

Proof of Publication

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
FRANKLIN COUNTY

COPY OF NOTICE

Attached

Before me, the undersigned authority in and for the County and State aforesaid, this day personally appeared

Marsha R. Webb

who being duly sworn, states on oath that he is the Publisher of the Franklin Advocate, a weekly newspaper published in the town of Meadville, Franklin County, Mississippi, with the general circulation in said County, and that the publication of the notice, a copy of which is hereto attached, has been made in said newspaper 1 times at weekly intervals in the regular entire issue of said newspaper for the consecutive numbers and dates thereof hereinafter named to-wit:

Vol. 130 No. 30 on the 27 day of July 20 17
Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 20____
Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 20____
Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 20____
Vol. _____ No. _____ on the _____ day of _____ 20____

Affiant further states on oath that the said newspaper has been established for twelve months next prior the first publication of said notice.

Marsha R. Webb

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 3 day of August 2017.

Regan U Barksdale

Notary Public

(SEAL)



2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Buick
Phone: 601-324-3300
May 2017

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and help you to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how to identify potential sources of contamination is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Buick have received a lower readability rating to contamination.

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the spatial variability of its drinking water quality to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how to identify potential sources of contamination is available for viewing upon request. The wells for the Town of Buick have received a lower readability rating to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water quality, please contact us at 601.324.3300. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Buick Town Hall.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This includes testing for 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 needed in 2016, the data reflects the most recent results. As water flows 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 activities. In some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities. In some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities. In some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants from the presence of animals or from human activities.

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 detection of a contaminant which, if excessive, 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 at 100% of the MCLG or are feasible using the best available 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 no known or expected risk to health at this level. The purpose of this level is to protect the taste and odor of drinking water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The goal is a disinfectant level in drinking water that is not known to be associated with any adverse health effects. The purpose of this level is to protect the taste and odor of drinking water.

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 (µg/L) - 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 | Date Collected | Level Detected | Range of Levels or Reporting Method | MRDL | MCL | MCLG | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Boron | N | 2016* | 0.177 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of mining wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Cadmium | N | 2016* | 0 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and ship hulls; erosion of natural deposits |
| 14. Lead | N | 2016** | 2 | 0 | ppb | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 15. Lead | N | 2016** | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=10 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| 16. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2016 | 20 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizers; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits |
| Disinfection By-Products | | | | | | | | |
| 52. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes) | N | 2016* | 1.32 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 0 | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. |
| 53. Chloroform | N | 2016 | 1.6 | 1-2 | ppb | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to prevent rusting. |

* *Below reporting level. No sample required for 2016.*
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 analyze systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now requires operators of any public water supply 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 continuously monitoring for lead in 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 testing your water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the State Drinking Water Laboratory at 601-324-3300. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, you may also wish to contact the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Drinking Water. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory also has testing information at 601-378-7000. If you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring in our water. These substances can be inorganic, organic or synthetic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may occasionally be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4787.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and young children, pregnant women, the elderly, persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, and persons who are immunocompromised are particularly at risk from drinking water. These people should consult their health care providers. EPA's CDRM guidelines for drinking water are available from the State Drinking Water Hotline at 601-324-3300.

The Town of Buick works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that you take the time to conserve water and help us protect the health and the heart of our community, our way of life.

July 20, 2017

CCR REPORT WAS POSTED IN THREE PLACES

1. Bude Townhall - 125 West Railroad Avenue
2. Bank of Franklin - 115 Main Street North
3. USPO Bude Branch - 106 Main Street North

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Bude
 PWS#: 0190001
 May 2017

2017 JUN 12 AM 8:29

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 Miocene Series 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 Town of Bude have received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact us at 601.384.2600. 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 each month at 6:00 PM at the Bude 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. 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 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 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.

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 |
|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|--|--------------------|------|-----|--|
| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | | |
| 10. Barium | N | 2014* | .0177 | No Range | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 13. Chromium | N | 2014* | .9 | No Range | ppb | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---------|-----|----------|-----|-----|--------|--|
| 14. Copper | N | 2015/17 | .2 | 0 | ppm | 1.3 | AL=1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 17. Lead | N | 2015/17 | 2 | 0 | ppb | 0 | AL=15 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits |
| 19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen) | N | 2016 | .32 | No Range | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection By-Products

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------|------|----------|------|---|----------|--|
| 82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] | N | 2014* | 1.32 | No Range | ppb | 0 | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine | N | 2016 | 1.5 | 1 - 2 | mg/l | 0 | MRDL = 4 | Water additive used to control microbes |

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2016.

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 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.

The Town of Bude 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.