

HEALTH 30 AM 8: 27

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION
CALENDAR YEAR 2013

City of Brookhaven Water Dept.
Public Water Supply Name

PWS ID# 436002
List PWS ID #s for all Community Water Systems included in this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 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 or delivered to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper procedures when distributing the CCR. **You must mail, fax or email a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please check all boxes that apply.**

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper (attach copy of advertisement)
- On water bills (attach copy of bill)
- Email message (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- Other _____

Date(s) customers were informed: 4/30/14, 5/30/14, 6/30/14

CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or other direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery methods used _____

Date Mailed/Distributed: ____ / ____ / ____

CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: ____ / ____ / ____
As a URL (Provide URL _____)
As an attachment
As text within the body of the email message

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: _____

Date Published: ____ / ____ / ____

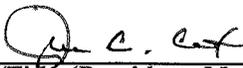
CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)* Date Posted: 4/25/2014

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

<http://brookhavenms.com/wp/water-quality-report/>

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 2013 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above and that I used distribution methods allowed by the SDWA. 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.

 J. C. Cox
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

4/28/2014
Date

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

Certification Form

CWS name: City of Brookhaven Water Department

PWS I.D. no: 0430002

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its consumer confidence report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

Certified by:

Name Keith Lewis

Title Water Superintendent

Phone # 661-835-0026 Date _____

You are not required by EPA rules to report the following information, but you may want to provide it to your state. Check all items that apply.

___ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

"Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers. Those efforts included the following methods as recommended by the primacy agency:

posting the CCR on the Internet at www. http://brookhavenms.com/wp/water-quality-Report/

___ mailing the CCR to postal patrons within the service area. (attach zip codes used)

___ advertising availability of the CCR in news media (attach copy of announcement)

___ publication of CCR in local newspaper (attach copy)

posting the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)

___ delivery of multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons such as: apartments, businesses, and large private employers

___ delivery to community organizations (attach a list)

___ (for systems serving at least 100,000 persons) Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site at the address: www. _____

___ Delivered CCR to other agencies as required by the primacy agency (attach a list)

CITY OF BROOKHAVEN WATER DEPARTMENT ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID# 430002

JULY 1, 2014

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

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 infection. 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?

Our water source is the City of Brookhaven Water Department, which has 8 wells. Our wells draw from the Miocehe series, citronella formation.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been completed. One well was ranked high, six wells moderate, and one well low in terms of susceptibility to contamination. Please contact our office at 601-833-7721 if you have any questions.

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?

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. Board meetings are the 1st and 3rd Tuesday each month at the Government Complex.

Description of Water Treatment Process

Your water is treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectant to kill dangerous bacteria and microorganisms that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Water Conservation Tips

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 400 gallons of water per person or 100 gallons per person per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost and no-cost ways to conserve water. Small changes can make a big difference – try one today and soon it will become second nature.

- Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 25 gallons for a bath.
- Shut off water while brushing your teeth, washing your hair and shaving and save up to 500 gallons a month.
- Use a water-efficient showerhead. They're inexpensive, easy to install, and can save up to 750 gallons a month.
- Run your clothes washer and dishwasher only when they are full. You can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Water plants only when necessary.
- Fix leaky toilets and faucets. Faucet washers are inexpensive and take only a few minutes to replace. To check your toilet for a leak, place a few drops of food color in the tank and wait. If it seeps into the toilet bowl without flushing, you have a leak. Fixing it or replacing it with a new, more efficient model can save up to 1,000 gallons a month.
- Adjust sprinklers so only your lawn is watered. Apply water only as fast as the soil can absorb it and during the cooler parts of the day to reduce evaporation.
- 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!
- Visit www.epa.gov/watersense for more information.

Cross Connection Control Survey

The purpose of this survey is to determine whether a cross-connection may exist at your home or business. A cross connection is an unprotected or improper connection to a public water distribution system that may cause contamination or pollution to enter the system. We are responsible for enforcing cross-connection control regulations and insuring that no contaminants, under any flow conditions, enter the distribution system. If you have any of the devices listed below please contact us so that we can discuss the issue, and if needed, survey your connection and assist you in isolating it if that is necessary.

