

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

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

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 Measurement	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 teacher 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.

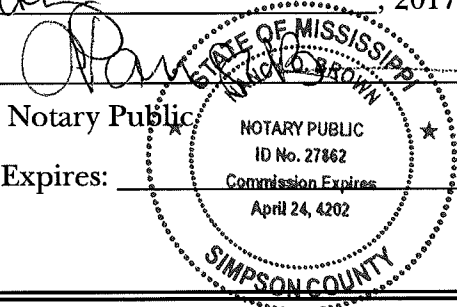
In Vol. _____ No. _____ Date _____ day of _____ 2017.

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.



My Commission Expires: _____

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

Proof of Publication : \$ 3.00

Total Cost: \$ 439.25

Text this week in KO- is 1:5-4. The "things ten aforetime," and scriptures "referred to the Old Testament... This is another e where we plainly see the Old Testament not been set aside, nor in any sense irrele- t for us in New Testa- t times. Although the tical priesthood has 1 changed (Hebrews 2), and with it the cer- nial law; all the moral ciples of the Old Test- ent, briefly compre- d in the Decalogue t still binding upon all everywhere, perpet- y (Matthew 5:17; Ro- us 3:31).

condly, we do not find second Command- it quoted anywhere in New Testament. We ld ask our anti-Sab- rian friends if they ld take liberty to bow atures or pretended ives of Christ, or y, or any of the saints etended worship as e benighted papists? erson who believes ospel would excuse ing graven images ily because the Sec- Commandment is not ally quoted in the

ping voluntarily will revealed will, is forbidden by the Second Command- ment. So, we see that al- though the Second Commandment is not quoted in the New Testa- ment, its principles are all through the New Testa- ment.

Likewise, although the Fourth Commandment is not specifically quoted in the New Testament, its principles are all through the New Testament. For example, in Hebrews 10:25 we are com- manded to gather with the saints for corporate worship. The warning not to forsake the assembling of ourselves together is grounded in the Fourth Commandment, which commands us to set aside a specific day for public and corporate worship. Under the Old Covenant it was the seventh day of the week. Under the New Covenant it is the first day of the week and is com- monly called the Lord's day (Revelation 1:10). The Apostolic precedents and directives (e.g. Acts 20:7; 1 Corinthians 16:1-3) that the New Testa- ment Church should keep the Sabbath on the first day of the week are

commonly call this sec- tion of Matthew "The Olivet Discourse." The disciples asked our Lord three questions at the be- ginning of Matthew 24, and it appears that our Lord answered all three questions. As He prophe- sied of cataclysmic events that would come to pass, He told them in Matthew 24-20 to "pray that your flight be not in the winter, neither on the Sabbath day." For whatever rea- sons He told them to pray that their flight from Jerusalem be not on the Sabbath Day, it is evident that our Lord foretold that the Fourth command- ment would continue after His resurrection from the dead and the full implementation of the New Covenant. Whether Christ was here talking of the fall of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., or of the end of the world, He plainly said that His disciples would con- tinue to observe the Fourth Commandment. And so we have refuted another anti-Sabbatarian argument. Let us remem- ber the Sabbath day and keep it holy, for the Lord of the Sabbath said we should.

commonly call this section of Matthew "The Olivet Discourse." The disciples asked our Lord three questions at the beginning of Matthew 24, and it appears that our Lord answered all three questions. As He prophesied of cataclysmic events that would come to pass, He told them in Matthew 24-20 to "pray that your flight be not in the winter, neither on the Sabbath day." For whatever reasons He told them to pray that their flight from Jerusalem be not on the Sabbath Day, it is evident that our Lord foretold that the Fourth commandment would continue after His resurrection from the dead and the full implementation of the New Covenant. Whether Christ was here talking of the fall of Jerusalem in 70 A.D., or of the end of the world, He plainly said that His disciples would continue to observe the Fourth Commandment. And so we have refuted another anti-Sabbatarian argument. Let us remember the Sabbath day and keep it holy, for the Lord of the Sabbath said we should.

