MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY
CCR CERTIFICATION FORM
CALENDAR YEAR 2012

Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association
Public Water Supply Name

0310004
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 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 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. **Since this is the first year of electronic delivery, we request you mail or fax a hard copy of the CCR and Certification Form to 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 (MUST Email the message to the address below)
- ☐ Other_____

Date(s) customers were informed: 1 1 , 1 1 , 1 1

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

Date Mailed/Distributed: 05 / 01 / 2013

☐ CCR was distributed by Email (MUST Email MSDH a copy) Date Emailed: 1 1

- ☐ As a URL (Provide 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: Laurel Leader Call

Date Published: 05 / 21 / 2013

☐ CCR was posted in public places. ***(Attach list of locations)*** Date Posted: 1 1

☐ CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the following address (**DIRECT URL REQUIRED**):

_____

CERTIFICATION
I hereby certify that the 2012 Consumer Confidence Report (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 public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Bobbie Brewer Operator — 6-12-13
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.) ***Date***

Deliver or send via U.S. Postal Service:
Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

May be faxed to:
(601)576-7800

May be emailed to:
Melanie.Yanklowski@msdh.state.ms.us

Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association 2012 Drinking Water Quality Report (0310004)

Is my water safe?

We are 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. 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 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. 39477 (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 Association's 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) 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.

*****April, 2013 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. This is to notify you that as of this date, your water system has completed the monitoring requirements and is now in compliance with the Radionuclides Rule. If you have any questions, please contact Karen Walters, Director of Compliance & Enforcement, Bureau of Public Water Supply at (601) 576-7518.

Violation

Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association exceeded the MCL for TTHMs in February 2012 and April 2012. The system's locational running annual average (LRAA) for our Site was 48 ppb. More information about this violation is provided in the violation section.

- Testing results from 1st quarter sampling (February 2012) and 2nd quarter sampling (January 2012 to June 2012) show that our system exceeded the standard, or maximum contaminant level (MCL), for total trihalomethanes (TTHMs). The standard for TTHMs is 80 ppb averaged at an individual monitoring location over the year. In February 2012, our TTHM level was 90 ppb. TTHMs, which are four volatile organic chemicals, form when disinfectants react with natural organic matter in the water. We are working to minimize the formation of TTHMs while ensuring an adequate level of disinfection to protect customers from exposure to bacteria.

- We have since taken samples at this location and throughout the system and had them tested. They show that we meet the standards.

- *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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

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 or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your Water	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.52	2.43	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	48	48	0.99	2012	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	NA	80	90	90	99	2012	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	27	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Inorganic Contaminants								
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	76	NA		2012	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.78	NA		2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.801	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00298	NA		2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.7	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	NA		2012	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	2012	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

For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Bobby J. Brownlee
Address:
105 North Front Street
Sandersville, MS 39439
Phone: (601) 425-4452
Fax: (601) 425-4453
E-Mail: beavermeadowwater@gmail.com

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF JONES

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, the LEGAL CLERK Of THE LAUREL LEADER-CALL, a Newspaper as defined and prescribed in, Section 13-3-31 of the Mississippi Code 1972, as amended, who, being duly sworn, states that the notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, appeared in the issues of said newspaper as follows:

On the 16th day of May 2013

On the ____ day of _____ 2013

On the ____ day of _____ 2013

On the ____ day of _____ 2013

Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 3rd day of June, A.D., 2013.

Notary Public

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
NOTARY PUBLIC
ID # 89358
GLORIA H. STRINGER
Commission Expires
April 11, 2017
JONES COUNTY

HEALTH

Our Health Page is published every Tuesday. Submit local health news to editor@leader-call.net or by fax at (601) [illegible]

May is Mental Health Month:

Pathways to wellness

"For over 60 years, May has been designated as National Mental Health Awareness Month in order to raise awareness about mental illness and promote better mental health for Americans. The public awareness campaign is designed to call attention to approaches and strategies that can help anyone achieve a better sense of wellness and overall good mental health."*

The concept of wellness has been around for a while. In the field of mental health, it is about specific choices that help the individual maintain good mental health and in some cases, maintain the treatment needed for a mental disorder.

AMY ADELMAN
COLUMNIST
Amy Adelman is a Licensed Professional Counselor at South Central Behavioral Health Services. She can be reached at (601) 426-9614.

Here are some tips:

1.) Learn to enjoy being by yourself, whether it's reading a book or walking a mile.

2.) Enjoy connecting with others in wellness-centered activities.

3.) Get help if you need it — see a counselor, social worker, psychologist, psychiatrist, psychiatric nurse practitioner or your family doctor. Don't let misery and shame and pride stand in your way. Life is a struggle and a challenge. EVERYBODY needs some help at one time or another.

4.) Medication may be helpful. Contact your family doctor or a psychiatrist.

5.) Address addiction issues. Untreated, they can lead to disaster.

6.) If someone you love suffers from a mental disorder, get help for the person as well as for yourself.

Need help unwinding? "Guided Relaxation" is a 21-minute CD including five types of relaxation training. Available at South Central's Gift Shop for $10.

*Americus Times- Recorder

HEALTH BRIEFS

Safe Sitter Class for young caregivers

South Central Regional Medical Center will offer Safe Sitter Classes for girls and boys. The class is scheduled for Friday, June 7 at South Central Place (2260 Highway 15 North, Laurel).