- Boiler/ Radiant heater (water heaters not included)
- Underground lawn sprinkler system
- Pool or hot tub (whirlpool tubs not included)
- Additional source(s) of water on the property
- Decorative pond
- Watering trough

Source Water Protection Tips

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in several ways:

- Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides – they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water source.
- Pick up after your pets.
- If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching into water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- Dispose of chemicals properly; take used motor oil to a recycling center.
- Volunteer in your community. Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. If there are no active groups, consider starting one. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community, or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.
- Organize a storm drain stenciling project with your local government or water supplier. Stencil a message next to the street drain reminding people "Dump No Waste - Drains to River" or "Protect Your Water." Produce and distribute a flyer for households to remind residents that storm drains dump directly into your local water body.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 8/3/2010, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s): Inadequate internal cleaning/maintenance of storage tanks

Corrective Actions: This system has entered into a Bilateral compliance Agreement with to correct this deficiency by 9/30/2014.

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. CITY OF BROOKHAVNE WATER DEPARTMENT is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control a 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 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, test methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Water Quality Data Table

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. 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 but the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not particularly vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than a year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contamination)								
Trihalomethanes [Total THMs] (ppb)	NA	80	18.1	3.35	18.1	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	14	6	14	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.65	1.76	2013	No	Water additive used to kill microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1.95	0	1.95	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer; Leaching from septic sewage; Erosion of nitrate deposits
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.08026	0.00082	0.08026	2012	No	Discharge of drilling mud; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of barium deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.954	0.562	0.954	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer aluminum factories
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.1	NA	*	2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	1.69	0.52	1.69	2013	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.675	0.617	0.675	2013	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	

Inorganic Contaminants								
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.2	2013	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
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:

Contact Name: KEITH LEWIS
 Address:
 301 S. FIRST STREET
 BROOKHAVEN, MS 39601
 Phone: 601-833-7721
 Fax: 601-823-5968
 E-Mail: JPEETS@CABLEONE.NET
 Website: <http://brookhavenms.com/wp/>

CITY OF BROOKHAVEN WATER DEPARTMENT ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS ID# 430002
JULY 1, 2014

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Significant Deficiencies

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Corrective actions: This system has entered into a Bilateral Compliance Agreement with MSDH to correct this deficiency by 9/30/2014.

Additional Information for Lead

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To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water supplies" CITY OF BROOKHAVNE is required to report certain results pertaining to fluoridation of our water system. The number of months in the previous calendar year in which average fluoride sample results were within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 11. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 94%.

Water Quality Data Table

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Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	6	6	14	2013	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.5	0.65	1.76	2013	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	4	3.35	15	2013	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.08026	0.00082	0.08026	2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1	0.7	1.3	2013	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	1	<0.08	1.95	2013	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants								
Radium (combined 226/228) (pCi/L)	0	5	1.1	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.52	0.5	0.52	2013	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.5	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	3	2009	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
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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: Brookhaven Water Department at 601-833-7721

WATER SUPPLY
2014 APR 30 AM 8:27

CCR POSTED IN PUBLIC PLACES:

City & County Complex
300 S. First Street
Brookhaven, MS 39601

Lincoln County Library
100 S. Jackson Street
Brookhaven, MS 39601

U.S. Postal Service
201 W Cherokee
Brookhaven, MS 39601

WATER SUPPLY
 2014 APR 30 AM 8:27

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
030004000	02/19	03/19
SERVICE ADDRESS		

921 WILLIAMS ST NE

CURRENT	METER READINGS		USED
	PREVIOUS		
726	720		6
CHARGE FOR SERVICES			

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
CITY OF BROOKHAVEN
 WATER DEPARTMENT
 P.O. BOX 560
 BROOKHAVEN, MS 39602
 601-833-7721
 BROOKHAVEN.MS-EZPAY.COM

PRESORTED
 FIRST-CLASS MAIL
 U.S. POSTAGE
 PAID
 PERMIT NO. 150
 BROOKHAVEN, MS

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	05/15/2014	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
4.10	.00	4.10

CREDIT BAL 1.65-
 NET DUE >>> 4.10
 SAVE THIS >>
 GROSS DUE >> 4.10

Important information about your drinking water is available in the 2013
 Consumer Confidence Report at <http://brookhavenms.com/wp/water-quality-report/>. You may request a hard copy by checking this box or by calling
 our office at (601)833-7721.



- 030004000

NILA PIERCE HEDGEPEETH

921 WILLIAMS ST
 BROOKHAVEN MS 39601-3125