Simpsoncounty.ms

Contaminant	Volume (gallons)	Date Collected	Lead Discharge (mg/L)	Total Hardness (mg/L)	TEST RESULTS		MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
					No. Range	Prob			
32. TTHM (Total Trihalomethane)	N	2016	1.18	0	0	60	0	MORL = 4	Disinfection by-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2016	1	0	0	0	0	MORL = 4	Water additive used to control microbe

Contaminant	Volume (gallons)	Date Collected	Lead Discharge (mg/L)	Total Hardness (mg/L)	TEST RESULTS		MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
					No. Range	Prob			
10. Barium	N	2016	0.22	017-022	0	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste from mud refracture location of natural deposits
15. Chromium	N	2016	0	No Range	0	100	100	100	Discharge of drilling waste from mud refracture location of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2014/19	0	0	0	0	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, erosion of natural
18. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2015	1.59	59-159	0	10	10	10	Runoff from herbicide use, leaching from waste sites, average erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Volume (gallons)	Date Collected	Lead Discharge (mg/L)	Total Hardness (mg/L)	TEST RESULTS		MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
					No. Range	Prob			
66. Benzene	N	2016	1.4	0.7-1.4	0	700	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refinery, discharge from chemical refinery
70. Xylenes	N	2016	0.07	0.008-0.007	0	10	10	10	Discharge from petroleum refinery, discharge from chemical refinery

Contaminant	Volume (gallons)	Date Collected	Lead Discharge (mg/L)	Total Hardness (mg/L)	TEST RESULTS		MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
					No. Range	Prob			
Disinfection By-Products (Chlorine)	N	2016	1	70-137	High	0	0	MORL = 4	Water additive used to control microbe

Volatile Organic Contaminants

66. Benzene N 2016 1.4 0.7-1.4 0 700 700 700 Discharge from petroleum refinery, discharge from chemical refinery

70. Xylenes N 2016 0.07 0.008-0.007 0 10 10 10 Discharge from petroleum refinery, discharge from chemical refinery

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine: N 2016 1 70-137 High 0 0 MORL = 4 Water additive used to control microbe

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016

**Federal Lead is routinely achieved for the US State Dept. of Health's recommended level of 0.7-1.3 mg/L

We are 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 agencies of any testing 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 made of lead-free materials. To reduce lead in your drinking water, you can flush your tap for 30 seconds before you use it. 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 Act. For more information, contact the U.S. Department of Health Public Health Laboratory Office lead testing. Please contact 801.576.7562 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 monitor fluoride levels in its water supply. The average fluoride concentration in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were 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 monitor fluoride levels in its water supply. The average fluoride concentration in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were 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 minerals, 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 deficiencies, and young children are particularly vulnerable. EPA/CDC guidelines on tap water are intended to protect the general public. EPA/CDC guidelines on tap water are intended to protect the general public. EPA/CDC guidelines on tap water are intended to protect the general public.

The nitrate sample for Oklahoma Water Association #1 (PWSID MS060009) ranged from 2-42 ppm to 6.89 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 suddenly 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 Oklahoma 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 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

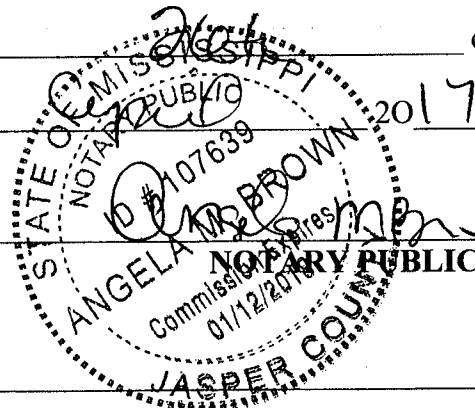
On the _____ day of _____ 20 17

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 you receive every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We make it our goal to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to the quality of your water. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Catahoula, Miocene and Citronelle aquifers.

A report 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 were ranked from a lower to higher susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 801.733.2363. We want to hear from you about your water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled public meetings on Tuesday of the month at 7:00 PM at 1970 SCR 45, Mt. Olive, MS 39119.

