



MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Town of Brandon
Public Water Supply Name

648 # 06400 0640002
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 _____

Date customers were informed: 6/24/2010

- 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: Jefferson Co News
Date Published: 6/24/2010

- CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*
Date Posted: 6/28/2010
City Hall
Community Center
49 Kirk Stop
- CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at 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.

Shirley Price City Clerk
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-29-2010
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

570 East Woodrow Wilson Post Office Box 1700 Jackson, MS 39215-1700
601-576-8090 1-866-HLTHY4U www.HealthyMS.com

Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2008*	.006	No Range	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2008*	3.2	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2008*	.6	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2008*	.597	No Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2008*	5	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2008*	1.9	No Range	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	Y	2009	114	58 - 150	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	Y	2009	126.25	82 - 164	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2009	.84	.4 - 1.1	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009.

Disinfection By-Products:

(81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer

(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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. Testing results we received show that our system exceeded the standard or MCL for Disinfection Byproducts. The standard for Trihalomethanes (TTHM) is 80 ppb and for Haloacetic acids (HAA5) is 60 ppb. As you can see from the table the 2009 average for our system for TTHM is 126.25 and for HAA5 is 114. We are working with the Mississippi State Department of Health to evaluate the water supply and researching options to correct the problem. These options may include adjusting chlorine levels and adjusting our line flushing program.

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 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Town of Braxton 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.

about Evander McNair, July meetings, or email her at mcwebb29@gmail.com.

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Town of Braxton PWS#:0640002 June 2010

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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies. Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield 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 Braxton have reported a lower to moderate risk in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mayor Mable Everett at 601-847-1879. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you wish to learn more, please join us at any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of the month at 6 p.m. at the City 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 31, 2009. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2009, the table reflects the most recent results. As water treatment over the surface of land or underground it involves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or constituents from the presence of natural or even human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; inorganic chemicals, such as radon, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial and 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 or domestic wastewater discharges, and residential use; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum products, and can also come from gas stations and automotive 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 practices 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 constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents 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 Allowable" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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 for control of 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 \$10,000.00. Parts per billion (ppb) - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.00.

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2009. Disinfection By-Products.

TEST RESULTS										
Contaminant	Monitors /Yr	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range	# of Samples Exceeded MCL/MCLG/AL	MCLG	MCL	MRDL	MRDLG	Other Notes
Inorganic Contaminants										
10. Boron	N	2009	0.00	No Range	0	2	2			Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2009	3.2	No Range	0	100	100			Discharge from steel heat processing; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2009	0	0	0	1.3	AL:1.3			Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
15. Fluoride	N	2009	0.07	No Range	0	4	4			Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum industries
17. Lead	N	2009	0	0	0	AL:1.5				Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
21. Selenium	N	2009	1.9	No Range	0	50	50			Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Disinfection By-Products										
81. HAA5	Y	2009	114	50 - 150	0	0	0			By-Product of drinking water disinfection
82. THM5 (Total Trihalomethanes)	Y	2009	128.20	62 - 184	0	0	0			By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine	N	2009	0.4	4 - 1.1	0	MRDL: 4.0				Water additive used to control microbes

(81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer. (82) Total Trihalomethanes (THM5). Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

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. Testing results we reported show that our system exceeded the standard for Total Disinfection By-Products. The standard for Trihalomethanes (THM5) is 80 ppb and for Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) is 50 ppb. As you can see from the table the 2009 average for our system for THM5 is 128.20 and for HAA5 is 114. We are working with the Mississippi State Department of Health to evaluate the water supply and researching options to correct the problem. These options may include adjusting chlorine levels and adjusting our lead flushing program.

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 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 601-779-5882 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 inorganic, 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 constituents. The presence of these constituents 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 1-800-426-4771.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4771.

The Town of Braxton 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, one way or another.