

APPROVED

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Brooksville
Public Water Supply Name

0520001
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act 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 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 This including TCR violation public notice

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: Macon Beacon

Date Published: 06/25/09

- 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. _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. 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.

X Jamie Holmes
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

X 06/25/09
Date

Proof of Publication

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI. NOXUBEE COUNTY.
IN CHANCERY COURT.

BEFORE ME, in and for said county, this day personally came R. Scott Boyd, THE MACON BEACON, a newspaper published in the City of Macon, of said county and state, who, being duly sworn, deposed and says that the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto affixed, has been made for 1 weeks consecutively, to wit:

In Volume 161 Number 8 Dated June 25, 2009
 In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____
 In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____
 In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____
 In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____
 In Volume _____ Number _____ Dated _____

WITNESS my hand and seal of office, this the 25
 day of June A.D., 20 09
 By Jeanette G. Unruh
 Printer's Fee \$ 126.00 Proof of Publication 3.00 Total \$ _____



Town of Brooksville 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

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 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).

Where does my water come from?

The Town of Brooksville has water wells in the Gordo Formation and the Eutaw Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply and to identify potential sources of contamination. The general susceptibility rankings assigned to each well of this system are provided below. 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 Brooksville have received a moderate susceptibility ranking to contamination.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please feel free to contact City Hall at (662) 738-5531, or you are welcome to attend any of the regularly scheduled City Board Meetings that are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Lottis Smith Center.

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.

Contaminant	MCLG or MRL	MCL, TT, or MRL	Year	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Inorganic Contaminants								
Boron (ppm)	2	2	0.011099	0.01	0.011099	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.01	NA	NA	2007	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.183	ND	0.183	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.701	NA	NA	2007	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.199	ND	0.199	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and
Mercury (Inorganic) (ppb)	2	2	0.05	NA	NA	2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.749	ND	0.749	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.08	NA	NA	2007	No	Discharge from electronic, glass, and Leaching from re-processing sites, drug factories

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:

Non-Detects (ND): Laboratory analytical techniques that the concentration is not detectable.
Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/L): one part per million corresponds to one microgram in one liter or a single part in 1,000,000 parts.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Picograms per liter (pg/L): one part per billion corresponds to one microgram in 1,000,000 parts, or a single part in 1,000,000,000 parts.
Disinfection by-product (DBP): substances that are formed during the disinfection of water.
Action Level: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technology (TT): a treatment technique in a approved 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 close to the MCLGs as to enable 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 suspected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Other Information

*****A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING*****

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 State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

✓ Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

✓ **Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**
 We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirements in July of 2008. We did not complete the monitoring requirements for bacteriological sampling that showed no coliform present.

✓ **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. PWS# 0520001 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>.

Town of Brooksville 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS# 052001

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<u>Contaminants</u>	<u>MCLG or MRDLG</u>	<u>MCL, TT, or MRDL</u>	<u>Your Water</u>	<u>Range</u> <u>Low</u> <u>High</u>		<u>Sample Date</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Typical Source</u>
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
✓ Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.82	0.57	1.13	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.011099	0.01 0388	0.011 099	2008	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.01	NA		2007	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.183	ND	0.183	2008	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	3.701	NA		2007	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.199	ND	0.199	2008	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.05	NA		2007	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.749	ND	0.749	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
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Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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.

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2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/25/09 Time: 10:35

PWSID: 520001

System Name: Brooksville

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "**corrected copy**" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Mr. Thomas will e-mail corrected copy and notify
customers of available corrected report

Spoke with John Thomas 662 324-8469
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

Mr Thomas also has 530022
and will e-mail it also.