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MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

2020 CERTIFICATION

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

BEAVER MEADOW WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION

Public Water System Name

310004

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 (PWS) to develop and distribute a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the PWS, 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.

CCR DISTRIBUTION *(Check all boxes that apply.)*

INDIRECT DELIVERY METHODS *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*	**DATE ISSUED**
■ Advertisement in local paper *(Attach copy of advertisement)*	6/10/21
■ On water bills *(Attach copy of bill)*	6/1/21
□ Email message *(Email the message to the address below)*	
■ Other FACEBOOK PAGE - BEAVER MEADOW WATERWORKS	5/30/21
DIRECT DELIVERY METHOD *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*	**DATE ISSUED**
□ Distributed via U. S. Postal Mail	
□ Distributed via E-Mail as a URL *(Provide Direct URL):* _____	
□ Distributed via E-Mail as an attachment	
□ Distributed via E-Mail as text within the body of email message	
□ Published in local newspaper (attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)	
□ Posted in public places (attach list of locations)	
□ Posted online at the following address *(Provide Direct URL):* _____	

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the 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 PWS officials by the MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Name	Title	Date
[illegible]	BOOKKEEPER	6/23/21

SUBMISSION OPTIONS (*Select one method ONLY*)

You must email, fax (not preferred), or mail a copy of the CCR and Certification to the MSDH.

Mail: (U.S. Postal Service)
MSDH, Bureau of Public Water Supply
P.O. Box 1700
Jackson, MS 39215

Email: water.reports@msdh.ms.gov

Fax: (601) 576-7800 (NOT PREFERRED)

CCR DEADLINE TO MSDH & CUSTOMERS: BY JULY 1, 2021

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association
PWS#: 0310004
April 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Quality Water 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 providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Monroe Hales, Jr. at 601.425.4452. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend the meeting scheduled for the second Monday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Beaver Meadow Water Office located at 105 N Front Street, Sandersville, MS 39477.

Our water source is from wells drawing from the Cockfield Aquifer. The source water assessment has been completed for our public water system to determine the overall susceptibility of its drinking water supply to identify potential sources of contamination. A report containing detailed information on how the susceptibility determinations were made has been furnished to our public water system and is available for viewing upon request. The wells for our association have received a lower ranking in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

We routinely monitor for contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020 In cases where monitoring wasn't required in 2020, the table reflects the most recent results. As water travels over the surface of land or underground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials and can pick up substances or contaminants 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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - 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 (MCLG) - 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2019*	.5	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0027	.0026 - .0027	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	2	1.4 - 2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.83	.773 - .83	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	240000	230000 - 240000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2020	80	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020	138.8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	1.2	.9 – 1.82	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.*

Disinfection By-Products:

(81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer

(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). 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.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system 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. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

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/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1.800.426.4791.

The Beaver Meadow Waterworks Association works around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COUNTY OF JONES
1st & 2nd Judicial District

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the undersigned notary public in and for Jones County, Mississippi, the Legal/Classifieds Manager 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:

* see attached *

On the 10 day of June 2021

On the _____ day of _____ 2021

On the _____ day of _____ 2021

On the _____ day of _____ 2021

Affiant

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 10 day of June, A.D., 2021.

Notary Public

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
COURTNEY CREEL
NOTARY PUBLIC
ID No. 123107
Commission Expires
February 25, 2022
JONES COUNTY

Conservation Corner

Great Outdoors Month

By James L. Cummins

Outdoor recreation is enjoyed by nearly every one of us. It provides economic, mental, physical and social benefits. Recognition of the value of recreation and the importance of June as a time of recreational activity prompted the Presidential designation of June as "Great Outdoors Month." The month highlights the shared resources of our parks, forests, refuges and other public lands and water. The central goal is to get people to participate in outdoor recreation and enjoy it.

"Great Outdoors Week," which began in 1998 under President Bill Clinton, has grown into "Great Outdoors Month." It is a time for all Americans to share in the natural splendor of which we are all proud inheritors. Whether camping, fishing, rock climbing or playing in a neighborhood park, nature offers each of us the opportunity to get active, explore and strengthen our bonds with family and friends. This month, let us celebrate our natural heritage in which so many Mississippians enjoy.

National Fishing and Boating Week, a national celebration of fishing and boating, takes place the first week of June every year. This year is be June 5-13. It highlights the importance of recreational boating and fishing in enhancing people's quality of life and preserving our country's natural beauty. It is also when most state's offer their Free Fishing Days. More information can be found at www.takemefish-

rience traditional and non-traditional types of outdoor activities.

