

2017 JUN 26 AM 8:55

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Louin Water System

Public Water Supply Name

0310007

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: ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____ , ____ / ____ / ____

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: Jasper County News

Date Published: 06 / 14 / 17

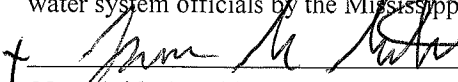
CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

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


Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/22/17
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!

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of Mississippi,
County of Jasper

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for JASPER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI the OFFICE CLERK of the JASPER COUNTY NEWS, a newspaper published in the City of Bay Springs, Jasper County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that the JASPER COUNTY NEWS 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 Quality Report-
Louin Water System

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

- On the 14 day of June 20 17
- On the day of 20 17
- On the day of 20 17
- On the day of 20 17

Felicia Earnest

OFFICE CLERK

SWORN to and subscribed before me,

Notary Seal for JASPER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, ANGELA M. BROWN, Commission Expires 01/28/18, day of ID # 407639, this the 14th day of June 2017.

Words _____
Cost _____

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Louin Water System
PWS#: 0310007
June 2017

Quality Water Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

For our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water system and its availability for viewing upon request. The wells for the other susceptibility rankings to contamination.

Calling your water utility, please contact Jason Martin at 601.764.7494. We want our utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled 6:00 PM at the Town Hall.

Drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves diatomic materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of plants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. All drinking water, expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. It's important it does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Some you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system program Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water using the best available treatment technology.

Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no a margin of safety.

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the level of a disinfectant below which there is no known or benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

- one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in a part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in

TEST RESULTS

Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure-ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2.2-2.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
0026 - 0029	ppm	2	2	Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

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 two wells drawing from the Sparta Sand 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 Louin Water System have received moderate to higher susceptibility rankings to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Jason Martin at 501.764.7494. 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 first Tuesday monthly at 6:00 PM at the Town Hall.

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 were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2016, the table reflects the most recent results. A water filter travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals 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; radionuclide 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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 MCLs 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 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.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Collected Date	Level Detected	Range of Detects Exceeding or # of Samples	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Contaminants

10. Barium	N	2015*	.0029	.0026 - .0029	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2015*	2.8	2.2 - 2.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2012/14*	.3	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2012/14*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

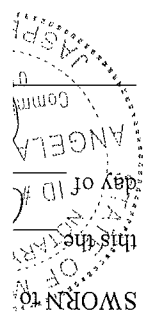
Disinfection By-Products

Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	1 - 1.6	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
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* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.
 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 contaminants 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. 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



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TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Detect Level	Range of Detects Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
10. Barium	N	2015	.0029	.0026 - .0029	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes;
13. Chromium	N	2015	2.8	2.2 - 2.8	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills;
14. Copper	N	2012/14	.3		ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
17. Lead	N	2012/14	1		ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection By-Products								
Chlorine	N	2016	1.1	8 - 1.6	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

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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 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.

The Louisa Water System 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.

CD1417

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 this the
 day of ID #
 ANGELA
 COMMISSIONER
 JASPER

Felicia

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Louin Water System
 PWS#: 0310007
 June 2017

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The Louin Water System 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.