1999 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 the City of Springdale, who purchases from Beaver Water District. Beaver's source of water is Beaver Lake. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminates such as 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, of 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 contaminates 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 be 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 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.

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, 1999. 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	ViolationY/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
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	0.22 100%	Highest yearly sample result NTU Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit	n/a	TT (NTU)	Soil runoff
Inorganic Contaminants						
Nitrate (as Nitrogen) (Beaver Water District)	N	1.32	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (Beaver Water District)	N	0.87 Average 0.73-1.02 Range	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Volatile Organic Contaminants						
TTHM [Total trihalomethanes] (Beaver Water District)	N	60.2 34.8-93.9	Highest annual average ppb Range in ppb	0	100	By-product of drinking water chlorination

LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING

	Number of sites over Action level	90% Percentile result	95% Percentile result	Unit of measurement	Action level	SOURCE
LEAD	0	0.001	N/A	mg/L	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
COPPER	0	0.05	N/A	mg/L	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 1997. Our next required monitoring period is the year 2000.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	Not regulated	Level of Detect	Unit of measurement	Not regulated	SOURCE
Chloroform (Beaver Water District)	Not regulated	26.9	ppb	Not regulated	By-products of chlorine disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane (Beaver Water District)	Not regulated	6.7	ppb	Not regulated	
Dibromochloromethane (Beaver Water District)	Not regulated	0.65	ppb	Not regulated	

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.

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (Beaver Water District)				
Monochloroacetic Acid	N	Average 1.53 Range 0-6.8	ppb	These are investigative samples, collected for EPA under the Disinfectants Disinfection By-Products Rule.
Monobromoacetic Acid	N	Average 0.11 Range 0 – 1.1	ppb	
Dichloroacetic Acid	N	Average 21.02 Range 7.3 to 36.3	ppb	
Trichloroacetic Acid	N	Average 19.88 Range 9.3 to 37.5	ppb	
Bromochloroacetic Acid	N	Average 2.57 Range 1.2 to 3.9	ppb	