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**BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY**

**CALENDAR YEAR 2011 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
CERTIFICATION FORM**

Town of Brooksville  
Public Water Supply Name

MS0520001  
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:    /   /   

- 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: The Macon Beacon  
Date Published: 06/07/12

- 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.

Jamie R. B. Jones  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

06/07/2012  
Date

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



# Legal notice

## Town of Brooksville 2011 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS# 062001

### 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 and third Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the Lottie Smith Center.

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.

## Water Quality Data Table

Contaminant	MCLG of MRDLG	MCL, MRDL, or Year	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfectant By-Products</b>							
(There is compelling evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	0.80	0.50 0.93	2011	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs   Total (Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	34.07	NA	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.01207	0.0105 0.01207	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.167	0.167 0.167	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	0.001	0 0.0008	2011	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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-Petroleum (NP)** - Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not petroleum.  
**Parts per million (ppm) or Micrograms per liter (µg/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 (µg/L)** - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.  
**Picograms per liter (pg/L)** - picograms 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 close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.  
**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal** - The "Secondary 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.

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

In accordance with the Radiological 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 public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has not completed the monitoring requirements. The Bureau of Public Water Supply has taken action to ensure that your water system be returned to compliance by March 31, 2012. If you have questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.578.7518.

### 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 or 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 US Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

This report will be available in our office and will not be mailed out.