



2023 Annual Water Quality Report

Sebastian Lake Utility Operating Company
PWS ID AR0000511

ATTENTION: Landlords and Apartment Owners

Please share a copy of this notice with your tenants.
It includes important information about their
drinking water quality.



SEBASTIAN LAKE
Utility Operating Company

A CSWR Managed Utility

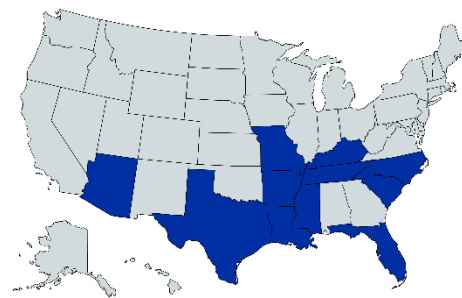


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What is a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)?

We proudly present our Annual Water Quality Report, also referred to as a CCR. CCRs provide customers with important information regarding the quality of their drinking water. They let customers know what contaminants, if any, were detected in their drinking water, as well as associated potential health effects. We are pleased to report the results of the laboratory testing of your drinking water during the calendar year of 2022. For your information, we have compiled a list of tables showing the testing of your drinking water during 2023.

Our Mission

Central States Water Resources is working to bring safe, reliable, and environmentally responsible water resources to every community in the U.S.

Our Vision

Central States Water Resources (CSWR) is transforming how water utilities work by using technology and innovation to quickly assess and invest in reliable infrastructure that meets or exceeds stringent state and federal safety standards, ensuring all communities across the U.S. have access to safe, clean and reliable water resources while protecting the aquifers, lakes, rivers and streams that are essential to our world.

This report contains important information about the source and quality of your drinking water. If you would like a paper copy of the 2023 Report mailed to your home, please call 1-800-670-4869
Este informe contiene información importante sobre el origen y la calidad de su agua potable. Si desea recibir una copia por escrito del informe anual de la calidad del agua del 2023, llame al número de teléfono 1-800-670-4869

About Your Drinking Water Supply

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

Water Source: We purchase treated surface water from James Fork Regional Water District whose source is James Fork Lake.

Source Water Assessment: The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for James Fork Regional Water District. 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 medium susceptibility to contamination. You may request a summary of the Source Water Vulnerability Assessment from our office.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Definition of Terms

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, that a water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): 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 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 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.

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.

Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU): Measure of the clarity, or turbidity of the water.

pH: A measure of acidity, 7.0 being neutral.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): Measure of the natural rate of disintegration of radioactive contaminants in water.

Parts per billion (ppb): One part substance per billion parts water or microgram per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$).

Parts per million (ppm): One part substance per million parts water or milligram per liter (mg/L).

Parts per trillion (ppt): One part substance per trillion parts water or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants That May be Present in Source Water:

Microbes	Such as viruses and bacteria may come which may occur through sewage treatment plants, domesticated animals, or wildlife.
Inorganic Chemicals	Such 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 & Herbicides	Which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, Urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
Organic Chemicals	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.

Special Health Information:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Those who are undergoing chemotherapy or living with HIV/AIDs, transplants, children and infants, elderly, and pregnant women can be at particular risk from small amounts of contamination. If you have special health care needs, please consider taking additional precautions with your drinking water and seek advice from a health care provider. For more information visit www.epa.gov/safewater/healthcare/special.html.

The following page will display the results of your water quality

- Sebastian Lake UOC purchases your water from the James Fork Regional Water District. Both 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, 2023.
- Regulated contaminants not listed in this table, were not found in the treated water supply.



Water Quality Results

2023 Water Quality Table						
TURBIDITY						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Source in Drinking Water
Turbidity (James Fork Regional)	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.25	NTU	NA	Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU constitutes a violation	Soil runoff
		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 is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. James Fork 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 Source in Drinking Water
Fluoride (James Fork Regional)	N	Average: 0.69 Range: 0.64-0.87	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING						
Contaminant	# of Sites Sampled	# of Sites over Action Level	Unit	90th percentile result	Action Level	Major Source in Drinking Water
Lead (Sebastian Lake Utility)	10	0	ppm	0.004	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Sebastian Lake Utility)	10	0	ppm	0.108	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 2022. Our next required monitoring period is in 2025.						
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON						
★ The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was routinely monitored in 2023 by James Fork, 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						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine (Sebastian Lake Utility)	N	Average: 0.82 Range: 0.63-0.1.01	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)	Major Source in Drinking Water
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (Sebastian Lake Utility)	N	Average: 14 Range: 4.9-17.3	ppb	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
TTHM [Total Trihalomethans] (Sebastian Lake Utility)	N	Average: 81 Range: 44-63.3	ppb	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
★ 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 running 12 month average lies outside the range because the highest running 12 month average is calculated using the last 3 quarters of 2022 and the first quarter of 2023. The range reported is from monitoring during 2023 only.						

2023 Violations		
	Violation Date	Corrective Action
Disinfection By-Products: The running annual average of Total Trihalomethanes exceeded 80 ppb (81 ppb at site YD005 in 1st Quarter 2023)	Q1 (January 1-March 31) 2023	CSWR-Sebastian Lake is exploring methods to improve the disinfection process and to lessen the presence of Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)
<p>Please share this information with other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.</p>		

Lead

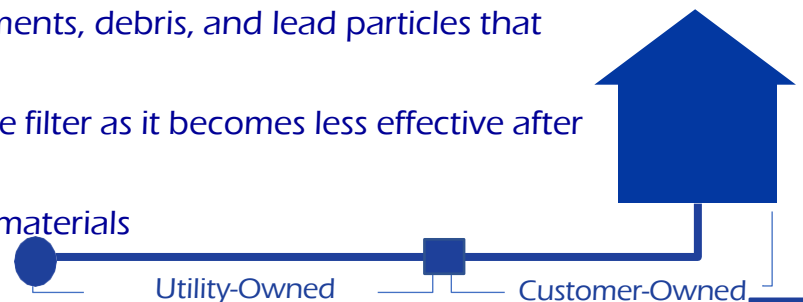
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Confluence Rivers is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of plumbing materials. 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.

