2018 JUN -5 PM 3: 28

2017	CERTIFICATI	ON
Consum	er Confidence Report (CCR)
	Town of	Lula
Į.	Public Water System Name	
Tian William III E	#0140005	
	Community Water Systems in	
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) reg a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its custo must be mailed or delivered to the customers, public request. Make sure you follow the proper procedumail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the	mers each year. Depending o lished in a newspaper of local tres when distributing the CCI	the population served by the PWS, this CCR circulation, or provided to the customers upon the Country of the Country of the PWS, this CCR circulation, or provided to the customers upon the Country of the PWS, this CCR circulation is the population of the PWS, this CCR circulation is the population of the PWS, this CCR circulation is the population of the PWS, this CCR circulation is the population of the PWS, this CCR circulation is the population of the PWS, this CCR circulation is the population of the PWS, this CCR circulation is the population of the pws.
Customers were informed of availability		
_	cal paper (Attach copy of ac	vertisement)
On water bills (Attac		×
☐ Email message (Em	ail the message to the addr	ess below)
☐ Other	* 8	
Date(s) customers were informed:	/ / /2018 /	/2018 / /2018
methods used		very. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: 6 1 ! !	2018	
CCR was distributed by Email (Email M	SDH a copy) Dat	Emailed: / /2018
□ As a URL		(Provide Direct URL)
WAD As an attachment	50:	
☐ As text within the b	ody of the email message	§ ⁶⁰ € ₆₀
CCR was published in local newspaper.	Attach copy of published c	CR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper:		
Date Published: / /		
CCR was posted in public places. (Attack	list of locations)	Date Posted: 6 / / /2018
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible	internet site at the following	g address:
		(Provide Direct URL)
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the CCR has been distributed to above and that I used distribution methods allowed be and correct and is consistent with the water quality m of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply	v the SDWA I higher certiful	water system in the form and manner identified
Tooleral LO Mong CHaller	*	15/2018
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	Date:	
Submission	options (Select one method	ONLY)
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply	· Em	il: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov
P.O. Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215	. Far	e (601) 576 - 7800 of a preferred method due to poor clarity**
CCR Deadline to MS	DH & Custome	ers by July 1, 2018!

2018 MAY 16 PM 1: 22

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Lula PWS ID # 0140005 April 2018

We're pleased to present to you 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. Our water source consists of 2 wells that draw from the Meridian-Upper Wilcox Aquifer.

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for the Town of Lula received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Brown at 662-721-0571. 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 1st Tuesday of each month at Lula Town Hall at 6:00 pm.

The Town of Lula routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. 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 pose 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.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

TEST RESULTS									
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination	
Radioactive	Radioactive Contaminants								
5. Alpha emitters	N	2016*	.41	No Range	PCi/1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits	
Inorganic C	ontamin	ants							
10. Barium	N	2014*	0.0121	No Range	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits	
13. Chromium	N	2014*	3.7	No Range	Ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits	
16. Fluoride	N	2014*	0.596	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Disinfectant	Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
Chlorine (as Cl2)	N	1/1/17 to 12/31/17	0.80	0.44 to 2.10	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes	

^{*} Most recent sample results available

Additional Information for Lead

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. The Town of Lula 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 for \$10 per sample. 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 (800-426-4791).

Please call our office if you have any questions.

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