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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2009 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
CERTIFICATION FORM

Beaver Meadow Waterworks Assn.
Public Water Supply Name

0310004
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: 06/03/2010

- 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: 06/03/2010

- 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.

Matt B. Shear, Pres
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/16/2010
Date

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

2009 Drinking Water Quality Report

Is my water safe?

Last year, Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. We only detected 16 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 Waterworks' Board of Directors meet 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.

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>.

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 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)								
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	1.08	0.22	1.08	2009	No	Water additive used to control microbes

TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	124	86	124	2009	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	77	37	77	2009	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	67	24	67	2009	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.547	0.5	0.547	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00279 6	0.002 682	0.002 796	2009	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2009	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2009	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	1.285	1.111	1.285	2009	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.868	0.854	0.868	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2009	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	2.5	2.5	2009	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2009	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Violations and Exceedances
<p>TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]</p> <p>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 MCL OCCURRED 1ST AND 2ND QUARTER OF 2009. NO TTHM VIOLATION OCCURRED 3RD AND 4TH QUARTER 2009. TO CORRECT THIS VIOLATION, BEAVER MEADOW IS IN THE PROCESS OF SECURING A NEW GROUND WATER SOURCE.</p>
<p>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</p> <p>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 QUARTERS 1, 2, AND 3 2009. TO CORRECT THE VIOLATION, BEAVER MEADOW IS IN THE PROCESS OF SECURING A NEW WATER SOURCE.</p>

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.
Variations and Exemptions	Variations 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: Monroe Hales

Address:

105 North Front Street

Sandersville, MS 39477

Phone: (601) 425-4452

Fax: (601) 425-4453

E-Mail: beavermcadowwater@gmail.com

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 Water

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

On the 3 day of June, 2010

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

On the ___ day of _____ 20__

[Signature]
WITNESS

Sworn to and subscribed before me,

This the 8 day of June 2010

[Signature]
NOTARY PUBLIC

WORDS _____ COST _____

DATE 6-8-10

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
NUMBER 1191

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THMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	124	86	124	2009	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halooetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb)	NA	60	77	37	77	2009	Yes	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2009	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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Halooetic Acids (HAAs)
Some people who drink water containing halooetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. HAAS VIOLATIONS OCCURRED QUARTERS 1, 2, AND 3 2009. TO CORRECT THE VIOLATION, BEAVER MEADOW IS IN THE PROCESS OF SECURING A NEW WATER SOURCE.



2009 CCR Contact Information

Date: 7/29/10 Time: 10:45

PWSID: 310004

System Name: Beaver Meadow

Lead/Copper Language

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(S) CCR Incomplete

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

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

Will Fax COR

Spoke with Bobby Browner 601 498-1111
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)