Monthly Report May 2020 **Public Works Department**

BUILDING/PLANNING:

As I promised last meeting, I have included in your packet a cost comparison for the City Hall electric bill. The column on the left side indicates the cost of electricity for the previous year. Directly to the right is the cost for the 2020 calendar year. The final three columns on the right are show the total consumption the amount generated and the net charge. For example, the April 2019 bill was $470.71, the April 2020 bill was $77.53. Our total consumption for April 2020 was 3644 kwh, we generated 3066 kwh, which left us a net use of 578 kwh.

STREETS/PARKS:

We have finally closed on the Piazza property that is needed for the East Fletcher right-of-way. As you are aware, we have taken bids on the project and the contractor is waiting to be awarded the bid. However, with the recent issues in the economy due to the COVID-19 virus, there is some concern regarding our revenue. The Mayor has reservations about moving forward with this project. I am sure he will be discussing this with you during his comments.

WATER & SEWER:

We officially went online with our new water system Monday, April 13th. Springdale Water was shut-off and our tank and transmission line went into service. I am happy to say, this was a smooth transition. I have not received any complaints regarding pressure or volume of water.

Included in your packet is our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2019. As required by the Arkansas Department of Health, these were mailed out with the water bills on April 22nd. If anyone has any questions regarding this report, feel free to contact me.

The 2019 Northwest Arkansas Urban Stormwater Education Program Annual Report has been released and a copy is included in your packet. The City of Tontitown, as a member of this organization, receives a great deal of assistance when it comes to the Arkansas Department of Environmental Quality's regulations pertaining to Stormwater. Specifically, the training and public outreach/education requirements. Please take time to review the report to learn about the work that this organization does to keep our Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) in compliance with the state.

Simple Solor Comparison

Meters turned on Dec 30, 2019

Acct # 107 66 004

	Ozarks Billing Meter # 99010507		Simple Solar Billing Meter # 99010507	5Net1	5Con3	5Gen3
19-Jan	$ 531.24	20-Jan	$ 441.12			
19-Feb	$ 573.50	20-Feb	$ 161.72	1,573	3001	1428
19-Mar	$ 488.74	20-Mar	$ 135.36	1,238	3918	2680
19-Apr	$ 470.71	20-Apr	$ 77.53	578	3644	3066
19-May	$ 587.97	20-May		-		
19-Jun	$ 841.74	20-Jun		-		
19-Jul	$ 1,159.63	20-Jul		-		
19-Aug	$ 1,038.41	20-Aug		-		
19-Sep	$ 1,158.98	20-Sep		-		
19-Oct	$ 930.38	20-Oct		-		
19-Nov	$ 648.22	20-Nov		-		
19-Dec	$ 523.28	20-Dec		-		
	$ 8,952.80		**$ 815.73**			

Tontitown Water Utilities
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 water from Springdale Water Utilities. Springdale Water Utilities purchases treated surface water from Beaver Water District whose source is Beaver Lake.

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for Beaver 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 low 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 James Clark, Public Works Director, at 479-263-9216. 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 first Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at the Tontitown City Hall at 235 East Henri de Tonti Boulevard.

TEST RESULTS

We, Springdale and Beaver Water District 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 (Beaver Water District)	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.18	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. Beaver Water District 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 (Beaver Water District)	N	Average: 0.73 Range: 0.64 - 0.84	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (Beaver Water District)	N	Average: 0.62 Range: 0 - 1.43	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 (Tontitown Water Utilities)	0	<0.003	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (Tontitown Water Utilities)	0	0.033	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 2018. Our next required monitoring period is in 2021.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

- The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was routinely monitored in 2019 by Beaver Water District, the source of Springdale's water, 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 (Tontitown Water Utilities)	N	Average: 0.69 Range: 0.19 - 0.95	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] (Tontitown Water Utilities)	N	Average: 40 Range: 26.5 - 48	ppb	0	60
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (Tontitown Water Utilities)	Y	Average: **82** Range: 40.4 - **149**	ppb	NA	**80**
Chlorite (Beaver Water District)	N	Highest Annual Quarterly Average: 167.3 Range: 0 - 286	ppb	800	1000

- **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.**

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Contaminant	**Level Detected**	**Unit**	**MCLG** (Public Health Goal)	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
Chloroform (Beaver Water District)	9.25	ppb	70	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (Beaver Water District)	3.10	ppb	0	

