

Radioactive Contaminants									
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2019*	.78 1.2	.74 – .78 .72 – 1.2	pCi/L	0		5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0509	.0335 - .0509	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2017/19*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2021	6.63	2.9 – 6.63	ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	16000	9500 - 16000	ppb	0	0		Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products									
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2021	2.64	No Range	ppb	0		80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2021	1	.6 – 1.8	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
Radioactive Contaminants									
5. Gross Alpha	N	2018*	2.1	No Range	pCi/L	0		15	Erosion of natural deposits
6. Radium 226 Radium 228	N	2018*	.24 0	No Range	pCi/L	0		5	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants									
10. Barium	N	2021	.0129	.0098 - .0129	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2021	3.6	No Range	ppb	100	100		Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2017/19*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2021	.273	.234 - .273	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2017/19*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	2021	3.99	1.73 – 3.99	ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2021	.0319	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
76. Xylenes	N	2021	.001	.0005 - .001	ppm	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2021	1	.7 – 2.1	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2021.

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 contaminants 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.

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 2.9 ppm to 6.63 ppm during 2021. Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk. Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome. The major sources are runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

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: copies will not be mailed unless requested.