

2018 MAY 29 AM 8:08

2017 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Town of Braxton

Public Water System Name

0640002

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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 email, fax (but not preferred) or mail, a copy of the CCR and Certification to the 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 *(Email the message to the address below)*

Other Copy was included with water bills

Date(s) customers were informed: / / 2018 / / 2018 / / 2018

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 5 / 25 / 18

CCR was distributed by Email *(Email MSDH a copy)*

Date Emailed: / / 2018

As a URL _____ *(Provide Direct 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: 5 / 25 / 2018

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address:

* Posted at Post office, Town Hall & Community Center *(Provide Direct URL)*

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply

Mable Lewis

Name/Title *(President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)*

5-25-18

Date

Submission options *(Select one method ONLY)*

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576-7800

****Not a preferred method due to poor clarity****

CCR Deadline to MSDH & Customers by July 1, 2018!

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 Town of Braxton
 PWS#: 0640002
 April 2018

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY
 2018 APR 25 PM 1:52

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 ensuring the quality of your water.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mable Everett at 601.847.1879. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Town Hall.

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 identified 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 received lower rankings to contamination.

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 we detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2017. In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2017, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 and septic 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 prescribes 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 contaminants. It's important to remember that the presence of these contaminants 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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 (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 to control 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.

TEST RESULTS								
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
10. Barium	N	2016*	.0039	.0031 - .0039	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits

13. Chromium	N	2016*	.6	No Range	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2014*	.1	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2016*	.648	.568 - .648	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2014*	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
20. Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	N	2017	.03	No Range	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

81. HAA5	N	2017	37	8 - 60	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2017	46	4.54 - 74	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2017	1.8	.09 - 1.1	mg/l	0	MDRL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

* Most recent sample. No sample required for 2017.

Radioactive Contaminants:

(15) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(18) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Our water system violated a drinking water standard. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. For the sample period ending September 30, 2017 we did not monitor for Lead & Copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time. We are required to take 10 samples every 3 years, the samples will be collected in June 2018.

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. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Significant Deficiencies

During a sanitary survey conducted on 12/01/2015, the Mississippi State Department of Health cited the following significant deficiency(s).

Inadequate application of treatment chemicals and techniques (primary MCLs)

Corrective actions: The system is currently in a compliance plan with MSDH to complete corrective actions by 6/30/2018.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or manmade. 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 microbiological 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.