This table below lists all of the contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table lists all of the contaminants detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 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 various sources. These include: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, 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 can be by-products of industrial processes, or from oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA has set maximum contaminant levels (MCL) for 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 that the presence of some constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Some of the terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided a list of definitions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant which a water system is allowed to have in its drinking water. MCLs are set by EPA and are based on the health effects of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLGs are based on health effects and are set at a level that is as low as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Goal (MCLG) - The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected adverse health effects. 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 disinfectants are 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 adverse health effects. The use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants is essential to ensure the safety of drinking water.

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

Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in two billion dollars.

TEST RESULTS						
Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/AQL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Microbial Contaminants						
12/16	2.3	1.1 - 2.3	ppb/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants						
16	.047	.027 - .047	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13/16	.61	.26 - .61	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
14/16	0	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
16	5.68	2.42 - 5.68	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Organic Contaminants						
	2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
	1.16	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
	1	.8 - 1.44	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

TEST RESULTS

2017 MAY 11 AM 10:30

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 Cataboula, 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 the report or concerning your water utility, please contact Michael Speed at 801.733.2363. 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. The 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 smelting; 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 has set 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/AQL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants								
6. Radium 226	N	2012*	2.3	1.1 - 2.3	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
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	6.88	2.42 - 6.88	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAAS	N	2016	2	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	2016	1.18	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						
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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

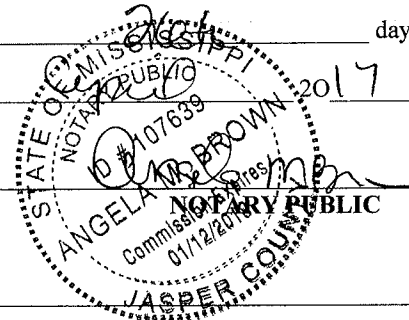
On the _____ day of _____ 2017

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	2018	.022	.017 - .022	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2018	.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

Volatle Organic Contaminants

66. Ethylbenzene	N	2018	1.4	.57 - 1.4	ppb	700	700	Discharge from petroleum refineries
76. Xylenes	N	2018	.007	.0006 - .007	ppb	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2018	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 801.576.7582 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 2018. 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.

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>
TOTAL	\$	<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 mission is to provide you with 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 consists of four wells that draw from the Dakota Formation & the Moccasin Sandstone Aquifers.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for the City of Collins 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 quality, please contact Bob Stoenack at 601-517-0076. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regular schoolboard meetings. They are held on Dec 7th & 9th Tuesdays of each month at Collins City Hall at 6:00 p.m.

The City of Collins routinely monitors for contaminants in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. As water travels over the land or under ground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as minerals, 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 required process designed 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 "Clear" (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	YTD Compliance	New Compliance	Lead Compliance	Range of Compliance MCL/MCLG	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Lead System Compliance
Radioactive Contaminants:								
238 Uranium	N	2014*	0.05	No Range	PCU/l	0	15	Exceeds all stated criteria
Inorganic Contaminants:								
10. Boron	N	2014*	0.11	No Range	ppm	2	1	Exceeds all stated criteria
13. Chlorine	N	2014*	0.54	No Range	ppm	1.00	1.00	Exceeds all stated criteria
14. Copper	N	1/12/16	0.3	No Range	ppm	1.3	1.3	Exceeds all stated criteria
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	1.00	No Range	ppm	4	4	Exceeds all stated criteria
17. Lead	N	1/12/16	2	No Range	ppb	1.5	1.5	Exceeds all stated criteria
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products:								
Chlorine Residual	N	1/1/16 to 12/31/16	1.40	0.60 to 1.90	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
75. THM4	N	2014*	12.03	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Lead in Lead Service Lines	N	2014*	9.0	No Range	ppb	0	96	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*Not every sample meets compliance

To comply with the "Regulation Concerning Identification of Community Water Supplier", the City of Collins PWS ID#0166002, is required to report certain results pertaining to fluctuations of our water quality. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which the average (hard) percent results were within the original 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 0.7-1.2 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 components associated with the use of lead and brass plumbing. The City of Collins is responsible for providing high quality drinking water. Part of that effort is the use of various 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 filter your water using a certified water filter for lead reduction. For more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure, visit the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency website at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>. The Minnesota Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$18 per sample. Please contact 651-576-5522 if you wish to have your water tested.

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 on drinking water quality and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental