

#### **BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

# CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

Brewer Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

confide	deral Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer nce report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
Please .	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed://
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /_
	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Northeast MS Daily Journal
	Date Published:/
	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
<u>CERTI</u>	FICATION
the form	r certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in an anal manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is not with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
Mamel	Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

#### LEGAL NOTICE

#### **Brewer Water Association 2008**

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contaminant level or any other water quality standard.

#### Do I need to take special precautions?

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 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/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

The Brewer Water Association purchases water from the Northeast MS Regional Water Service. The water source is surface water from the Tenn-Tom Waterway.

## Source water assessment and its availability

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#### Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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#### How can I get involved?

Our Annual Meeting is held each March.

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. Brewer Water 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 in high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting research in the service of 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.

Water Quality Data Table

#### **Water Quality Data Table**

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your <u>Water</u>	Range <u>Low</u> High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfection B	y-Products		nacaccani	for control of	microbial	contaminan	ts.)
(There is convincing evidence the	at addition of a di	sintectant is	31	NA	2008	No	
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60					chlorination  By-product of drinking water
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	43.3	NA	2008	No	disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants					2000	No	Discharge of drilling wastes:
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0169	NA	2008	IVO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	NA	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1,124	NA	2008	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.78	NA	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural
Midogenj (ppin)							deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	NA	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.883	NA	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharg from mines

<u>Contaminants</u> Inorganic Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your <u>Water</u>	Sample <u>Date</u>	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1,3	1.3	0.0504	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching fron wood preservatives.
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.5	2007	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Unit Descriptions							
Term	Definitio	1					
ppm	ppm: part	s per mil	lion, or mill	igrams per	liter (mg/L)		
ppb	ppb: parts	s per billi	on, or micro	grams per	liter (µg/L)		
NA	NA: not a	pplicable					
ND	ND: Not d						
NR	NR: Monit	oring not	required, b	ut recomme	ended.		100
Important Drinking Water	Definitions						10 St. 10 St
Term	Definition						
MCLG	MCLG: Ma no known	ximum C or expec	ontaminant ted risk to l	Level Goal: nealth. MCL	The level of a col Gs allow for a ma	ntaminant in d rgin of safety.	irinking water below which there i
MCL	MCL: Max are set as	mum Coi close to	ntaminant L the MCLGs	evel: The hi as feasible	ghest level of a co using the best ava	ntaminant tha illable treatme	t is allowed in drinking water. MCL ent technology.
TT CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF T	TT: Treatn	nent Tech	nique: A red	quired proce	ess intended to rec	duce the level	of a contaminant in drinking wate
AL	AL: Action requireme	Level: T	he concentr i a water sy	ation of a costem must	ontaminant which follow.	, if exceeded,	triggers treatment or other
Variances and Exemptions	Variances certain co	and Exer	nptions: Sta	ate or EPA p	ermission not to	meet an MCL	or a treatment technique under
Charles and the Control of the Contr	MRDLG: M	iaximum vn or exp	ected risk t	o health. Mi	el goal. The level o RDLGs do not refle	of a drinking w ect the benefit	ater disinfectant below which then s of the use of disinfectants to
MRDLG	is no knov control mi	crobial co	ontaminants				
MRDLG (15)	control mi MRDL: Ma	crobial co ximum r	esidual disin	fectant leve	el. The highest lev of a disinfectant is	el of a disinfed necessary for	tant allowed in drinking water.
MRDL	control mi MRDL: Ma There is co	crobial co ximum ro pnvincing	esidual disin	ifectant leve at addition	el. The highest lev of a disinfectant is	el of a disinfer necessary for	ctant allowed in drinking water.  control of microbial contaminants
	control mi MRDL: Ma There is co MNR: Mon	crobial co ximum ro nvincing itored No	esidual disin evidence th	fectant leve at addition	of a disinfectant is	el of a disinfe necessary for	ctant allowed in drinking water. control of microbial contaminants
MRDL MNR	control mi MRDL: Ma There is co MNR: Mon MPL: State	crobial co ximum ro nvincing itored No	esidual disin evidence th ot Regulated	fectant leve at addition	of a disinfectant is	el of a disinfed necessary for	ctant allowed in drinking water. control of microbial contaminants
MRDL MNR MPL	control mi MRDL: Ma There is co MNR: Mon MPL: State	crobial co ximum ro nvincing itored No	esidual disin evidence th ot Regulated	fectant leve at addition	of a disinfectant is	el of a disinfer necessary for	ctant allowed in drinking water. control of microbial contaminants
MRDL  MNR  MPL  For more information plea  Jamle Lindsey Address:	control mi MRDL: Ma There is co MNR: Mon MPL: State	crobial co ximum ro nvincing itored No	esidual disin evidence th ot Regulated	fectant leve at addition	of a disinfectant is	el of a disinfer r necessary for	ctant allowed in drinking water. control of microbial contaminant

CCRiWriter Report 18239

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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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and 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. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

#### How can I get involved?

Our Annual Meeting is held each March.

#### **Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. Teach your kids about water conservation to ensure a future generation that uses water wisely. Make it a family effort to reduce next month's water bill!

#### Other Information

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi Sate Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

#### Additional Information for Lead

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	MCLG	MCL,						
	or	TT, or	Your	R	inge	Sample		
Contaminants	MRDLG	MRDL	Water	Low	High	Date	<u>Violation</u>	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfec	tion By-Pro	ducts						
(There is convincing evid	ence that add	dition of a	disinfectan	t is nece	ssary fo	r control of	microbial c	ontaminants.)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.92	1.49	2.2	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	31	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	43.3	NA		2008	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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							deposits
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Unit Descriptions			133100			, , , ,	
<u>Cerm</u>	***************************************	Definitio	AND AND ASSESSMENT				13000
ррт ррb					grams per liter (mg		
NA				n, or micro	grams per liter (µg/	L)	
ND GR	······································		applicable				
NR.			detected				
18300	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		moring not	required, b	out recommended.	<u> </u>	
mportant Drinking Water							
<u>Ferm</u>		)efinitio		- 010111			
MCLG	[D	ACLG: Nelow whafety.	Maximum C tich there is	Contaminar s no known	it Level Goal: The l or expected risk to	evel of a conhealth. MC	ontaminant in drinking water LGs allow for a margin of
MCL	N	ICL: Ma	ximum Co	ntaminant	Level: The highest	level of a c	ontaminant that is allowed in ble using the best available

TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Variances and Exemptions	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
MRDLG	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level goal. The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated
MPL.	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

#### For more information please contact:

Jamie Lindsey

Address:

MS

662-767-8120

slindsey93@wildblue.net

2008 CCR Contact Information	Edwin Mattox
Date: Time:	3568
PWSID: 4/0002	662 676-00
System Name: Brucks	0/02 871- 90/09 6/25/09
Lead/Copper Language MSDH Message re: R	Edwin Mattox  19921  10102 5160  10102 511 9921  10102 5120  10103
MRDL Violation Chlorine Residua	al (MRDL) RAA
Other Violation(s)	
Will correct report & mail copy marked "corrected copy" to MSDF	<del>1</del> .
to go on Varation he is not sure	Were about
Spoke with Susance (Operator, Owner, Secretary)	767-8120

# Brewer Water Association

June 24, 2009

To Whom It May Concern:

It was brought to my attention that the proof of publication was withheld when our water association sent our results to you. I have enclosed the notarized letter along with an extra copy of the published CCR. Forgive me for my error. If you need anything else from us please call 662-767-8120. Our PWS number is 410002.

Sincerely,

Susanne Lindsey

Secretary

# RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY

## STATE OF MISSISSIPPI , LEE COUNTY:

Personally appeared before me,	DIANNE POWELL	Notary Public
in and for said County and State,		, Publisher of a
newspaper printed and published in		
Northeast Mississippi Daily Journal, w	ho being duly sworn, depo	oses and says that the publication
of a certain notice, a true copy of which	is hereunto attached, has	been made in said newspaper for
weeks consecutively to-wit:		
Vol. 136 No. 77 Date Jun	16 2009	
Vol No Date	20	
Vol Date	20	
Vol No Date	20	
Vol No Date	20	
Vol No Date	20	
Witness my hand and seal this //	day	
of June Prouse	, 20 <u>09</u>	
My Commission expires  ID # 63  DIANNE P. F  Commission  June 17, 2	POWELL Expires	
PR	INTERS FEES	
To 1309 words at 12 Cer	nts per word	<b>\$</b> 157.08
To Proof of Publication		300
Total		<u>\$ 160.08</u>

