OUR MISSION

"To provide water service that is dependable, economical, and meets or exceeds health standards for all cooperative members."

TOPICS INSIDE

BWC OFFICE

LOCATION: 5901 Hillside Rd
MAIL: P.O. Box 164
HOURS: M-T 8:00 am – 4:00 pm
F 8:00 am --2:00 pm
PHONE/FAX
(410) 586-8710 (ph)
(410) 586-1963 (fax)
WEB PAGE: www.beacheswater.com
EMAIL: beacheswater5901@gmail.com
EMERGENCY: (410) 846-1040
DROP BOX: Outside Gate

Board of Directors

Fritz Riedel - President
Frank DiGeorge-Vice President
Tom Forgette - Sec-Treasurer
Dan Crain - Director
Gary Clark - Director
Frank DiGeorge - Director

Contract Management

Dennis DiBello – Business Manager/Superintendent
Jim Stone – Assistant Superintendent
Cheryl Houchen – Office Manager
Debbie Simmons - Receptionist

Attend a monthly Board of Director's meeting at the office (5901 Hillside Road) generally on the second Thursday of the month.

Call ahead. (410) 586-8710.

I. *President's Corner*

The state of Beaches Water Co-op is good. We currently have 8 wells at six pump locations that serve our community of almost 800 homes, with only minor interruptions due to repair work. Our water consistently passes all required tests. Fiscally, we are still in good shape, paying our costs out of our income. For this we have to thank the field and office crews.

It is my sad duty to report that, due to increased costs, after three years of steady prices we must again increase rates. This is due to several things. First, as you're probably aware, inflation has ramped up, and our costs for electricity, materials and labor have increased sharply in the last year. Second, the Co-op is changing its repair and maintenance arrangements, and we have to contract out more to commercial plumbers at higher costs. More on that below. Third, rather than continue to fight increasing numbers of leaks and costly repairs on certain older sections of the system, the board has decided to replace whole sections of failing lines, and has drawn up a list of priority streets to tackle. These will be significant costs, but should reduce the number of leaks and repairs over the long term. The rate increase has been set to raise both the base cost (the rate for 0-1000 gallons), and increase the rates for higher water usage. The new rate schedule is also shown in this newsletter.

As noted above, the business model for the Co-op is in flux. Dennis DiBello, a former board member, Water Superintendent for 32 years, and owner of the business (American Property Consultants) that currently operates both the operational and business aspects of the Co-op is slowly and carefully trying to retire from the water business. This is one reason that we are contracting out more of the repairs and maintenance. We owe a lot of our current strength as a water provider to Dennis's abilities and leadership, and we are fortunate that he is treating this transition with consideration. We have also engaged with James Stone, a customer with a similar background to Dennis, to become Assistant Water Superintendent, with the aim that he will take over as full Superintendent in time.

As usual, we are a couple board members short of our full complement, and we welcome interest from members who would consider serving.

The annual meeting is scheduled for 3:00pm Saturday, Sept. 10, 2022, at the Long Beach Civic Association Building. Those who attend or send in a proxy will be entered in a drawing for a $100 credit on the water system.

Please note again that it is illegal for anyone not an employee of the water system or authorized by the water system, to open, tamper with, or shut on or off the water at our meter pits. If you need the water shut on or off, please contact the office.

Thank you,
Gerhardt F. (Fritz) Riedel, President, Beaches Water Cooperative

Service Advisory -- We will be flushing community fire hydrants the week of September 12-16, 2022 starting at 9:00 a.m. This may cause the water to be discolored due to disturbing the sediment and deposits in the pipes. This sediment is naturally occurring minerals in the water. Discolored water poses no health hazard. It is free from harmful bacteria and safe for all household uses, such as showering, cooking, flushing of toilets, etc. You can drink the discolored water, but it may taste different. However, you should **NOT** wash clothes in your washing machine if the water is discolored as clothing may stain. Flush your water lines though an outside hose bibb to clear up the discoloration.

