2017 AUG 18 AM 9: 13

CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Brewer Water Association	on .
Public Water S	upply Name
041-0002	
List PWS ID #s for all Community W	ater Systems included in this CCR
The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires each Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year system, this CCR must be mailed or delivered to the customers, pustomers upon request. Make sure you follow the proper proemail a copy of the CCR and Certification to MSDH. Please of	Community public water system to develop and distribute a ar. Depending on the population served by the public water published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the cedures when distributing the CCR. You must mail, fax or 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 (atta	ach copy of advertisement)
☐ On water bills (attach copy of bil	1)
☐ Email message (MUST Email the	e message to the address below)
□ Other	
	/ / , / /
CCR was distributed by U.S. Postal Service or ot	ther direct delivery. Must specify other direct delivery
Date Mailed/Distributed: / /	
CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH	(a copy) Date Emailed: / /
)
☐ As an attachment	
☐ As text within the body of the em	nail message
CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy	of published CCR or proof of publication)
Name of Newspaper: Northeast MISSISSIPP Date Published: 6 / 23/17	
CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locate	tions) Date Posted: / /
CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site	at the following address (<u>DIRECT URL REQUIRED</u>):
CERTIFICATION I hereby certify that the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) ha the form and manner identified above and that I used distributi information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consist water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health	on methods allowed by the SDWA. I further certify that the ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)	Date
Submission options (Sec.	lect one method ONLY)
Mail: (U.S. Postal Service) MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply P.O. Box 1700	Fax: (601) 576 - 7800
Jackson, MS 39215	Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2017!



Brewer Water Association 2016

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 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?

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

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment is conducted by the NE MS Regional Water Service.

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). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

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 in March.

Required Fluoridation Information for 2016

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," MS0290019 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 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 60%

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 2/2/2017, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency: G302, Unprotected Cross-Connections. Corrective actions: this system is currently within the initial 120 day corrective action period which expires 7/11/2017.

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. Brewer Water Association 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.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 we 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 because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

			Detect	Range				
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	In Your Water	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Dis	infection By	-Produc	ts					
(There is convincing	evidence tha	at additic	n of a di	sinfec	ant is	necessary	for contro	l of microbial contaminants)
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.3	.23	2.08	2016	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	57	15	57	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	54.8	27.1	54.8	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamir	nants							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0 ·	10	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0225	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	25	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.654	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

			Detect In Your Water	Range				
Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL		Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore- processing sites; drug factories
Synthetic organic con	otaminants	includi	ng pestic	ides a	nd he	rbicides		
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	.2	NA	NA	2016	No	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	.1	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	1	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	.2	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Dioxin (2,3,7,8- TCDD) (ppq)	0	30	5	NA	NA	2016	No	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	5	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	0	1	.04	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	.1	NA	NA	2016	No	Herbicide runoff

Unit Descr	ptions
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)

Unit Descriptions	
ppq	ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
NA	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Important Drin	king 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: Jennifer Buse

Address:

Phone: 662-767-9037

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Brewer Water Association 2016

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 vide 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 by. We are committed to providing you with information because informed oustomers are our pest axis.

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Where does my water come from?

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How can I get involved?

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Where you' danking water meets EDA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible head against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water.

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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 all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances if the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. All sources of drinking water contains some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals ally 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 calendary all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals were found in your water. All one levels with the provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals were found in your water. All one levels with the provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals were found in your water. All one levels with the provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals were found in this table is from testing done in the calendary in the provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals water and have naturally occurring minerals water and have naturally occurring minerals water and have naturally occurring

