

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Oak Grove Water Association
PWS ID: 0340011
May 2024

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality 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.

Source of Water

Our water comes from three (3) deep wells that draw water from the Catahoula Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify 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 Oak Grove Water Association have received lower to moderate rankings in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

Contact Information

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Teresa Robertson at 601-477-9266. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings on the second Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at the Oak Grove Water Association well site.

Period Covered by Report

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The report is based on results of our monitoring period of January 1 to December 31, 2023. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2023, the table reflects the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting 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; and 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 the table below you will find many **Terms and Abbreviations** with which you might not be familiar. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

MCL: *Maximum Contaminant Level* - 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.

MCLG: *Maximum Contaminant Level Goal* - 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.

MRDLG: *Maximum Residual Disinfection Level* - The highest level of a drinking water disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control microbial contaminants.

ppm: *parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)* - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

ppb: *parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)* - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminants	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2022*	.0069	0	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper - action level at consumer taps	N	2023	0.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
16. Fluoride	N	2022*	.252	0	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead - action level at consumer taps	N	2023	.001	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Unregulated Contaminants								
Sodium	N	2022*	56.5	47000—51000	ppm	20	0	Road salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners, and Sewage Effluents
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2023	8.97	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	2023	18.8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2023	1.60	.91—1.87	MG/L	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

*Most recent sample. No sample required for 2023.

The Oak Grove Water Association does not add fluoride to our drinking water.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. 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. 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 MSDH Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601-576-7582 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 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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-486-4791.

The Oak Grove Water Association 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.

Notice: This report will not be mailed to each customer; this publication is your copy of this report (published in the *Laurel Leader Call*).

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