It is a medically accurate class that teaches young adolescents how to handle emergencies when caring for younger children. Thousands of young adolescents across the country have been trained by Safe Sitter to handle life-threatening emergencies. During the course, students will get hands-on practice in life-saving techniques so they are prepared to act in a crisis.

To successfully complete the Safe Sitter program, students must pass a practical and written test to show that they have mastered the key concepts and have the skills necessary to handle an emergency.

Registration for the program, sponsored by South Central Regional Medical Center, is open until Wednesday, June 3 or until class is full. The class is limited to 10 students. The cost for the program is $15.

To register a son, daughter or baby-sitter, call (601) 399-0506.

City spraying for mosquitoes

Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association 2012 Drinking Water Quality Report (0310004)

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Violation

Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association exceeded the MCL for TTHMs in February 2012 and April 2012. The system's locational running annual average (LRAA) for our Site was 48 ppb. More information about this violation

The City of Laurel is continuing its efforts against West Nile Virus by spraying insecticide city-wide to kill adult mosquitoes. The best time to kill adult mosquitoes by fogging is at dusk, when they are most active and looking for food (mosquitoes feed on human or animal blood).

The aerosol spray primarily targets flying mosquitoes, which is why the timing of the spray is critical. During the spraying, flying mosquitoes within the treated area are killed. Although the local mosquito population is reduced for a few days, spraying does not prevent mosquitoes from re-entering the area.

Weather permitting, trained mosquito abatement technicians in trucks begin spraying around 7 p.m. and continue through the night until approximately 1 a.m. City workers are not allowed to go onto private property (driveways, backyards, etc.) to spray because of time and additional cost to the city.

The City of Laurel is divided into four quadrants and each quadrant is sprayed for a period of three days in a row. The Centers for Disease Control recommends spraying three consecutive days in the same area to better combat the increased threat of the West Nile virus. Adverse weather conditions, such as high winds and rain, will cause a postponement of the spraying for the day and will be re-scheduled for an alternative day.

The material being used to control the adult mosquitoes is a water-based pyrethroid insecticide. It is approved for use by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and is used to control mosquitoes in outdoor residential and recreational areas. While the spray is not harmful to people or pets and is routinely sprayed in residential areas across the nation, residents of targeted neighborhoods may choose to stay indoors and close their windows while spraying is under way, as an extra precaution.

West Nile virus can cause an illness called West Nile fever, characterized by fever, muscle aches, rash and headache. So far in 2013, there have been no human cases of West Nile Fever reported in Jones County. Most humans who are bitten by a mosquito carrying WNV do not become ill. On average, only about 2 in 10 people who are bitten by an infected mosquito will actually become ill. However, those infected with WNV can develop severe illness and can result in death.

City officials want to also remind citizens that common-sense precautions are the best way to avoid mosquitoes that could carry the virus. The most important steps for combating WNV are common-sense personal precautions:

- Use insect repellant containing DEET according to the label.
- Consider limiting outdoor activity after dark (dusk to dawn), which is when mosquitoes are most active.
- When outside between dusk and dawn, wear loose-fitting, light-colored clothing that includes long pants, long-sleeved shirts, socks and shoes.
- Check to see that all screen on doors and windows are tight-fitting and free of holes and tears.

To limit mosquito breeding:

- Drain and replace water in birdbaths and children's wading pools every four to five days;
- Properly dispose of old tires, jars, cans, pans, bottles, buckets and other unwanted containers that can hold standing water;
- Make sure that rain gutters, downspouts, swimming pools and pool covers are free of standing water;
- Keep grass and weeds cut short to eliminate hiding places for adult mosquitoes.

60th anniversary

Jack and Elaine Sims of Laurel are going to celebrate their 60th wedding anniversary on Wednesday, May 22, 2013. They were married at Hebron Baptist Church in 1953. William "Jack" Sims is the owner of Sims Metals, where he continues to work in sheet metal fabrication. Elaine (Hodges) Sims is a homemaker who volunteers her time at church. They are active members at Indian Springs Baptist Church, where Jack sings and has served as deacon, and Elaine volunteers in the nursery, cooks on Wednesday night and helps out in other areas. They have one son, Lindsey, who is married to Kathy (Hudson) Sims. They have two granddaughters, Kayla Sims and Kelley (Sims) McKee, who is married to Jason McKee. Jack and Elaine enjoy spending time with their two great-grandchildren, Kaur 4, and Macy Klaire, 9 months.

- We have since taken samples at this location and throughout the system and had them tested. They show that we meet the standards.
- *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 systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.*

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.

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Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products								
(There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)								
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	1.1	0.52	2.44	2012	No	Water additive used to control microbes
[TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes]] (ppb)	NA	80	48	48	0.99	2012	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
[TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	90	90	99	2012	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection
[Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)] (ppb)	NA	60	27	NA		2012	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	76	NA		2012	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	2.78	NA		2012	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.861	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.00998	NA		2012	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	0.7	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; fair addition
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.5	NA		2012	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.5	NA		2012	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.5	NA		2012	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Inorganic Contaminants							
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	1	2012	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.7	2012	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 Required
MPL	MPL: State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

For more information please contact:
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May 1, 2013

Dear Water Member,

Beaver Meadow Waterworks 2012 Consumer Confidence Report will be made available for review May 21, 2013 n the Laurel Leader Call newspaper. This report is a snapshot of the quality of water Beaver Meadow provided during 2012. If you have additional questions you may contact the water office at your convenience.

Thank you,
Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association Board of Directors