Do we add fluoride to the drinking water? - ***No we do not. Although in some areas of the country water systems add fluoride to the water, Beaches Water Co-op is only licensed by the State of Maryland to treat the drinking water for bacteriological concerns. Trace amounts of fluoride naturally occur in the aquifers, but those amounts are not significant to aid in children's dental growth and development. Many doctors/dentist prescribe fluoride supplements or children's vitamins with fluoride.***

Chlorine smell? - ***Water is disinfected to ensure it is safe to drink. Chlorine treatment is the most common and effective disinfectant. At times the treated water may have a chlorine smell. This is the free chlorine residual that we must maintain to ensure the water at your tap is safe to drink. Letting the water stand for a few minutes dissipates the smell.***

II. Water System Operation, Maintenance & Improvements

I'm Jim Stone and I'm the new Assistant Superintendent (Asst Supt). Where I'm accountable for Operations and Maintenance my supervisor is Dennis DiBello, the Beaches Water Co-op (BWC) Superintendent and Business Manager. By fall I will have relieved Dennis as Superintendent while he'll retain the Business Manager position. I will be mainly focused on the Operations and Maintenance aspects of the Beaches Water System. I look forward to supporting BWC and you in our quest for providing you the members with safe, clean, and reliable water year-round. By the way my family uses this same water system.

As with any utility system, age and wear and tear take its toll. While our above ground infrastructure is relatively new our water mains and associated valves need replacing. Most of which are 60-70 years old. That said, this is costly but work that must be done. Our plan of approach to obtaining monies is two-fold. One is applying where eligible for Infrastructure Act monies to accelerate piping replacement starting with streets that exhibit numerous leaks first and two, assigning our annual capital budget monies to replace old piping in one or more streets at-a-time. This latter approach will take years, unfortunately. And, as a friendly reminder we replaced all of Dogwood Rd. water lines about two years ago.

As a proponent of continuous improvement and in support of saving maintenance time and then money, I ask that each member keep their water meter pit accessible and easy to find. Each meter pit has a lid made of either steel or reinforced plastic with a transmitter embedded in it. Some are even painted blue to help with ease of visually identifying it. The most common cause of this is fall and winter weather where leaves, water driven dirt/sand cover the lids; and occasionally grasses and weeds that grow over the lids are the summertime culprits. Anything to save time is helpful.
If you have any questions about the Operation or Maintenance of the system please give us a call.

V/R

Jim Stone
Assistant Superintendent, BWC

Superintendent Notes

As noted above we flush our hydrants annually. Part of this effort is to remove sediment that is drawn up from the aquifers and settles out in low flow areas of the water mains. Another part of the reason we do maintenance on the hydrants is to verify that our hydrants operate properly.

In conjunction with the St. Leonard Fire Department, we tested the flow rates for all the hydrants in the last year. Our flow rates exceeded the design minimum by a factor of 2 times in many cases.

This information was reported to the ISO for community fire ratings. Having a fire hydrant system in the community allows home owners to get a lower rate on insurance and saves everyone policy fees.

Schedule of Fees

Monthly Water Rates
Effective July 01, 2022

Consumption:	**Rate:**
0-1000 gal	$37.00
1001-2000 gal	$4.00/thousand
2001-3000 gal	$6.50/thousand
3001-4000 gal	$8.25/thousand
4001-5000 gal	$9.75/thousand
5001-10000 gal	$10.75/thousand
Over 10000 gal	$11.25/thousand

Application/Transfer Fee	$ 40.00
New Service	$5,500.00
Shut-off	
Non-payment	$ 110.00
Customer Request	$ 40.00
Reconnect	$ 40.00
Extended Shut-off	$ 444.00
Meter Reading	$ 50.00
Meter Challenge	$ 100.00
Return Check	$ 25.00

