



2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
City of Brandon
PWS ID#: 610003
June 2016

Mayor Butch Lee, the Board of Aldermen, and the City of Brandon Public Works Department are pleased to present to you the 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality 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 our water and services and strive to keep our valued customers informed about the water services that we offer.

The City of Brandon currently has nine operating wells, four tanks, one standpipe, and one booster pump. Our wells draw from the Sparta and Cockfield formation aquifers. Our system is required to adhere to all rules and regulations as set by State and Federal officials. This includes, but is not limited to, monthly bacteriological samples, routine inorganic sampling, continuous educational classes and certifications, and billing and collection.

We are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. We have learned through monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected; however, the EPA has determined that your water is safe at these levels.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water services, please contact Darion Warren or Carly Dearman at 601-824-4579.

The City of Brandon routinely monitors for up to 154 constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The table below shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2015, to December 31, 2015. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It is important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations which might not be familiar to you. To help better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 - 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.

Treatment Technique – A treatment technique (TT) is a required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level – Action level (AL) is the level of lead or copper which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

UOM – Unit of Measure

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected in Your Water	Range of Detects/#of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	UOM	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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Inorganic Compounds								
Antimony	N	2013	<0.0005*	0	ppm	0	0.006	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics
Arsenic	N	2013	<0.0005*	0	ppm	0	0.10	Erosion from natural deposits
Barium	N	2013	0.0033*	0	ppm	0	2	Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	N	2013	<0.0005*	0	ppm	0	0.004	Discharge from metal refineries
Cadmium	N	2013	<0.0005*	0	ppm	0	0.005	Corrosion of galvanized pipes
Cyanide	N	2013	<0.015	0	ppm	0	0.2	
Chromium	N	2013	0.0031*	0	ppm	0	0.1	
Fluoride	N	2013	0.165*	0	ppm	0	4	
Mercury	N	2013	<0.0005*	0	ppm	0	0.002	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	N	2013	<0.0025*	0	ppm	0	0.05	Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium	N	2013	<0.0005*	0	ppm	0	0.002	Discharge from ore-processing sites

Volatile Organic Compounds								
1,2,4 Trichlorobenzene	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	70	
CIS-1,2 Dichloroethylene	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	70	
Xylenes, Total	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	10000	
Dichloromethane	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	5	
O-Dichlorobenzene	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	600	
P-Dichlorobenzene	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	75	
Vinyl Chloride	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	2	
1,1-Dichloroethane	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	7	
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	100	
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	5	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	200	
Carbon Tetrachloride	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	5	
1,2-Dichloropropane	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	5	
Trichloroethylene	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	5	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	5	
Tetrachloroethylene	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	5	
Chlorobenzene	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	100	
Benzene	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	5	
Toluene	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	1000	
Ethylbenzene	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	700	
Styrene	N	2015	<0.5	0	ppb	0	100	

Disinfection By-Products – Running Annual Average								
TTHM	N	2014	16.58	5.94 – 25.43	ppb	0	80	
HAA5	N	2014	11.0	6-14	ppb	0	60	

Nitrates – Running Annual Average								
Nitrate	N	2015	<0.08	0	ppm	0	10	
Nitrite	N	2015	<0.03	0	ppm	0	1	
Nitrate-Nitrite	N	2015	<0.1	0	ppm	0	10	

RAD								
Gross Alpha	N	2014	.5+/- .4 & .5+/- .2	0	pCi/L	0	.4 & .3 MRL	
Radium 226	N	2014	<.258 & <.279	0	pCi/L	0	.26 & .28 MRL	
Radium228	N	2014	<.52 & <.48	0	pCi/L	0	.52 & .48 MRL	
Radium Total	N	2014	<.52 & <.48	0	pCi/L	0		
Combined Uranium	N	2014	.0005	0	MG/L	0		

Radiological Contaminants								
14. Copper	N	2013	0.005mg/l	0	ppm	0	AL = 0.015 mg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	2013	0.4 mg/L	0	ppm	0	AL = 1.3 mg/L	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Report								
Chlorine	N	2015	1.30 mg/l	.20mg/l to 3.38 mg/l	mg/l			Treatment of water

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. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immune-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 from their health care providers about drinking water. 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 (800-426-4791).

Monitoring and Reporting of Compliance Data Violations

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. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residuals as required by the State 1 Disinfection By-Products Rule. Our system has completed all of these monitoring requirements in accordance with the Mississippi State Department of Health regulations.

Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies

To comply with the “Regulation Governing Fluoridation of Community Water Supplies”, MS0610003 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 70%.

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. The City of Brandon 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 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 a fee per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Additional Information:

For all afterhours and weekend Public Works’ emergencies, please contact the Brandon Police Department at (601) 825-7225. An afterhours Public Works’ employee will be dispatched.

Water Bills are due on the 28th of each month unless noted otherwise. Your account is subject to a \$5.00 late fee if payment is not received by the close of normal business hours on the due date.

Online bill pay is available at www.brandonms.org.

Automated phone pay is available by calling 888-626-8998.

Bank Draft service is available upon request and completion of the required paperwork.

During dry and hot weather conditions, please conserve water by not watering during high peak times between 7:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m.

CITY OFFICIALS

Mayor Butch Lee

James Morris, Alderman-at-Large

Monica Corley, Alderman Ward 1

Cris Vinson, Alderman Ward 2

Harry Williams, Alderman Ward 3

Lu Coker, Alderman Ward 4

Bobby Christopher, Alderman Ward 5

Tahya Dobbs, Alderman Ward 6

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