

## 2000 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Tontitown Waterworks

We're pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality 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 ensuring the quality of your 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, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. We purchase treated water from Springdale Water Utilities, who purchases from Beaver Water District. Beaver Water District's source of water is Beaver Lake.

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 stormwater runoff, industrial and domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and 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; Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact NAME, TITLE, PHONE #. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held on the first Tuesday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Tontitown City Hall.

The Arkansas Department of Health completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for Beaver Water District in June of 2000. This assessment summarizes the potential for contamination of our source of drinking water and can be used as a basis for developing a source water protection plan. A report explaining the assessment process and results can be obtained from the Beaver Water District office, or accessed through the Arkansas Department of Health's SWAP website at: <http://health.state.ar.us/eng/swp.htm>

Tontitown Waterworks routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1<sup>st</sup> to December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2000. 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.

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:

*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.

*Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

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

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

*Maximum Contaminant Level* - 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* - 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.

*Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)* - Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

*Millirems per year (mrem/yr)* - Measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

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 microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Tontitown Waterworks would appreciate it if large volume water customers post extra copies of these reports in conspicuous locations or distribute them to your tenants, residents, patients, students and /or employees. This action will allow individuals who consume the water Tontitown Waterworks delivers, but are not billed customers, to learn about our water system.

TEST RESULTS						
MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (Springdale Water Utilities)	N	0.02%	Present	0	presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Naturally present in the environment
Total Coliform Bacteria (Beaver Water District)	N	1	Present			
Turbidity (Beaver Water District) Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.45	NTU	NA	TT (NTU)	Soil runoff
		Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 100%				

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS (Beaver Water District)						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	N	6.1	pCi/l	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits. The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for Beta particles.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (Beaver Water District)						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	Highest annual Average 56.9 Range 0 – 73.1	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (Beaver Water District)						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	Average 0.71 Range 0.53 – 0.89	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	N	0.03	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	N	Average 0.91 Range 0.71 – 1.09	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING (Tontitown Waterworks)						
	Number of sites over Action Level	90th percentile result	95th percentile result	Unit of measurement	Action level	Source
<b>LEAD</b>	0	0.001	N/A	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
<b>COPPER</b>	0	0.05	N/A	ppm	1.3	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.

- Tontitown Waterworks is on a reduced monitoring schedule and required to sample once every three years for lead and copper at the customer's tap. Our last monitoring period was in 2000. Our next required monitoring period is in the year 2003.

**UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS** (Beaver Water District)

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Level of Detect</b>	<b>Unit of measurement</b>	<b>Source</b>
Chloroform	25.8	ppb	By-products of disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	7.2		
Dibromochloromethane	1.1		

**INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLING** (Beaver Water District)

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Level of Detect</b>	<b>Unit of measurement</b>	<b>MCL/ MCLG</b>	<b>Source</b>
Total Organic Carbons	Not Regulated at this time	(Raw) Average 2.43 Range 1.81 – 4  (Finished) Average 1.58 Range 1.2 – 2.07	ppb	Not Regulated at this time	These are investigative samples, collected for EPA under the Disinfectants Disinfection By-Products Rule
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	Not Regulated at this time	Average 44.4 Range 25.8 – 42.2	ppb	Not Regulated at this time	These are investigative samples, collected for EPA under the Disinfectants Disinfection By-Products Rule

We at Tontitown Waterworks work 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.

- **Please call our office if you have questions.**