Arkansas Department of Health

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Governor Asa Hutchinson
Nathaniel Smith, MD, MPH, Director and State Health Officer

Engineering Section, Slot 37 Ph 501-661-2623 Fax 501-661-2032
www.Healthy.Arkansas.gov/eng/ After Hours Emergency 501-661-2136

4/2/2020

Phillip S. Core
BARLING WATERWORKS
P O BOX 23039
BARLING, AR 72923

PWS ID 512

RE: 2019 Annual Drinking Water Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Dear Phillip S. Core:

Enclosed is your water system's 2019 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), instructions for distributing it to your customers, and a certification form. **The CCR must be distributed by July 1, 2020.** It is the responsibility of your water system to thoroughly review the report for accuracy.

Your water system is required to distribute your CCR in **one** of the following ways:

1. Electronic Distribution.
2. Publishing the CCR in the local newspaper for a least one day.
3. Mailing or hand delivering to each residential and commercial customers.

Electronic Distribution is the easiest and least costly way to deliver the CCR to your customers. You do not have to have your own website to use this method. Your CCR is already published on the Department of Health's Engineering Section's website, but you have to let your customers know the web address.

I. For Electronic Distribution:

1. Notification that the CCR is available on a website must be provided to each customer in writing, either as an insert or printed on the water bill. The water system must provide a direct URL to the CCR. You can use the exact wording below:

   Your Annual Drinking Water Quality Report is available at
   www.healthy.arkansas.gov/eng/ccr/512.pdf
   Copies are available upon request from our office.

   YOUR DIRECT URL LINK TO VIEW THE CCR IS AS FOLLOWS:

   www.healthy.arkansas.gov/eng/ccr/512.pdf

2. Documentation of the water bill or notification that will be delivered to the customers must be delivered to our office, **prior to sending to customers**.

3. If the water system is aware that its customers are unable to receive CCRs electronically, it must provide a paper CCR using one of the traditional delivery methods.

4. Two reminders must be sent to customers alerting them that the CCR is available electronically, **and one reminder must be sent before July 1st.**

II. SPECIAL RULES FOR NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION:

The following additional requirements **must** be met for distribution by publication in the newspaper:

1. **Prior to publication** you must notify customers that the CCR will not be mailed, and that copies of the report are available from your office upon request. Placing the following statement on your customers' water bills prior to newspaper publication is sufficient notification:

   Our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report will not be mailed to you, and will be published in the _____ on _____.
   Copies of the report will be sent to you from our office on request.

2. **This pre-publication notification must be sent to this office prior to publication.**

   Note to systems publishing the CCR in a newspaper: The CCR enclosed is the actual size as it will appear in the newspaper. Get a cost estimate before committing to newspaper publication.

III. GOOD FAITH EFFORT TO REACH CONSUMERS WHO DO NOT RECEIVE WATER BILLS

EPA requires that your system make a good faith effort to get the CCR to consumers who do not receive water bills, such as renters and out-of-town workers. Some of the methods you may want to use include mailing multiple copies for posting to apartment complexes and large employers.

IV. CERTIFICATION FORM

1. **The enclosed Certification Form must be filled out and sent to our office on or before July 1, 2020.**
2. The Form must also be accompanied by a copy of the CCR you distributed.
3. **If you published the CCR in the Newspaper, it must be accompanied by the actual page of the newspaper (NOT A COPY) on which the CCR was printed.**

Make sure your water system understands and meets the above requirements in order to avoid redistribution of the CCR and to avoid receiving a violation for inadequate reporting.

Your water system is required to maintain a copy of its Consumer Confidence Report for three (3) years.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please call Doug Dawson or Maygun Butler at 501-661-2623, fax at 501-661-2032, or e-mail at safewater@arkansas.gov. Please put CCR in the subject line.

Sincerely,

Doug Dawson

Doug Dawson, Environmental Health Specialist

2019 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) CERTIFICATION FORM

WATER SYSTEM NAME: BARLING WATERWORKS WATER SYSTEM ID #: 512 4583 Persons

IMPORTANT: Attach a complete copy of your water system's CCR exactly as it was distributed to your customers, even if the report was prepared by our office.