In compliance with Federal Regulation (40 CFR Part 141 Subpart 1) CSWR finds it necessary for the health and safety of our customers to adopt lead control standards which ban the use of lead materials in the public drinking water system and private plumbing connected to the public drinking water system. **No connection shall be installed or maintained where lead base materials were used in construction or modification of the drinking water plumbing after January 1, 1989. Contact CSWR immediately if you suspect you have lead plumbing.**

If you live in an older home or 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>.

Reduce Your Exposure

1. **Flush your home's pipes** by running the tap before drinking the water. Residents should contact their water utility for recommendations about flushing times in their community.
2. **Use Cold water** only for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead.
3. **Clean your aerator** (screen of faucet) regularly to remove sediments, debris, and lead particles that naturally collect over time.
4. **Use a filter** that is certified to remove lead. Regularly replace the filter as it becomes less effective after expiration. Do not run hot water through the filter.
5. **Have a licensed plumber check your plumbing** for lead-based materials

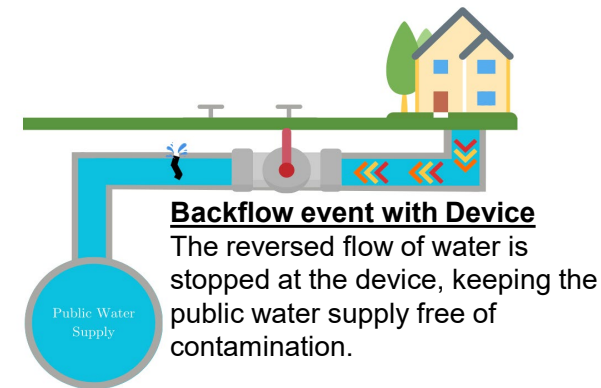
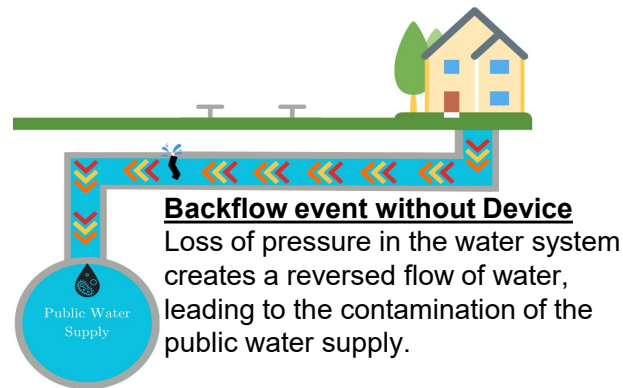
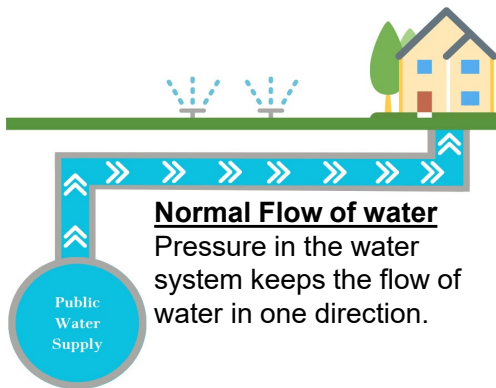


Backflow Prevention

Backflow is the unwanted reversal of flow from a customer to the water supply. This is caused by a loss of pressure in the water supply line or an increase in pressure on the customer side. Common situations where backflow occurs are water main breaks or firefighting events. These events create low pressure in the distribution system. Backpressure can cause backflow when the pressure in a building exceeds the pressure in the water supply line, causing liquid from the customer's line to move into the water supply. Backflow Prevention Devices are designed to restrict the flow of water to one direction.

Cross Connection

Cross-connections are links between a customer and the drinking water supply lines. Cross-Connections may contaminate the drinking water supply if there is a backflow event. Backflow through cross-connections are very serious and have the potential to cause serious health hazards.



Common household items requiring installation of a Backflow Prevention Device

Lawn Irrigation/Sprinkler System, Pool, Hot Tub, Fire Protection Sprinklers and Boilers

If you have any questions about Backflow Prevention or would like to notify CSWR of your Backflow Devices, please call or email: Sebastian Lake Utility Operating Company at 1-866-270-4919 or support@sebastianlakeuoc.com

How to Participate

Protecting drinking water at its source is an important part of the process to treat and deliver high quality water. It takes a community effort to protect shared resources. This includes utilities, businesses, residents, government and non-profit organizations.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Sebastian Lake UOC at 1-866-270-4919. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Our water system currently holds no meetings, so if you would like to know more, please contact Customer Support at the number above.

WATER INFORMATION SOURCES:

Central States Water Resources (CSWR)

<https://www.centralstateswaterresources.com/contact-us/>

Arkansas Department of Health

<https://www.healthy.arkansas.gov/>

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)

www.epa.gov/safewater

Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention www.cdc.gov

American Water Works Association

www.drinktap.org

Water Quality Association www.wqa.org

National Library of Medicine/National Institute of Health

www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/drinkingwater.html

WHAT CAN YOU DO?



Properly dispose of pharmaceuticals, household chemicals, oils and paints.



Clean up heating or fuel tank leaks with cat litter. Sweep material and seal in bag. Check with local facility for disposal.



Clean up after your pets and limit the use of fertilizers and pesticides.



Take part in watershed activities or volunteer outreach programs.