Wildlife Mississippi is encouraging individuals and families to responsibly enjoy outdoor recreation while adhering to COVID-19 public health practices and natural-resource stewardship principles. Whether participating in hunting, fishing, recreational shooting or other outdoor opportunities, these activities support mental and physical well-being while social distancing and are a great way to enjoy the outdoors during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Mississippi offers abundant public lands and waters for Americans to enjoy while participating in a variety of activities in a safe and constructive manner. Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, Wildlife Mississippi has been working with the Congressional Sportsmen's Foundation, elected officials and other partners to keep these viable opportunities open and accessible to the public.

Maintaining opportunities for these activities also supports critical conservation funding during this time of economic uncertainty, while also supporting the businesses that drive the outdoor recreation economy.

Celebrate June to the fullest! Go out and do something positive for the environment and have some fun while you do!

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James L. Cummins is executive director of

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Tallahala Water Association
PWS ID # 0310001, 0310016, 0310019
April 2021

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Water Quality Report. This report is designe the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provid dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continu treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of source consists of 12 wells that draw from the Sparta, Meridian Upper Wilcox, and the Fores

A source water assessment has been completed for the water supply to determine the overall drinking water to identify potential sources of contamination. The water supply for Tallahala received a lower susceptibility ranking to contamination.

We're pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Mack We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn m of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at the at 5:00 pm.

Tallahala Water Association routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water accordi laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to Decembe travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as mi organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled dri reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

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

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or o which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce t contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a c allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best av technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in dr which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Tallahala Water Association - Antioch PWS # 0310001

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL
Radioactive Contaminants							
5. Alpha emitters	N	2018*	3.0	No Range	PCi/l	0	15

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 storm-water 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 storm-water 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 and septic systems; 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. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL/MRDL	Unit Measure -ment	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants								
8. Arsenic	N	2019*	.5	No Range	ppb	n/a	10	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
10. Barium	N	2019*	.0027	.0026 - .0027	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
13. Chromium	N	2019*	2	1.4 - 2	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
14. Copper	N	2018/20	.4	0	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
16. Fluoride	N	2019*	.83	.773 - .83	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
17. Lead	N	2018/20	1	0	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
Sodium	N	2019*	240000	230000 - 240000	ppb	0	0	Road Salt, Water Treatment Chemicals, Water Softeners and Sewage Effluents.
Disinfection By-Products								
81. HAA5	N	2020	80	No Range	ppb	0	60	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
82. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2020	138.8	No Range	ppb	0	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine	N	2020	1.2	.9 – 1.82	ppm	0	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes

** Most recent sample. No sample required for 2020.*

Disinfection By-Products:

(81) Haloacetic Acids (HAA5). Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of cancer

(82) Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs). 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.

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some contaminants have been detected however the EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a monthly basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples prior to the end of the compliance period.

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. Our water system 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. The Mississippi State Department

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	M
Inorganic Contaminants							
10. Barium	N	2019*	0.0431	No Range	Ppm	2	
14. Copper	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/20	0.2	None	ppm	1.3	AL
17. Lead	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/20	4	None	ppb	0	AL
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
Chlorine (as Cl2)	N	1/1/20 to 12/31/20	1.50	1.00 to 2.00	ppm	4	
HAA5	N	2020	3.0	No Range	ppb	0	6

* Most recent sample results available

Tallahala Water Association - Ted Clear PWS # 0310019

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Date Collected	Level Detected	Range of Detects or # of Samples Exceeding MCL/ACL	Unit Measurement	MCLG	M
Inorganic Contaminants							
10. Barium	N	2020	0.0095	No Range	Ppm	2	2
13. Chromium	N	2020	3.1	No Range	Ppb	100	10
14. Copper	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/20	0.2	None	ppm	1.3	AL
17. Lead	N	1/1/18 to 12/31/20	2	None	ppb	0	AL
Disinfectants & Disinfectant By-Products							
Chlorine (as Cl2)	N	1/1/20 to 12/31/20	1.30	1.00 to 2.50	ppm	4	4
73. TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	2018*	3.60	No Range	ppb	0	80
HAA5	N	2018*	1.0	No Range	ppb	0	60

* Most recent sample results available

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregna
Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with servic
Our water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot cont
in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can mir
exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking
about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in
and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water H
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public H
testing. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are
These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substan
bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some
contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More info

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:

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CCR REPORT WILL BE PUBLISHED
6/10/21 IN THE LAUREL L CALL

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By

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01-0365000
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277 NED DILLARD RD
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