	MCLG or MRDLG	TT, or MRDL	In Your Water	Ran Low I	nge High	Sample <u>Date</u>	Violation	Typical Source
ntaminants sinfectants & Disinfection By-Pro								A STATE OF S
sinfectants & Disinfection	Fire # 1 1 1 1	:		-==	2.08	2016	, Re	White and the cases recreases
	4	. 4	1.3		57	2016	No	By-product of drinking water discreasion
sorme (as C12) (ppss)	NA	60	57	15			No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Amender Mrtids (HAA5) (PPU)		80	54.8	27.1	54.8	2010	1	
HMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (PPD)		.1				2016	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants;
organic Contaminants	6	6	.5	NA	NA	2010	1,	ceramics; electronics, solver, from orchards; Runc
ntimony (ppb)	1		'	+	NA NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoll Holl of the from glass and electronics production wastes
	0	10	.5	NA	IND.			from glass and electromates: Discharge from metal refir
rsenic (ppb)			.0225	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
(2	2	.0223	13.				Erosion of natural deposits Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factor place from electrical, aerospace, and defense indu
arium (ppm)	1	4	.5	NA	ŅA	2016	No No	Discharge Holli Ciccorda
eryllium (ppb)	4	4		1			No	Discharge from electrical, aerospaces Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural depo Corrosion of galvanized pipes; runoff from waste batteries and
eryllium (PPP)	5		.5	NA	NA	2016	MO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural depice from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and
Cadmium (ppb)) >				1	2016	5 No	
	100	100	.5	NA				Discharge from plastic and fertilizer ructory
Chromium (ppb)	200	200	25	NA	NA NA	2016	/ 110	steel/metal factories
Cyanide (ppb)	200				NA NA	A 2016	6 No	steel/metal factories Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which protection of natural deposits; Water additive which protection of natural deposits; Water additive which protection of natural deposits and aluminum factories. Piccharge from refineries
	4	4	.654	NA	INM	, 2020	/	teeth; Discharge from refineries
Fluoride (ppm)				NA.	NA NA	A 2016	6 No	teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and uterities. Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from septic tanks
	2	2	.5	INC	"			
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	<u></u>		.08	NA.	A NA	A 2016	6 No	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leading sewage; Erosion of natural deposits sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	10	10	.00	1			- No.	
(nnm)			.02	NA	A NA	IA 2016	16 No	Runoff from tertilizer use, but deposits sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	1	1 .	'				16 No	from netroleum and metal territori
(ppm)	50		2.5	NA NA	AN	VA. 201	.6	deposits; Discharge from mines
Selenium (ppb)	50					NA 201	16 No	electronics, glass, and Leaching
	.5	2	.5	NA.	A N	NA 201	,0	ore-processing sites, diag
Thallium (ppb)	•			· *				Sesole 17 Demon Temporals

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Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetable

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 all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances have 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. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals ally 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 calent ally 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 calent ally 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 calent ally 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 calent ally 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 calent ally 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 calent all the definition of the data presented in this table. A few naturally occurring minerals all the definition of the data presented in this table. A few naturally occur

