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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

BEAVER MEADOW WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION

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: 05 / 01 / 2011

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: 05 / 26 / 2011

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.

Signature of Walter B. Green, Pres.
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

13 JUNE 2011
Date

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

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Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association 2010 Drinking Water Quality Report PWS (0310004)

Is my water safe?

Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association is 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. Beaver Meadow is 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 on McFarland Road in Jones County.

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

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.

Contaminants	MCLG	MCL, TT, or	Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
	or MRDLG	MRDL		Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	32	32	52	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	31	31	32	2010	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.87	0.22	1.1	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants								
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	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	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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

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: beavermeadowwater@gmail.com

This report will not be mailed to Beaver Meadow's customers, however a copy of this report will appear in the Review newspaper.

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
2010 CCR Report

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

- On the 26 day of May, 2011
- 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 26 day of May 2011

[Signature]
NOTARY PUBLIC

WORDS _____ COST \$375

DATE 5-26-11

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
NUMBER 1250



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Description of Water Treatment Process
Your water is treated by filtration and disinfection. Filtration removes particles suspended in the source water. Particles typically include clays and silts, natural organic matter, iron and manganese, and microorganisms. Your water is also treated by disinfection. Disinfection involves the addition of chlorine or other disinfectants to kill bacteria and other microorganisms (viruses, cysts, etc.) that may be in the water. Disinfection is considered to be one of the major public health advances of the 20th century.

Additional Information for Lead
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Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	LT2 or TTHM5	Year	Max. Level	Report Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfection By-Products								
Trihalomethanes (Total THM5)								
Trihalomethanes (TTHM5) (ppb)	NA	80	32	32	53	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Halooxetic Acids (HAA5)								
Halooxetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	31	31	32	2010	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	0.87	0.32	1.1	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Residual Chlorine								
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; seepage; Irrigation of natural deposits
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.04	0.05	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; seepage; Irrigation of natural deposits

Additional Contaminants

In an effort to insure the safest water possible the State has required us to monitor some contaminants not required by federal regulations. Of those contaminants only the ones listed below were found in your water.

Contaminant	State MCL	Year	Water Level	Violation	Explanation and Comment
NITRATE-NITRATES (AS N)	10 PPM		0.25 PPM	No	

Unit Description	Unit	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
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Variances and Exemptions	
MRDLA	MRDLA: Maximum residual disinfectant 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.
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For more information please contact:
Contact Name: Monroe Helm
Address:
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Sandersville, MS 39477
Phone: (601) 425-4452
Fax: (601) 425-4453
E-Mail: beavermedowwater@gmail.com