We hope you are enjoying the exceptional drinking water and dependable service provided by Central Arkansas Water to the Wye Mountain Water Association. Our water quality is among the best in the entire country, and we are pleased to report that for the year of 2013, the Wye Mountain Water Association was in compliance with federal and state regulations for drinking water quality. This 2013 Water Quality Report contains important information about the quality and sources of your drinking water. Please take a few minutes to review the report and learn more about the water you drink.

For additional information about this report, please write or call:

Central Arkansas Water
221 East Capitol Avenue
P.O. Box 1789
Little Rock, AR 72203

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1.800.426.4791

Sharon Sweeney, Water Quality Specialist 501.210.4914
Randy Easley, Director of Water Quality 501.210.4935

Graham W. Rich, P.E., BCEE
Chief Executive Officer
Central Arkansas Water

Central Arkansas Water
Essential & Exceptional

221 East Capitol Avenue
P.O. Box 1789
Little Rock, AR 72203

Prsrt Std
US Postage
PAID
Little Rock, AR
CAW

Central Arkansas Water (CAW) is pleased to present to you this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report on behalf of the Wye Mountain Water Association (WMWA). This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services that CAW delivers to you every day under contract with the WMWA. 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. Early in 2013, the WMWA purchased treated water from Perryville Municipal Waterworks, whose source is surface water from Cedar Lake. Late in 2013, the WMWA entered into a contract with CAW for CAW to manage the WMWA system and supply all of the water to WMWA's customers. CAW's source of water is from two lakes: Lake Winona and Lake Maumelle, and is processed at the Jack H. Wilson Water Treatment Plant for distribution to Wye Mountain.

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for both Perryville Municipal Waterworks and CAW. The assessments summarize the potential for contamination of their sources of drinking water and can be used as a basis for developing source water protection plans. Based on the various criteria of the assessment, Perryville Municipal Waterworks has been determined to have a low susceptibility to contamination and CAW's sources to have a medium to high susceptibility to contamination. You may request a summary of the Perryville Municipal Waterworks Source Water Vulnerability Assessment from their office or the CAW Source Water Vulnerability Assessment from their 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, the Environmental Protection Agency (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.

Public Water Supply Environmental Excellence Award Recipient, Region 6

AWWA MEMBER
American Water Works Association Member Southwest Section

America's Crown Communities Award Recipient

Arkansas Department of Health

WATER RESEARCH FOUNDATION
ADVANCING THE SCIENCE OF WATER

ASSOCIATION OF METROPOLITAN WATER AGENCIES

WYE MOUNTAIN WATER ASSOCIATION

2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Central Arkansas Water
Essential & Exceptional

carkw.com

Like us on Facebook

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791. In addition, EPA and the U.S. Center for Disease Control 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 Sharon Sweeney, Water Quality Specialist with CAW, at 501.210.4914. Central Arkansas Water (CAW) wants our valued customers of the Wye Mountain Water Association (WMWA) to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of WMWA's or CAW's regularly scheduled meetings. WMWA meets on the second Thursday of each month at 7 p.m. at Saint Francis Catholic Church Hall in Little Italy. CAW's Board of Commissioners meets on the second Thursday of each month at 2 p.m. in the Board Room on the third floor of 221 East Capitol Avenue in Little Rock.

TEST RESULTS

Perryville Municipal Waterworks, CAW, and WMWA routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 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.

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.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

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

TURBIDITY

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity (Perryville Waterworks)	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.23	NTU	NA	Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU constitutes a violation	Soil runoff
		Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 100%				
Turbidity (Central Arkansas Water – Wilson Plant)	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.16			A value less than 95% of samples meeting the limit of 0.3 NTU constitutes a violation	
		Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 100%				

◊ Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. Perryville and Central Arkansas Water monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of their filtration systems.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride (Perryville Waterworks)	N	Average: 0.58 Range: 0.39 – 0.83	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Fluoride (Central Arkansas Water– Wilson Plant)	N	Average: 0.66 Range: 0.60 – 0.73				

LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING

Contaminant	Number of Sites over Action Level	90th Percentile Result	Unit	Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead (Wye Mountain Water)	0	0.003	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Wye Mountain Water)	0	<0.20	ppm	1.3	

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

◊ The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was routinely monitored in 2013, and all TOC removal requirements set by EPA were met. Total organic carbon (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 (Wye Mountain Water)	N	Average: 0.66 Range: 0.11 – 1.0	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] (Wye Mountain Water)	N	Highest Running 12 Month Average: 14 Range: 10.1 – 18.7	ppb	0	60
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (Wye Mountain Water)	N	Highest Running 12 Month Average: 48 Range: 30.7 – 76.5	ppb	NA	80
Chlorite (Central Arkansas Water)	N	0	ppb	800	1000

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chloroform (Perryville Waterworks)	Average: 6.3 Range: 4.35 – 8.25	ppb	70	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (Central Arkansas Water– Wilson Plant)	15.9			
Dibromochloromethane (Perryville Waterworks)	Average: 0.30 Range: 0 – 0.59	ppb	60	
Dibromochloromethane (Central Arkansas Water– Wilson Plant)	0.71			
Bromodichloromethane (Perryville Waterworks)	Average: 1.30 Range: 0 – 2.59	ppb	0	
Bromodichloromethane (Central Arkansas Water– Wilson Plant)	4.26			

◊ 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.

Cover photo courtesy of Arkansas Department of Tourism. Printed on recycled paper.