

Certification

BCM Water

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 JUN 28 PM 3:57

Water systems serving 10,000 or more must use:
Distribution Method I

Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV

Water system serving less than 500 people must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR
Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s):
Bethlehem, Conversville, Macedoness
Water Assn. (BCM Water)

7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):

0970106

Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:

- *Provided direct Web address to customer
- Hand delivered
- Mail paper copy
- Email

*Add direct Web address (URL) here:

Example: "The current CCR is available at
www.waterworld.org/ccrMay2023/0830001.pdf
call (000) 000-0000 for paper copy".

II. Published the complete CCR in the local newspaper.

Date(s) published:

May 24th, 2023

III. Inform customers the CCR will not be mailed but is available upon request.

Date(s) notified:

6-29-2023

List method(s) used (examples – newspaper, water bills, newsletter, etc.).

Location distributed:

on water bills

IV. Post the complete CCR continuously at the local water office.

Date: 6/21/2023

"Good Faith Effort" in other public buildings with the water system service area (i.e. City Hall, Public Library, etc.)

Locations posted:

Water office

Certification

This Community public water system confirms it has distributed its Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) to its customers and the appropriate notices of availability have been given and that the information contained in its CCR is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the MS State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply and the requirements of the CCR rule.

Name:

Randy Brooks

Title:

Office Secretary

Date:

Submittal

Email the following required items to water.reports@msdh.ms.gov regardless of distribution methods used.

1. CCR (Water Quality Report)
2. Certification
3. Proof of delivery method(s)

2022 BCM Water Assn CCR Report

Spanish (Español)

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Tradúscalo o hable con alguien que entienda bien.

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?

We get our drinking water from ground water.

Source water assessment and its availability

If there is ever a problem with the water, it will be announced in the newspaper or on the local news.

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?

To get involved in the decision making that affects the drinking water quality, you can come to the monthly board meetings. The meetings are held on the 2nd Thursday of each month at 7pm. The address is 27 Broadway Road, Potts Camp, MS 38659.

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. BCM Water

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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	Detect In Your Water	Range		Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
				Low	High			
Disinfectants & Disinfection 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	1.9	1.1	2.4	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	NA	80	1.05	NA	NA	2022	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (ppm)	2	2	.0098	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	.006	NA	NA	2022	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	.737	NA	NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		97	NA	NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
Inorganic Contaminants								
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.3	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2022	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: Randy Brooks
 Address: 122 WEST BANKHEAD STREET
 NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
 Phone: 6625342271

BCM WATER ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 358
NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
PHONE: (662) 534-2271

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
PERMIT NO. 13

SRVC	PRESENT RDG	PREVIOUS RDG	USED	AMOUNT	READ DATE
WAPT	138	120	1800	20.00	06/21/23
				CREDIT	-40.00

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

CCR is available upon request
MTR# 0010

ACCOUNT #	ROUTE
462	00
SERVICE ADDRESS	
# 1 DARDEN EAST/MYRTLE	
DUE DATE	NOW DUE
07/10/23	-20.00
PAY EARLY SAVE THIS	
0.00	-20.00

BILL CORNELIUS
1 DARDEN EAST
MYRTLE, MS 38650

BCM WATER ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 358
NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
PHONE: (662) 534-2271

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
PERMIT NO. 13

SRVC	PRESENT RDG	PREVIOUS RDG	USED	AMOUNT	READ DATE
WAPT	149	147	200	20.00	06/21/23

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

CCR is available upon request
MTR# 0020

ACCOUNT #	ROUTE
496	00
SERVICE ADDRESS	
# 2 DARDEN EAST/MYRTLE	
DUE DATE	NOW DUE
07/10/23	20.00
PAY EARLY SAVE THIS	
2.00	22.00

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT

METER #	ACCOUNT #
0020	496
SRVC ADDR # 2 DARDEN EAST/MYRTLE	
NOW DUE	DUE DATE
20.00	07/10/23
REMIT AFTER DUE DATE	
22.00	

DR. STEVE DEPRIEST
PO BOX 1097
OXFORD, MS 38655

BCM WATER ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 358
NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
PHONE: (662) 534-2271

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
PERMIT NO. 13

SRVC	PRESENT RDG	PREVIOUS RDG	USED	AMOUNT	READ DATE
WAPT	166	140	2600	23.00	06/21/23

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

CCR is available upon request
MTR# 0030

ACCOUNT #	ROUTE
472	00
SERVICE ADDRESS	
# 3 DARDEN EAST/MYRTLE	
DUE DATE	NOW DUE
07/10/23	25.30
PAY EARLY SAVE THIS	
2.30	

AL PRATER
301 ALABAMA STREET
NEW ALBANY, MS 38652

BCM WATER ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 358
NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
PHONE: (662) 534-2271

FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
PERMIT NO. 13

SRVC	PRESENT RDG	PREVIOUS RDG	USED	AMOUNT	READ DATE
WAPT	86	75	1100	20.00	06/21/23
				L/C	0.00

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

CCR is available upon request
MTR# 0040

ACCOUNT #	ROUTE
482	00
SERVICE ADDRESS	
# 4 DARDEN EAST/MYRTLE	
DUE DATE	NOW DUE
07/10/23	22.00
PAY EARLY SAVE THIS	
2.00	

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT

METER #	ACCOUNT #
0040	482
SRVC ADDR # 4 DARDEN EAST/MYRTLE	
NOW DUE	DUE DATE
20.00	07/10/23
REMIT AFTER DUE DATE	
22.00	

MARGARET LANE
PO BOX 1230
POINT CLEAR, AL 36564

RECEIVED
MSDH-WATER SUPPLY
2023 MAY 31 AM 7:42

Certification

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Distribution Method I

Water systems serving 500 - 9,999 must use:
Distribution Method I OR
Distribution Method II, III, and IV

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Distribution Method II, III, and IV OR
Distribution Method III and IV

OFFICE USE ONLY

Public Water Supply name(s):
Bethlehem, Conversville, ~~Water Assn.~~
Water Assn. (BCM Water)

7-digit Public Water Supply ID #(s):

0470106

Distribution (Methods used to distribute CCR to our customers)

I. CCR directly delivered using one or more method below:

- *Provided direct Web address to customer
- Hand delivered
- Mail paper copy
- Email

*Add direct Web address (URL) here:

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Date(s) notified:

Location distributed:

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Sodium (optional) (ppm)	NA		97	NA	NA	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
Contaminants	MCLG	AL	Your Water	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source	
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Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppm)	1.3	1.3	.3	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
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For more information please contact:

Contact Name: Randy Brooks
 Address: 122 WEST BANKHEAD STREET
 NEW ALBANY, MS 38652
 Phone: 6625342271

2022 BCM Water Assn CCR Report

Spanish (Español)

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(There is scientific evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants)							
Chlorine (as Cl ₂) (ppm)	4	4	2.4	1.1 2.6	2022	No	Water additive used to control microbes
THMs (Total Trihalomethanes) (ppb)	NA	80	1.05	NA NA	2022	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants							
Sulfate (ppm) (ppm)	NA	97	NA NA	2022	No	Trace of natural deposits, leaching	
Organic Contaminants							
Copper - action level (ppb)	1.3	1.3	3	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Pesticide of natural deposits
Lead - action level (ppb)	0	15	2	2022	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Run-off of natural deposits

Term	Definition
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected

Term	Definition
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Term	Definition
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	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Violations and Exemptions	Violations and Exemptions: State or EPA personnel not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique in public water systems.
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 in controlling microbial contaminants.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfection 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 contamination.
MNL	Maximum Not Required
MPL	State Assigned Maximum Permissible Level

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