Ozan Creek Rural Water System
2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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 goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water, and we want you to understand, and be involved in, the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources.

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. We purchase treated drinking water from Hope Water & Light.

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for Hope Water & Light. The 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. Based on the various criteria of the assessment, our water source has been determined to have a low susceptibility to contamination. You may request a summary of the Source Water Vulnerability Assessment from our office.

What Contaminants Can Be In Our Drinking Water?

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. 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 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; Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to assure tap water is safe to drink, EPA has regulations which 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.

Am I at Risk?

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. However, 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 small amounts of contamination. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. 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 addition, EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by microbiological contaminants are also available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Lead and Drinking Water

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 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.

How Can I Learn More About Our Drinking Water?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Robert Chism, Operator, at 870-451-3358. 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 will be held quarterly beginning in April at the Ozan Creek Water Office. For dates and time please contact Robert Chism.

TEST RESULTS

We and Hope Water & Light routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – unenforceable public health 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.
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.
Parts per billion (ppb) - a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per million (ppm) – a unit of measurement for detected levels of contaminants in drinking water. One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform Bacteria (Ozan Creek)	N	None	Present	0	1 positive sample per month	Naturally present

TURBIDITY

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity (Hope)	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.23 Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 100%	NTU	NA	Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU constitutes a violation A value less than 95% of samples meeting the limit of 0.3 NTU, constitutes a violation	Soil runoff

- Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Combined radium (226 + 228) (Hope)	N	1.0	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride (Hope)	N	Average: 0.87 Range: 0.65 – 1.05	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (Hope)	N	Average: 0.055 Range: 0 – 0.11	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks,; erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING

Contaminant	Number of Sites over Action Level	90th Percentile Result	Unit	Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead (Ozan Creek)	1	0.010	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Ozan Creek)	0	0.46	ppm	1.3	

REGULATED DISINFECTANTS

Disinfectant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MRDLG (Public Health Goal)	MRDL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine (Ozan Creek)	N	Average: 1.23 Range: 0.73 – 2.1	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

BY-PRODUCTS OF DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION					
Contaminant	**Violation Y/N**	**Level Detected**	**Unit**	**MCLG** (Public Health Goal)	**MCL** (Allowable Level)
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (Ozan Creek)	N	Stage 1 Compliance -Highest Running 12 Month Average: 11* Range: 6.5 – 10.1	ppb	0	60
	NA	*Stage 2 Investigative Locational Running Annual Average: 8.7 Range: 6.5 – 8.9*			
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (Ozan Creek)	**Y**	Stage 1 Compliance -Highest Running 12 Month Average: ***81* (site YD001)*** Range: *44.1 – 65.3*	ppb	NA	**80**
	NA	*Stage 2 Investigative Locational Running Annual Average: 61.6* Range:* 42.4 – 60.6			
Chlorite (Hope)	N	Highest Annual Quarterly Average: 125 Range: 20 - 359	ppb	800	1000

- The levels detected for HAA5 & TTHM are from investigative (or preliminary) monitoring performed under the upcoming Stage 2 Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts Rule (Stage 2 DBPR). The purpose of the Stage 2 DBPR is to increase public health protection by having us meet the HHA5 and TTHM allowable levels (MCLs) as an annual average at specific locations and not just averaging the entire system. This is a tougher standard and when the Rule goes into effect some localities will have trouble meeting it. To assist us in meeting these stricter requirements we are taking investigative samples to work on reducing HAA5s and TTHMs throughout the distribution system before new Rule goes into effect. **MCL violations are not applicable to investigative monitoring.**
- **Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.**

* The highest running 12 month average is calculated using the last quarter of 2012 and the first 3 quarters of 2013. The range reported is from monitoring during 2013 only.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Contaminant	**Level Detected**	**Unit**	**MCLG** (Public Health Goal)	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Chloroform (Hope)	Average: 8.85 Range: 0 – 42.8	ppb	70	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (Hope)	Average: 2.81 Range: 0 – 11.5	ppb	0	
Dibromochloromethane (Hope)	Average: 2.44 Range: 0 – 13.2	ppb	60	
Bromoform (Hope)	Average: 6.17 Range: 0 – 47	ppb	0	
Dibromomethane [Methylene Bromide] (Hope)	0.50	ppb	NA	

- 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. MCLs (Maximum Contaminant Levels) and MCLGs (Maximum Contaminant Level Goals) have not been established for all unregulated contaminants.

VIOLATIONS – Ozan Creek Rural Water System			
TYPE: By-Products	**FROM:**	**TO:**	**CORRECTIVE ACTION:**
Exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for the 12 month running annual average for Trihalomethanes (**81 ppb** in the winter quarter of 2013)	1/1/2013	3/31/2013	Reviewing disinfection procedures and working on a solution to lower the levels of disinfection by-products in the distribution system