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Unit Descriptions				Sagnati da la			•				
<u>Term</u>	Definition	a									
ppm	ppm: part	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)									
ppb	ppb: parts	per billi	on, or micro	grams per	liter (µg/L)						
NA	NA: not a	pplicable									
ND	ND: Not d	etected									
NR	NR: Monit	oring not	required, b	ut recomm	ended.						
Important Drinking Water	r Definitions										
<u>Term</u>	Definition	a									
MCLG	MCLG: Ma no known	ximum C	ontaminant ted risk to i	Level Goal: nealth. MCL	The level of a cor Gs allow for a mar	ntaminant in o rgin of safety.	Irinking water below which there is				
MCL	MCL: Maxi are set as	imum Coi close to	ntaminant L the MCLGs	evel: The hi as feasible	ghest level of a co using the best ava	ntaminant tha illable treatme	t is allowed in drinking water, MCLs ent technology.				
π	TT: Treatm	nent Tech	nique: A re	quired proce	ess intended to rec	luce the level	of a contaminant in drinking water.				
AL	AL: Action requireme	Level: T nts which	he concentry a water sy	ation of a costem must	ontaminant which follow.	, if exceeded,	triggers treatment or other				
	general control of the second control of the	requirements which a water system must follow.  Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.									
Variances and Exemptions	Variances certain co	nditions.					or a treatment technique under				
Variances and Exemptions MRDLG	certain co MRDLG: M is no knov	nditions. Iaximum vn or exp	residual disi	o health. Mi	el goal. The level o	of a drinking w ect the benefit	or a treatment technique under ater disinfectant below which there is of the use of disinfectants to				
	certain comments of the control minimum MRDL: Ma	nditions. laximum vn or exp crobial co ximum r	residual disi ected risk tontaminants esidual disir	o health. Mi i. ifectant leve	el goal. The level o RDLGs do not refle	ect the benefi el of a disinfe	ater disinfectant below which there				
MRDLG	certain co MRDLG: M is no know control mi MRDL: Ma There is co	nditions. laximum vn or exp crobial co ximum r onvincing	residual disi ected risk tontaminants esidual disir	o health. Mi i. ifectant leve nat addition	el goal. The level o RDLGs do not refle	ect the benefi el of a disinfe	ater disinfectant below which there is of the use of disinfectants to				
MRDLG (1900)	certain coi MRDLG: M is no know control mi MRDL: Ma There is cc MNR: Mon	nditions.  laximum  vn or exp  crobial co  ximum ro  onvincing  litored No	residual disi ected risk tontaminants esidual disir evidence th	o health. Mi i, ifectant leve nat addition I	el goal. The level of RDLGs do not refle el. The highest lev of a disinfectant is	ect the benefi el of a disinfe	ater disinfectant below which there is of the use of disinfectants to ctant allowed in drinking water.				
MRDLG MRDL MNR	certain con MRDLG: M is no know control mi MRDL: Ma There is co MNR: Mon MPL: State	nditions.  laximum  vn or exp  crobial co  ximum ro  onvincing  litored No	residual disi pected risk to portaminants esidual disir evidence th ot Regulatec	o health. Mi i, ifectant leve nat addition I	el goal. The level of RDLGs do not refle el. The highest lev of a disinfectant is	ect the benefi el of a disinfe	ater disinfectant below which there is of the use of disinfectants to ctant allowed in drinking water.				
MRDLG  MRDL  MNR  MPL  For more information plea  Jamie Lindsey  Address: MS	certain con MRDLG: M is no know control mi MRDL: Ma There is co MNR: Mon MPL: State	nditions.  laximum  vn or exp  crobial co  ximum ro  onvincing  litored No	residual disi pected risk to portaminants esidual disir evidence th ot Regulatec	o health. Mi i, ifectant leve nat addition I	el goal. The level of RDLGs do not refle el. The highest lev of a disinfectant is	ect the benefi el of a disinfe	ater disinfectant below which there is of the use of disinfectants to ctant allowed in drinking water.				
MRDLG  MRDL  MNR  MPL  For more information plea Jamie Lindsey Address:	certain con MRDLG: M is no know control mi MRDL: Ma There is co MNR: Mon MPL: State	nditions.  laximum  vn or exp  crobial co  ximum ro  onvincing  litored No	residual disi pected risk to portaminants esidual disir evidence th ot Regulatec	o health. Mi i, ifectant leve nat addition I	el goal. The level of RDLGs do not refle el. The highest lev of a disinfectant is	ect the benefi el of a disinfe	ater disinfectant below which there is of the use of disinfectants to ctant allowed in drinking water.				