this argument. And as I say, it is a weak and flimsy argument that it is easily

grounded in the principles of the Fourth Commandment, which to repeat, commands us to designate one day out of seven as a holy rest unto the Lord and to have the whole day dedicated to worship, fellowship, and works of piety, mercy, and necessity. Furthermore, the positive command of the Fourth Commandment to work diligently six days a week is repeated in the New Testament several times (e.g. Colossians 3:23; 1 Thessalonians 4:11; 11 Thessalonians 3:10). The biblical work ethic is grounded in the Fourth Commandment (and the eighth) and is taught all through the New Testament.

But besides all this, we may show conclusively that the Lord of the Sabbath (Matthew 12:8) did in fact teach His disciples things which He has Himself commanded. (Matthew 28:19-20) is definitely continue as long as the world would stand.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Ozark Mountain 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 of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe, reliable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to control our water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water sources are from wells drawing from the Catochou, Milcane and Citronelle Aquifers.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall acceptability of its drinking water supply to identified potential sources of contamination. A detailed report is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Ozark Mountain 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 601-733-2383. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to receive a copy of this report, please call us at our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 1975 S.O. Rd., Mt. Olive, MS 39116.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the contaminants that we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. In cases where monitoring was not required in 2016, this table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or through underground naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up other contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activity, microbial contamination, and pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and other agricultural chemicals, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or from human activity. Industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or other activities, such as hydraulic fracturing, can also contribute to the presence of various contaminants in drinking water. These contaminants include, but are not limited to, lead, copper, iron, manganese, nitrate, nitrite, and other metals; organic chemicals, such as pesticides, herbicides, insecticides, and other agricultural chemicals; and petroleum products, and can also come from gas stations, refineries, and other industrial activities. EPA has established maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) for many of these contaminants in drinking water. EPA's drinking water regulations are designed to protect public health. It is important to understand 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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Contaminant	Violations Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	TEST RESULTS		MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
				Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/MCLG	Unit Measure (if not ppm)			
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
5. Radium-226	N	2017	2.3	1.1 - 2.3	ppb	0	0	6   Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10. Boron	N	2016	.047	.027 - .047	ppm	2	2	2   Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits, well
16. Fluoride**	N	2013*	.91	.26 - .91	ppm	4	4	4   Erosion of natural deposits, well additive which promotes strong health, discharge from fertilizer and
17. Lead	N	2014/15	0	0	ppb	0	0	0   AL-15 Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits





2017 MAY 11 AM 10:39

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

2016 Annual Drinking Water Report-

Okatoma Water Association, Inc.

has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to-wit:

On the 26 day of April 2017

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017

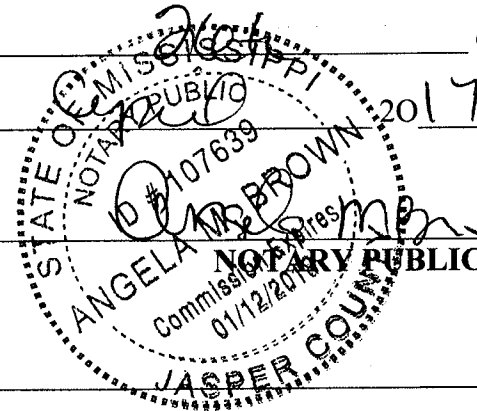
On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 20 17

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 2017

*Felicia Earnest*  
 OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this the

\_\_\_\_\_ day of



\_\_\_\_\_ Words

\_\_\_\_\_ Cost

This year's Annual Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We rely on the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula, Miocene and Citronelle

has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to various sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility was determined is furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the report received a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

For more information concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 601.733.2363. We want to help you understand about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled water utility seminars on Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 1970 SCR 45, Mt. Olive, MS 39119.

Contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the contaminants we detected during the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. In cases where monitoring data is not available, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves various substances and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or from industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or other activities; organic chemicals, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and other activities; and synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes, and can also come from gas stations and septic systems; radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or from oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA has set the maximum amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water should be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to know what contaminants are in your water and what they may do. The table does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Some terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've

provided a list of some of the contaminants which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system

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

**MCLG** - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected adverse effects. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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**ppm** - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in a dollar.

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TEST RESULTS

Date Detected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Contaminants

12*	2.3	1.1 - 2.3	ppb/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
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Contaminants

16	.047	.027 - .047	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
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13*	.61	.26 - .61	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
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14/16	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
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18	5.68	2.42 - 5.68	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
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Contaminants

2	No Range	ppb	0	60	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
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1.19	No Range	ppb	0	80	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
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1	3 - 1.44	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
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TEST RESULTS



2017 MAY 11 AM 10:30

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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 isn'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 fracking; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential use; 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.

