2001 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 storm water 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 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 the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact David Sbanotto, Water Operator at 501-361-2700. 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 web site. www.healthyarkansas.com/eng/pwslist0.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 1st to December 31st, 2001. 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.

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).

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	N	(Beaver) 0.17 (Beaver) 100	Highest yearly sample result NTU Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit	n/a	TT (NTU)	Soil runoff
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						
Inorganic Contaminants (Beaver)						
Fluoride	N	Range 0.96 - 1.19 Average 1.03	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	1.76	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Volatile Organic Contaminants (Beaver)						
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes]	N	Highest Annual Average 45.6 Range 29.3 - 60.6	ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination

LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING (Tontitown)

	Number of sites over Action level	90% percentile result	95% percentile result	Unit of measurement	Action Level	SOURCE
LEAD	0	0.001	N/A	ppm	0.015	Leaching from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER	0	0.05	N/A	ppm	1.3	Leaching from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.

Tontitown Water Association is on a reduced monitoring schedule and required to sample once every 3 years for lead and copper. We sampled last in the year 2000 will sample again in 2003.

Unregulated Contaminants	Violation	Level of Detect	Unit of measurement	MCL/MCLG	SOURCE
Dibromochloromethane	Not regulated at this time	0.61	ppb	Not regulated at this time	Components of Total Trihalomethanes
Bromodichloromethane		3.7	ppb		
Chloroform		8.4	ppb		

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Investigative Monitoring (Beaver)

Haloacetic Acids	Not regulated at this time	Range 15.5 - 34.7 Highest Annual Average 31.6	ppb	Not regulated at this time	These are investigative samples, collected for EPA under the Disinfectants Disinfection By-Products Rule.
Total Organic Carbons		RAW Average 2.20 Range 1.69 - 3.06 FINISHED Average 1.48 Range 0.98 - 2.96	ppb		