East Johnson County Water Association

2024 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 surface water from Clarksville Light & Water whose sources are Piney Bay and Spadra Creek. We also purchase treated water from Tri–County regional whose source is surface water from Illinois Bayou, and they purchase from the city of Atkins whose source water is Galla Creek Lake.

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for Clarksville Light & Water. 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 high 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 your water utility, please contact Jordyn Louppe, Office Manager, at 479-885-2607. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our public meetings. They are held on the third Thursday of each month at 5:00 PM at the Field Office on Hwy 64, Lamar.

TEST RESULTS

We, Tri-County Regional, City Corporation, Atkins, and Clarksville Light & Water, 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, 2024. 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 (Clarksville)	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.09 Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 100%	NTU	NA	Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU constitutes a violation	Soil runoff
Turbidity (City Corp)	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.210 Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 100%				
Turbidity (Atkins)	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.16 Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 100%			A value less than 95% of samples meeting the limit of 0.3 NTU, constitutes a violation	
Turbidity (Tri-County)	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.25 Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 100%				

- Turbidity measures the cloudiness of water. Our suppliers monitor 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 (Tri-County)	N	Average: 0.66 Range: 0.54 - 0.81	ppm	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Fluoride (City Corporation)	N	Average: 0.76 Range: 0.71 - 0.89				
Fluoride (Atkins)	N	Average: 0.78 Range: 0.67 - 0.91				
Fluoride (Clarksville)	N	Average: 0.92 Range: 0.72 - 1.13				
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (Tri-County)	N	Average: 0.12 Range: 0.10 – 0.16	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (City Corporation)	N	0.16				
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (Atkins)	N	0.24				
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (Clarksville)	N	0.24				

LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING

Contaminant	Number of Sites Sampled	Number of Sites over Action Level	90th Percentile Result	Unit	Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	20	0	<0.001	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	20	0	0.123	ppm	1.3	

- We are 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 2022. Our next required monitoring period is in 2025.
- As part of our ongoing efforts to comply with federal regulations, we conducted research to identify potential lead service lines within our system. The study determined that our water system contains no lead service lines.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

- The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was routinely monitored by Clarksville Light and Water in 2024, and all TOC removal requirements set by USEPA 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	N	Average: 0.82 Range: 0.27 – 1.41	ppm	4.0	4.0	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	Highest Running Annual Average: 46 Range: 0 – 68.2	ppb	0	60
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	Highest Running Annual Average: 56 Range: 1.53 – 52.4	ppb	NA	80
Bromate (Clarksville)	N	Highest Running 12-Month Average: 0.0015 Range: 0 – 0.002	ppb	0	10

- While only the upper range of the HAA5 exceeded the MCL, it should be noted that some people who drink water containing Haloacetic Acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) CERTIFICATION FORM

EAST JOHNSON CO WATER ASSN **PWS ID #: 772** 4828 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.

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:** _____

The 2024 Consumer Confidence Report was distributed by the following method(s) (check all that apply – don't forget to include dates):

☐ **The CCR was distributed electronically (website).**

Customers were notified by mail of electronic distribution with the following language:

Your Annual Drinking Water Quality Report is available at health.arkansas.gov/eng/772. Copies are available upon request from our office.

A copy of the water bill or other notice of the above, electronic distribution method **must be sent** to this office for approval prior to sending it to your customers.

Date electronic distribution notice sent to customers: _____

☐ **The CCR was directly delivered to customers.**

Date mailed or hand-delivered to customers: _____

☐ **Important:** All water systems are required to make a "Good Faith Effort" to reach non-bill receiving customers.

Good faith efforts include providing copies of the CCR to renters and employees of large employers, providing copies of the CCR to community organizations, posting the CCR in public locations, publishing the report in a local newspaper or newsletter, and posting the CCR on a publicly accessible website.

Good Faith Effort methods used: _____

_____

_____

This form must be received by the Engineering Section by July 1, 2025. 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