Late Penalty 10% applied 10 days after end of month

III. Financials & Water Rates

The table below reflects the rate increase for fiscal year 2022-2023

Fiscal year 7/1/22 – 6/30/23

BWC FY 2022/23 BUDGET	**INCOME**
Water service	557,500
Office Rent	1,200
Advertising-Quarterly	2,000
Application & Transfer Fees	2,500
Total Income	**563,200**
BWC FY 2022/22 BUDGET	**EXPENSES**
Auditing	12,000
Bad Debt	500
Bank Service Charges	1,500
Depreciation Expense	29,364
Professional Memberships	800
Engineering	1,500
Insurance	14,000
Mortgage Pay Down	20,000
Mortgage Interest	7,500
Legal	5,000
Licenses and Permits	1,000
Office - Other	12,000
Operating Supplies	18,500
Repairs & Maintenance	121,000
Administration	284,486
Taxes	50
Utilities	28,000
Water Testing	6,000
Total Expense	**$563,200**

BEACHES WATER CO-OP CUSTOMER WEB PORTAL

Beaches Water Co-op announced the release of their customer portal last year in a continued effort to provide our customers with modern technology services. Residents have access to manage their accounts 24/7, anytime, anywhere and on any device.

- One-step secure bill payment with "Quick Pay"
- Credit Cards, Debit Cards and ACH Bank Draft Payments
- Sign up for recurring payments
- Use the electronic wallet feature to store payment methods (secured)
- Sign up for paperless services via email
- Manage your account settings

Receiving your water bills late or not at all? Have your bill emailed while at the same time supporting the environment by Going Green. Visit our website @ www.beacheswater.com and click on the **Make a Payment / Customer Portal** link to set-up your account.

Please make sure to use the **updated account number** on your recent bill

IV. 2021 - Annual Drinking Water Quality Consumer Confidence Report

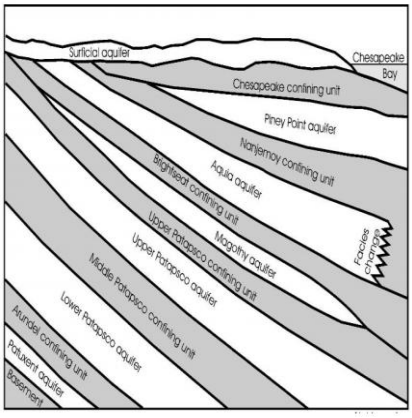
Our drinking water **is safe and meets** all federal and state requirements for community drinking water. In 2021, there were no water quality violations**.**

BEACHES WATER CO-OPERATIVE
MD0040009

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by BEACHES WATER CO-OPERATIVE is Ground Water from the Nanjemoy and Aquia confined aquifers.



For more information regarding this report contact:
Name: Dennis DiBello
Phone: 410-586-8710

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Sources of Drinking Water

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. 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which 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, urban storm water runoff, 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 which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 (800-426-4791).

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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.

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Gerard (bayfront/bayview) CA029966	CA029966	GW	Y	Long Beach approx. 200 ft W of Main St
Jorgensen 1 (locust 1) CA054043	CA054043	GW	Y	Long Beach approx. 0.5 mi e of Rt 2
Grover CA120490	CA120490	GW	Y	Long Beach approx. 0.5 mi e of Rt 2
Rausch (balsam) CA054331	CA054331	GW	Y	Long Beach approx. 0.5 mi e of Rt 2
Slater 1 (new well) CA920901	CA920901	GW	Y	Near 4 SE of St Leonard approx. 50 ft W of Long Beach Dr & Hill Rd
Slater 2 CA811940	CA811940	GW	Y	Near 1.3 mi SE of St Leonard approx. 200 ft w of Long Beach Rd
Slater 3 CA882256	CA882256	GW	Y	Near 5 mi SE of St Leonard approx. 50 ft S of Long Beach Rd
Bozman 1 CA733266	CA733266	GW	Y	Long Beach approx. 0.5 mi e of Rt 2

