CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Bude

Public Water Supply Name

0190DD1

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 posted 3 places

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: Franklin Advocate

Date Published: 7/27/2017

CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations) Date Posted: 7/30/2017

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

Date 8/7/2017

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

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 A. 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 here-to 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 2017
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 A. Webb

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

Reggie Barksdale
Notary Public
The 2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Town of Buda
Phone: 512-303-01 May 2017

We pride ourselves on providing you with the highest quality of drinking water, as well as being transparent about the water treatment process. Our water treatment system is designed to remove any impurities and make the water safe for consumption.

The purpose of this report is to provide the public with information about the quality of the drinking water supplied by our system. It includes data on the water treatment process, water quality results, and any actions taken to ensure the safety of the drinking water.

Water Quality
Water quality is determined by testing the water for various contaminants. The results of these tests are reported in the report. The water is tested for various contaminants, including bacteria, viruses, metals, and other substances that could affect the health of the community.

Water Treatment
The water treatment process involves several steps to ensure the safety of the drinking water. These steps include filtration, disinfection, and chlorination. The water is filtered to remove any impurities and is disinfected to kill any bacteria or viruses that may be present. Chlorination is used to prevent the growth of any harmful microorganisms.

Results
The results of the testing are presented in the report. The report includes information on the levels of contaminants found in the water and the actions taken to ensure the safety of the drinking water.

We appreciate your trust in our water treatment system and hope that this report helps you understand the steps we take to ensure the safety of the drinking water.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us.

Thank you for being a valued customer of the Town of Buda.
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

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test Results</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contaminant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Contaminants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Chromium</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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  2018  .32  No Range  ppm  10  10  Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfection By-Products

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2014*</td>
<td>1.32</td>
<td>No Range</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlorine</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
<td>mg/l</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>MRDL = 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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.