	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Detect In Your Water	1	nge	Sample	Violation	
ontaminants isinfectants & Disinfection By			L					
sinfectants & Dismetture -,	tricite fri	s	-922552°V	F	e ef	minth a	CC-12-173	Land 1
	4	4	1.3		2.06	2016	No	Water additive used to control microses
morine (as C12) (ppm)	NA NA	60	57	15	57	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
aloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)		80	54.8	27.1	54.8	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (p	ממני (ממני		L		L			
norganic Contaminants		6	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants;
ntimony (ppb)	6	ס		130	\ <u>'``</u> _	<u> </u>		ceramics: electronics: solder; test addition,
rsenic (ppb)	0	10	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runo from glass and electronics production wastes Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refine
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0225	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and deletise mous
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	.5	NA	NA	2016	No No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2016		Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	25	NA	NA	2016	No No	cteel/metal factories
Fuonde (pom)	4	4	.654	NA NA	NA NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promoteeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries a factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Mercur. [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	10	.5	NA NA	NA NA		No	Punoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks,
Verate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	NA NA	NA NA		No	sewage; Erosion of natural deposits Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm) Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion deposits; Discharge from mines
Selenium (ppb) Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Synthetic organic contaminal	33	<u> </u>		des \L				Residue of banned herbicides Rumoff from hurbicide used on row crops
2,4-D (ppb)	7/0	70	-1	NA NA				Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
	200	200	11					Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetable
Dalapon (ppb)		**	ີ່ ໆ		. NA	4 20	114	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	.2	NA NA		2016	No	Emissione from waste incineration and other combosts
Dinoseb (ppb)		30	.2	NA NA		A 2016	No	from chemical factories
	7 0	30	5	NA	NA.			Runoff from herbicide use
Dinoseb (ppb) Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq) Endothall (ppb)	7 0	30	5 5	NA NA	NA NA	A 2016	i No	Runoff from herbicide use
Dinoseb (ppb) Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq)	7 0	30	5	NA NA	NA NA	A 2016 A 2016	i No i No	from chemical factories Runoff from herbicide use Discharge from wood preserving factories
Dinoseb (ppb) Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq) Endothall (ppb) Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	7 0	30	5 5	NA NA	NA NA NA	A 2016 A 2016	i No i No	Runoff from herbicide use
Dinoseb (ppb) Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq) Endothall (ppb) Pentachlorophenol (ppb) Picloram (ppb)	7 0 100 0	30 · 100 1	5 .04	NA NA NA	NA NA NA	A 2016 A 2016	i No i No i No	from chemical factories Runoff from herbicide use Discharge from wood preserving factories Herbicide runoff
Dinoseb (ppb) Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq) Endothall (ppb) Pentachlorophenol (ppb) Picloram (ppb) Unit Descriptions	7 0 100 0 500	30 100 1 500	5 5 .04 .1	NA NA NA	NA NA	A 2016 A 2016 A 2016	i No i No i No	from chemical factories Runoff from herbicide use Discharge from wood preserving factories
Dinoseb (ppb) Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq) Endothall (ppb) Pentachlorophenol (ppb) Picloram (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term	7 0 100 0 500	30 100 1 500	5 5 .04 .1	NA NA NA	NA NA	A 2016 A 2016 A 2016	i No i No i No	from chemical factories Runoff from herbicide use Discharge from wood preserving factories Herbicide runoff
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Dinoseb (ppb) Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) (ppq) Endothall (ppb) Pentachlorophenol (ppb) Picloram (ppb) Unit Descriptions Term ppm ppb NA	7 0 100 0 500 ppm: parts per ppb: parts per t	30 100 1 500 million, or mibile	5 .04 .1	NA NA NA NA	NA NA	A 2016 A 2016 A 2016	i No i No i No	from chemical factories Runoff from herbicide use Discharge from wood preserving factories Herbicide runoff
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For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Jennifer Buse

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Phone: 662-767-9037 June 23, 2017.

Brewer Water Association 2016

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 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?

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

Source water assessment and its availability

The source water assessment is conducted by the NE MS Regional Water Service.

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). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity:

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 in March.

Required Fluoridation Information for 2016

To comply with the "Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies," MS0290019 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 6. The percentage of fluoride samples collected in the previous calendar year that was within the optimal range of 0.7-1.3 ppm was 60%

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 2/2/2017, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency: G302, Unprotected Cross-Connections. Corrective actions: this system is currently within the initial 120 day corrective action period which expires 7/11/2017.

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. Brewer Water Association 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.

Additional Information for Arsenic

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

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 we 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 because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

	MCLG or	TT, or	Your			Sample		
Contaminants				Lon	High	Dute	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disir	•••••						for any	I face to
Chlorine (as Cl2)		n aumme		10181001	31111 15	ICCCSSHIN	ioi comio	of microbial contaminants) Water additive used to control
(ppm)	4	4	1.3	.23	2.08	2016	No	microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	57	15	57	2016	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	54.8	27.1	54.8	2016	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contamina	ints							
Antimony (ppb)	· 6	6	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0225	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	25	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.654	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

	MCLG	MCL.	Detect In	Ra	nge			
Contaminants	or MRDLG	TT. or	Your	Low	High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	.08	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	.02	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	.5	2	.5	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore- processing sites; drug factories
Synthetic organic cor	taminants	includi	og pestic	ides a	nd be	rhicides		
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) (ppb)	50	50	.2	NA	NA	2016	No	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D (ppb)	70	70	.1	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Dalapon (ppb)	200	200	1	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Dinoseb (ppb)	7	7	.2	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Dioxin (2,3,7,8- TCDD) (ppq)	0	30	5	NA	NA	2016	No	Emissions from waste incineration and other combustion; Discharge from chemical factories
Endothall (ppb)	100	100	5	NA	NA	2016	No	Runoff from herbicide use
Pentachlorophenol (ppb)	. 0	1	.04	NA	NA	2016	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram (ppb)	500	500	. 1	NA	NA	2016	No	Herbicide runoff

Unit Descrip	ntions
Term	Definition
ppm	ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)

Unit Descri	ptions
ppq	ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
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:

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