A source water assessment was performed by MDE and is available on their website: mde.maryland.gov.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	7/18/2019	1.3	1.3	0. 2	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	7/18/2019	0	15	2.9	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): 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.
Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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.
Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG): 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.
na: not applicable.
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By- Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2021	0.9	0.6-0.9	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	4	3.65 – 3.65	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic - While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.	2021	9	3.3 – 11.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Fluoride	2021	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	07/03/2020	11.4	11.4-11.4	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	07/03/2020	0.3	0.3 – 0.3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

PFAS in Drinking Water

"PFAS – short for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances – refers to a large group of more than 4,000 human-made chemicals that have been used since the 1940s in a range of products, including stain- and water-resistant fabrics and carpeting, cleaning products, paints, cookware, food packaging and fire-fighting foams. These uses of PFAS have led to PFAS entering our environment, where they have been measured by several states in soil, surface water, groundwater and seafood. Some PFAS can last a long time in the environment and in the human body and can accumulate in the food chain.

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT
PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES (PFAS) ANALYTICAL RESULTS
BEACHES WATER CO-OPERATIVE
MD0040009

Analyte	SLATER 2 CA811940*	GERARD (BAYFRONT/BAYVIEW) CA029966*	JORGENSEN 1 (LOCUST 1) CA054043*	TP03: RAUSCH WTP (CA054331)**	HARBOR (FLAG HARBOR) CA733266*
11Cl-PF3OUdS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
ADONA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
HFPO-DA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
N-EtFOSAA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
N-MeFOSAA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFBS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFDA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFDoA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFHpA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFHxS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFHxA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFNA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFOS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFOA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFTA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFTrDA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
PFUnDA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Total PFOA/PFOS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND

All results are in parts per trillion (ppt).
* Indicates an unfinished groundwater sample was collected on December 21, 2021.
** Indicates a treated point of entry sample was collected from on December 21, 2021

Analyte	SLATER 3 CA882256*	SLATER 1 (NEW WELL) CA920901*	JORGENSEN WELL 2R - CA120490*
11Cl-PF3OUdS	ND	ND	ND
ADONA	ND	ND	ND
9Cl-PF3ONS	ND	ND	ND
HFPO-DA	ND	ND	ND
N-EtFOSAA	ND	ND	ND
N-MeFOSAA	ND	ND	ND
PFBS	ND	ND	ND
PFDA	ND	ND	ND
PFDoA	ND	ND	ND
PFHpA	ND	ND	ND
PFHxS	ND	ND	ND
PFHxA	ND	ND	ND
PFNA	ND	ND	ND
PFOS	ND	ND	ND
PFOA	ND	ND	ND
PFTA	ND	ND	ND
PFTrDA	ND	ND	ND
PFUnDA	ND	ND	ND
Total PFOA/PFOS	ND	ND	ND

All results are in parts per trillion (ppt).
* Indicates an unfinished groundwater sample was collected on December 21, 2021.
** Indicates a treated point of entry sample was collected from on December 21, 2021

Currently, there are no federal regulations (i.e. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs)) for PFAS in drinking water. However, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a Health Advisory Level (HAL) of 70 parts per trillion (ppt) for the sum of PFOA and PFOS concentrations in drinking water. While not an enforceable regulatory standard, when followed, the EPA HAL does provide drinking water customers, even the most sensitive populations, with a margin of protection from lifetime exposure to PFOA and PFOS in drinking water. Beginning in 2020, the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) initiated a PFAS monitoring program. The combined PFOA and PFAS concentration from samples taken from our water system was below the detection limit. MDE anticipates that EPA will establish an MCL for PFOA and PFOS in the near future. This would entail additional monitoring. Additional information about PFAS can be found on the MDE website: mde.maryland.gov"

Summer 2022 Newsletter
&
2021 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)