

2005 TEST RESULTS						
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Fluoride	N	Average: 0.86	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
		Range: 0.79-0.98				
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	Average: 0.6	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
		Range: 0- 0.11				
Lead	NA	Average: 5.38	ppb	0	AL= 15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
		Range: 0- 20.5				
LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING						
Contaminant	Number of Sites over Action Level	90th Percentile Result	Unit of Measure	Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water	
Lead	0	0.002	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
Copper	0	0.45	ppm	1.3	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paragould Light, Water & Cable is on a reduced monitoring schedule and required to sample once every three years for lead and copper at the customers' taps. Our last monitoring period was in 2004. Our next required monitoring period is the year 2007. 						
REGULATED DISINFECTANTS						
Disinfectant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MRDLG	MRDL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Chlorine	N	Average: 0.90 Range: 0.9-0.9	ppm	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit of Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Major Sources in Drinking Water
HAA5 (Haloacetic Acids)	N	Highest running annual average: 10.0 Range: 6.9-13.6	ppb	0	60	By-products of drinking water disinfections
TTHM (Total Trihalomethanes)	N	Highest running annual average: 15.5 Range: 11.2-18.7	ppb	NA	80	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Major Sources in Drinking Water		
Chloroform	1.7	ppb	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfections		
Bromodichloromethane	1.04	ppb	0			
Dibromochloromethane	0.59	ppb	60			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 						

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2005

Water Quality Report



Paragould Light Water and Cable

1901 Jones Road
P.O. Box 9
Paragould, AR 72451
870.239.7700 • Fax: 870.239.7798
www.paragould.com

Paragould Light and Water Commission

Arthur Pillow Chris Brengard
Dr. Mack Shotts Moud Gazaway
Michael Langley

Paragould Light Water and Cable
P.O. Box 9
Paragould, AR 72451

2005 Water Quality Report

We are very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water. 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, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Our sources of water are six wells that pump from the Wilcox Group and Memphis Sand Aquifers.

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.

The Arkansas Department of Health completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for Paragould Light Water and Cable. This 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 medium susceptibility to contamination. You may request a summary of the Source Water Vulnerability Assessment from the Paragould Light Water and Cable Office.

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

In order to assure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminations in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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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 infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Darrell Phillips, Chief Operations Officer at (870) 239-7700. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled board meetings. They are held on the third Wednesday of each month at the Paragould Light Water and Cable Service Center, 1901 Jones Rd., at 7:00 AM.

Paragould Light Water and Cable routinely monitors for potential contaminants in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. A table on the back of this report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2005.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we

have provided the following definitions:

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.

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.

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)- 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. MRDLG do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

NA- Not applicable.

Thank you for allowing us to provide this service to your family. Please call our office at 870-239-7700 if you have any questions.