

# **CORRECTED Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report 310004**

## **Is my water safe?**

Last year, Beaver Meadow conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 27 of those contaminants, and found only 2 at a level higher than the EPA allows. As we told you at the time, our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.) This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. 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?**

Our 3 wells are located in the Jones County Cockfield Aquifer Formation in the Beaver Meadow community.

## **Source water assessment and its availability**

A copy of the source water assessment and its availability are available at the water office in Sandersville, MS. 105 North Front Street. (601) 425-4452

## **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?**

Beaver Meadow Water Board of Directors meets the second Monday of each month at 6:00 pm, at the water office located at 105 North Front Street in downtown Sandersville. If you have any questions concerning your water utility, please contact Bobby Brownlee at (601) 425-4452 or (601) 498-1111.

### **Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations**

\*\*\*\*\*MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*In accordance with the Radionuclides 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 the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply at (601) 576.7518.

### **Conservation Tips**

Did you know that the average U.S. household uses approximately 350 gallons of water per day? Luckily, there are many low-cost or no-cost ways to conserve water. Water your lawn at the least sunny times of the day. Fix toilet and faucet leaks. Take short showers - a 5 minute shower uses 4 to 5 gallons of water compared to up to 50 gallons for a bath. Turn the faucet off while brushing your teeth and shaving; 3-5 gallons go down the drain per minute. 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!

### **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. Beaver Meadow Waterworks 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>.

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## Water Quality Data Table

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.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL,	Your	Range		Sample	Violation	Typical Source
	or	TT, or		Low	High			
	MRDLG	MRDL	Water			Date		
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
Chlorine (as Cl <sub>2</sub> ) (ppm)	4	4	1.39	0.41	1.39	2008	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	97	71	97	2008	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	128	123	128	2008	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills

Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppm)	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>							
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2008	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)
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

### Violations and Exceedances

#### Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. HAA5 violations occurred 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters of 2008 calendar year. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association is working with the Mississippi State Department of Health to evaluate the water supply and is currently researching options to correct the problem, such as routine flushing programs and an additional water supply.

#### TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. TTHM violations occurred 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters of 2008 calendar year. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association is working with the Mississippi State Department of Health to evaluate the water supply and is currently researching options to correct the problem, such as a routine flushing program and an additional water supply.

For more information please contact:

Monroe Hales, Jr.

Address:

105 North Front Street

Sandersville, MS 39477

(601) 425-4452

(601) 425-4453

beavermeadowwater@gmail.com

# Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association, Inc.



105  
107 North Front Street  
Post Office Box 414  
Sandersville, Mississippi 39477

Walter Green, President  
Office (601) 425-4452  
Fax (601) 425-4453  
Emergency (601) 498-1111  
Email: beavercadownwater@gmail.com

# FAX

To: Jessie

From: MONROE

Fax: \_\_\_\_\_ Pages: 8 (including cover page)

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: 6/23/9

Re: Corrected 2008 CCR CC: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
01-0058000	06/01	06/30

SERVICE ADDRESS  
128 MCFARLAND RD

METER READINGS	
CURRENT	43920
PREVIOUS	42260
USED	1660

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	15.00
NET DUE >>	15.00
SAVE THIS >>	1.50
GROSS DUE >>	16.50

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:  
**BEAVER MEADOW WATER ASSN**  
P.O. BOX 414  
SANDERSVILLE, MS 39477

PRESORTED  
FIRST-CLASS MAIL  
U.S. POSTAGE  
PAID  
PERMIT NO. 7  
SANDERSVILLE, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	CURRENT AMOUNT DUE DATE	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
	07/15/2009	
NET AMOUNT	SAVE THIS	GROSS AMOUNT
15.00	1.50	16.50

Corrected 2008 CCR Report may  
be obtained at water office.

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

01-0058000  
BETTY SUTTON

128 MCFARLAND RD  
HEIDELBERG MS 39439-3135



### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

#### CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Beaver Meadow Waterworks Assn  
Public Water Supply Name

310004  
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: 5/28/2009

- 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 Review

Date Published: 5/28/2009

- 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.

Lois Brown (Office Manager)  
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6-9-9  
Date

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

# Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association

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## How can I get involved?

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## Conservation Tips

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## Other Information

Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association

## 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. Beaver Meadow Waterworks 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>.

2008 Drinking Water Quality Report 310004

## PROOF OF PUBLICATION

The State of Mississippi  
County of Jones

PERSONALLY CAME before me, the undersigned a Notary Public in and for JONES COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI, the OFFICE CLERK of THE REVIEW OF JONES COUNTY, a newspaper published in the City of Laurel, Jones County, in said State, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that THE REVIEW OF JONES COUNTY is a newspaper as defined and prescribed in Section 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972 Annotated and that the publication of a notice, of which the annexed is a copy, in the matter of Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association 2008 Drinking Water Quality Report 310004

Has been made in said paper 1 times consecutively, to wit:

On the 28<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2009

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 20\_\_

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 20\_\_

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 20\_\_

On the \_\_\_ day of \_\_\_ 20\_\_

*Jim Rogers*

WITNESS

Sworn to and subscribed before me,

This the 29<sup>th</sup> day of May 2009

*Jennifer L. Rogers*

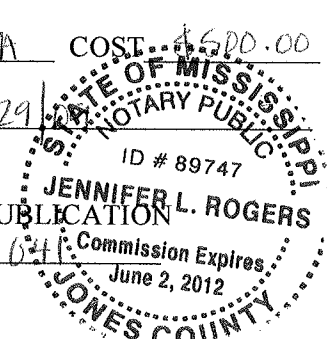
NOTARY PUBLIC

WORDS N/A COST \$600.00

DATE 5/29/09

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

NUMBER 641



**Water Quality Data Table**

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.

Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Year	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MDELG	or MDL		Water	High			
<b>Disinfectants &amp; Disinfection By-Products</b>								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.)								
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TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	128	123	128	2008	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.08	0.08	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02	0.02	2008	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
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Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
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Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.5	0.5	0.5	2008	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	1.3	2008	0	No	household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	15	2008	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Unit Descriptions	
Term	Definition
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**Violations and Exceedances**

**Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)**

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. HAA5 violations occurred 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters of 2008 calendar year. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association is working with the Mississippi State Department of Health to evaluate the water supply and is currently researching options to correct the problem, such as routine flushing programs and an additional water supply.

**TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes)**

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. TTHM violations occurred 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters of 2008 calendar year. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association is working with the Mississippi State Department of Health to evaluate the water supply and is currently researching options to correct the problem, such as a routine flushing program and an additional water supply.

**For more information please contact:**

Monroe Hales, Jr.  
 Address:  
 105 North Front Street  
 Sandersville, MS 39477  
 (601) 425-4452  
 (601) 425-4453  
 beavermeadowwater@gmail.com

**Attention!**  
**Beaver Meadow Water**  
**Members will not receive a**  
**paper notice.**

# 2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/10/09

Time: 4:36

PWSID: 310004

System Name: Beaver Meadow

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Will correct report & mail copy marked "**corrected copy**" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

Will do a corrected copy, and inform customers of  
availability of corrected report by July 1, 2009

Spoke with Monroe Hales Book Keeper 601 425-4453  
(Operator, Owner, Secretary) Fax # Same