Reminder: Distribution is based on retail population served, not the number of meters or the population of your city or town.

The community water system named above hereby confirms that its Consumer Confidence Report has been distributed to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the primacy agency.

CERTIFIED BY: Printed Name: _____ Title: _____

Phone #: _____ **Signature:** _____

Our 2019 Consumer Confidence Report was distributed by (check all that apply – don't forget to include dates):

☐ Mail or other direct delivery **(date)** _____

☐ Hand delivery (date) _____

☐ Electronic Distribution

☐ Mail - Notification that CCR is available on website via a direct URL

☐ Customers were notified of electronic distribution with the following language: ***Our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report is available on-line at_____. Copies of the report will be sent to you from our office upon request.***

☐ Copy of water bill or other notification of the above distribution notification **must be sent** to this office prior to electronic distribution. **Date sent:** _____

☐ **Newspaper publication:**

Name of newspaper: _____ **Date published:** _____

☐ Copy of pre-publication notification **Date sent:** _____

☐ Posting on a publicly accessible Internet site at the address:

www._____ **(date)** _____

☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list) (date): _____

☐ **Important:** We made a "Good Faith Effort" to reach all non-bill receiving customers (such as renters and employees of large employers) was made by (use a supplemental sheet if necessary):

_____

Your water system's completed Certification of Distribution (this form) must be received by the Engineering Section by July 1, 2020. Return the completed form, along with a copy of the Consumer Confidence Report, to the following address:

Arkansas Department of Health
Engineering Section, Slot 37
4815 West Markham
Little Rock, AR 72205-3867

Barling Waterworks

2019 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 water from Fort Smith. Fort Smith Water Utilities has two independent sources. The primary water source is the Frog Bayou Watershed. Water from this watershed is stored at Lake Fort Smith and is treated at Fort Smith's Lake Fort Smith Treatment Plant. The other source is the Lee Creek Watershed. Water from this watershed is stored in Lee Creek Reservoir and is treated at Fort Smith's Lee Creek Treatment Plant.

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for Fort Smith Water Utilities. The assessment summarizes the potential for contamination of our sources 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 sources have been determined to have a low to medium 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 Matthew Pierce, Director of Public Works, at 479-452-1550. 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 second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 5:30 PM at the Barling City Hall.

TEST RESULTS

We and Fort Smith Water Utilities 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, 2019. 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
Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) – a unit of measurement for the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
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.

TURBIDITY

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity (Ft Smith Water Utilities – both WTPs)	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.34	NTU	NA	Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU constitutes a violation	Soil runoff
		Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 99.5%			A value less than 95% of samples meeting the limit of 0.3 NTU, constitutes a violation	

- Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. Fort Smith monitors it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration system.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride (Ft Smith Water)	N	Average: 0.76 Range: 0 – 1.13	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (Ft Smith Water)	N	0.30	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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 (Barling Water)	0	<0.003	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Barling Water)	0	<0.020	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 2017. Our next required monitoring period is in 2020.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

- The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was routinely monitored in 2019 by the City of Fort Smith, and all TOC removal requirements set by USEPA were met. TOC has no health effects. However, Total Organic Carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These by-products include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic acids (HAAs).

REGULATED DISINFECTANTS

Disinfectant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MRDLG (Public Health Goal)	MRDL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine (Barling Water)	N	Average: 1.08 Range: 1.0 – 1.2	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] (Barling Water)	N	Highest 12 month Locational Average: 13.2 Range: 13.1 – 13.3	ppb	0	60
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (Barling Water)	N	Highest 12 month Locational Average: 27.6 Range: 24.1 – 31.0	ppb	NA	80

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Contaminant	**Level Detected**	**Unit**	**MCLG** (Public Health Goal)	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Chloroform (Ft Smith Water Utilities – both WTPs)	Average: 30.07 Range: 3.46 – 74.4	ppb	70	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (Ft Smith Water Utilities – both WTPs)	Average: 5.3 Range: 1.75 – 9.18	ppb	0	
Dibromochloromethane (Ft Smith Water Utilities – both WTPs)	Average: 0.58 Range: 0 – 1.41	ppb	60	

- 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.