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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.

Table with columns: Contaminant, Violation Y/N, Date Collected, Level Detected, Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL, Unit Measurement, MCLG, MCL, Likely Source of Contamination. Includes sections for Radioactive Contaminants, Inorganic Contaminants, and Disinfection By-Products.

PWS ID # 0640022 TEST RESULTS

The State of Mississippi, County of Smith

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the Notary Public in and for SMIT. MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of COUNTY REFORMER, a newspaper of Town of Raleigh, Smith County, in said S duly sworn, deposes and says that the SM REFORMER is a newspaper as defined at § 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 Repo
Okatoma Water Association, Inc.

has been made in said paper 1 times to-wit:

On the 26 day of April 2017

On the day of 2017

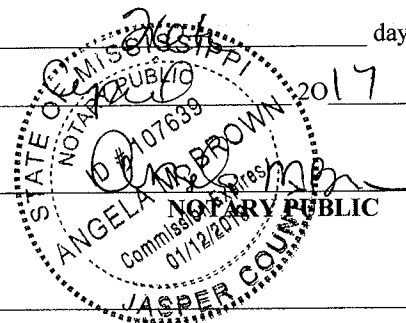
On the day of 2017

On the day of 2017

Felicia Earnest
OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me, this

day



**Inorganic Contaminants**

10. Barium	N	2016	.022	.017 - .022	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	1.58	.39 - 1.59	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**Volatile Organic Contaminants**

66. Ethylbenzene	N	2016	1.4	.57 - 1.4	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2016	.007	.0006 - .007	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

**Disinfection By-Products**

Chlorine	N	2016	1	.70 - 1.57	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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\* 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 601.576.7562 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 1.800.426.4701.

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 1.800.426.4701.

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

The nitrate samples for Okatoma Water Association #1 (PWSID MS 0840009) 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 periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should seek 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.

IN THE CASE OF

Filed Proof 20



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# 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:

Vol. 115 No. 42 Dated April 26, 2017

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Vol. \_\_\_\_\_ No. \_\_\_\_\_ Dated \_\_\_\_\_

*Analyn Arrington Goff* Publisher

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this the 26th day of

April, 2017,

*James Arrington Goff* Notary Public

Printer's Fee	\$	<u>276.38</u>
Proof of Publication	\$	<u>3.00</u>
<b>TOTAL</b>	\$	<u>279.38</u>



We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our overall goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the different ways we make sure the quality of the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. Our water source consists of two wells that draw from the Carbonate Formation & the Miocene Sand Aquifers.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of the drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for the City of Collier received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bob Shoemaker at 601-517-4076. 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 1<sup>st</sup> & 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesdays of each month at Collier City Hall at 6:00 pm.

The City of Collier routinely requires for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of your water for the period of January 1st to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016. As water travels over the land of underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as nitrates, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants does not necessarily pose 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - a treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Maximum Contaminant Level** - 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** - 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.

**TEST RESULTS**

Contaminant	Variable	Unit	Lead	Range of Values	Use	MCLG	MCL	Lead Source/Contaminant
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
2-Alpha	N	2016	0.2	No Range	PCDI	0	15	Presence of natural deposits
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
10 Boron	N	2016	0.11	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling water into aquifers
13 Calcium	N	2016	6.4	No Range	ppm	100	100	Discharge from acid and gas wells; natural deposits
14 Copper	N	1/1/16 to 12/31/16	0.3	No Range	ppm	1.3	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing pipes; natural deposits
16 Fluoride	N	2016	1.00	No Range	ppm	4	4	Discharge of natural deposits; natural deposits
17 Lead	N	3/1/12 to 12/31/16	2	No Range	ppm	0	1.5	Discharge of natural deposits; natural deposits
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
Chlorine (Cl <sub>2</sub> )	N	1/1/16 to 12/31/16	1.10	0.40 to 1.95	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Trihalomethanes (THMs)	N	2016	12.03	No Range	ppb	0	80	Disinfection of drinking water
Halooxymethanes (HOMs)	N	2016	9.0	No Range	ppb	0	40	Disinfection of drinking water

To comply with the "Regulation Concerning Protection of Community Water Supplies," the City of Collier, PWS ID# 0166802, is required to report certain results pertaining to the quality of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which the average lead test results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 10. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 83%.

**Additional Information for Lead**  
 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 equipment associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Collier is responsible for providing high quality drinking water. But cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. After 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 your water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can also minimize exposure by using bottled water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can also minimize exposure by using bottled water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you can also minimize exposure by using bottled water for drinking or cooking.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be inorganic, 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 (EPA) at 1-800-426-8020 or visiting the website at www.epa.gov.