

Wabbaseka Waterworks

2015 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. Our source of water is one well that pumps from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for Wabbaseka Waterworks. 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 Malcom Scott, Superintendent, at 870-766-4262. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more about your water system, please attend any of our monthly meetings held on the first Thursday of each of month at 6:30 PM at the Wabbaseka Community Center.

TEST RESULTS

We 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, 2015. 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.

NA - Not applicable

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	N	1 positive sample in July	Present	0	1 positive sample per month	Naturally present in the environment

LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING					
Contaminant	Number of Sites over Action Level	90 th Percentile Result	Unit	Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	0	0.003	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	0	<0.20	ppm	1.3	

♦ We are currently on a reduced monitoring schedule and required to sample once every three years for lead and copper at the customers' taps. The results above are from our last monitoring period in 2014. Our next required monitoring period is in 2017.

REGULATED DISINFECTANTS						
Disinfectant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MRDLG (Public Health Goal)	MRDL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine	N	Average: 0.56 Range: 0.3 - 0.7	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]	N	0	ppb	0	60	
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	0	ppb	NA	80	

♦ Results above are from 2014.

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES	
Under the new Ground Water Rule, each Water Treatment System must be surveyed (audited) by the Arkansas Department of Health and all uncorrected Significant Deficiencies must be identified, corrected and reported to the public. Wabaseka Waterworks had the following Significant Deficiencies identified during 3/18/2014 survey. Certified letter was sent by ADH, 8/13/2014 identifying deficiencies	
The system does not submit monthly operation reports. Monthly reports need to be completed and submitted to the ADH by the tenth of the month following reporting. 8/13/2014	Still not submitting Monthly Operations Reports. Letter sent 3/11/2015 requesting paperwork be submitted by the 10 th of the following month. 4/13/15, Letter received by fax stating that Monthly Operation reports are forthcoming. They should arrive by 10th. 12/7/15, the system has hired another employee to assist with day-to-day operations, and he is taking classes with ARWA. The system will be checked on in 6 months to see if they are sending monthly operation reports regularly.
The storage tank is past due for inspection. The previous inspection reported that the interior was rusting and needed to be recoated. The lack of a current inspection is considered a significant deficiency. The system storage tank needs to be inspected and a copy of the inspection report sent to the ADH for review. It appears that the system does not have the budget to provide the necessary maintenance on the WTP. The majority of the WTP issues appear to be from a lack of maintenance. The need for a water rate study may be in order.	Letter sent 3/11/2015 requesting progress on deficiency. It appears there has been little progress made in obtaining funds for maintenance needed. 4/13/15, Letter received by fax stating a tank maintenance company has been contacted and an inspection date is pending. System will notify ADH when date is set 12/7/15, the system has hired another employee and he is taking classes with ARWA. The system has contacted ARWA to assist with tank inspection yet no inspection has been completed. The system will contact ARWA about the tank inspection As of 1/13/2016 nothing has been submitted to ADH for resolution of these Significant Deficiencies.

VIOLATIONS- Wabbaseka Waterworks			
TYPE: Bacteriological Monitoring	FROM:	TO:	CORRECTIVE ACTION:
Failed to submit valid bacteriological samples	5/1/2015	5/31/2015	Resumed bacteriological monitoring as required by state and federal regulations
TYPE: Consumer Confidence Report	FROM:	TO:	CORRECTIVE ACTION:
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) - Failure to provide annual water quality report to customers	7/1/2015	Did not distribute to customers	2014 CCR never distributed to customers

Wabbaseka Waterworks PWS # 283
 BACTERIOLOGICAL MONITORING

PUBLIC NOTICE

Wabbaseka Waterworks is a public water system subject to regulation under (name of water system) the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Those regulations require the notification of customers whenever a violation occurs, and is the basis for this notice.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency sets standards for drinking water. Public water systems are required to regularly have their water bacteriologically tested in a certified laboratory. These samples are analyzed for total and fecal coliform. Coliform bacteria is used as an indicator for more serious pathogenic organisms.

This water system failed to have the required number of valid samples analyzed during November, 2014 (month(s))

Failure to meet this requirement does not mean that the water is unsafe or that alternate sources of water should be used. The water system is Posting this notice to violation to it's customers to advise them of this, and submitting the appropriate number of valid samples monthly.

(detail the action taken to correct the violation)

Should you have any questions concerning this notice, contact the water system at 870-766-4262 or the Engineering Section of the Department of Health at 501-661-2623. (Phone#)