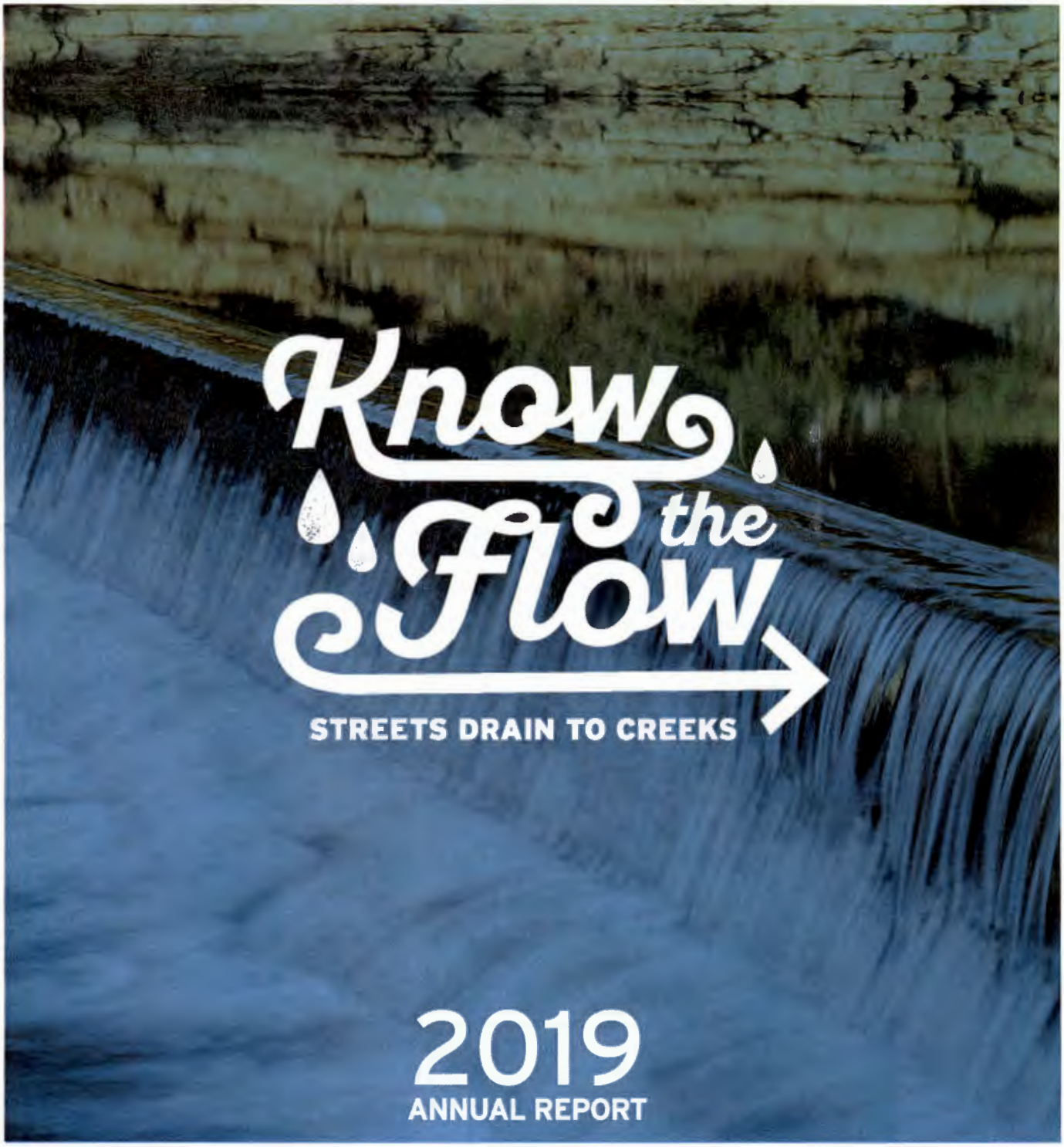
- Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. MCLs (Maximum Contaminant Levels) and MCLGs (Maximum Contaminant Level Goals) have not been established for all unregulated contaminants.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4)			
HAA Groups			
Contaminant	**Level Detected**	**Unit**	**Major Sources in Drinking Water**
HAA5 (UCMR4) (Springdale Water Utilities)	Average: 36.9 Range: 33.8 - 40.6	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br (UCMR4) (Springdale Water Utilities)	Average: 4.6 Range: 4.2 - 4.9	ppb	
HAA9 (UCMR4) (Springdale Water Utilities)	Average: 41.3 Range: 37.9 - 45.2	ppb	

- The Objective of the UCMR program is to collect national occurrence data for suspected drinking water contaminants that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Drinking water occurrence information is used to support future regulatory actions to protect public health. The public will benefit from information about whether or not unregulated contaminants are present in their drinking water.

VIOLATIONS – Tontitown Water Utilities			
TYPE: Disinfection By-Products	**FROM:**	**TO:**	**CORRECTIVE ACTION:**
The running annual average of Total Trihalomethanes exceeded 80 ppb	10/1/2019	12/31/2019	Reviewing disinfection procedures and working on a solution to lower the levels of disinfection by-products in the distribution system

This institution is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



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NWArkansas
stormwater education

NWA
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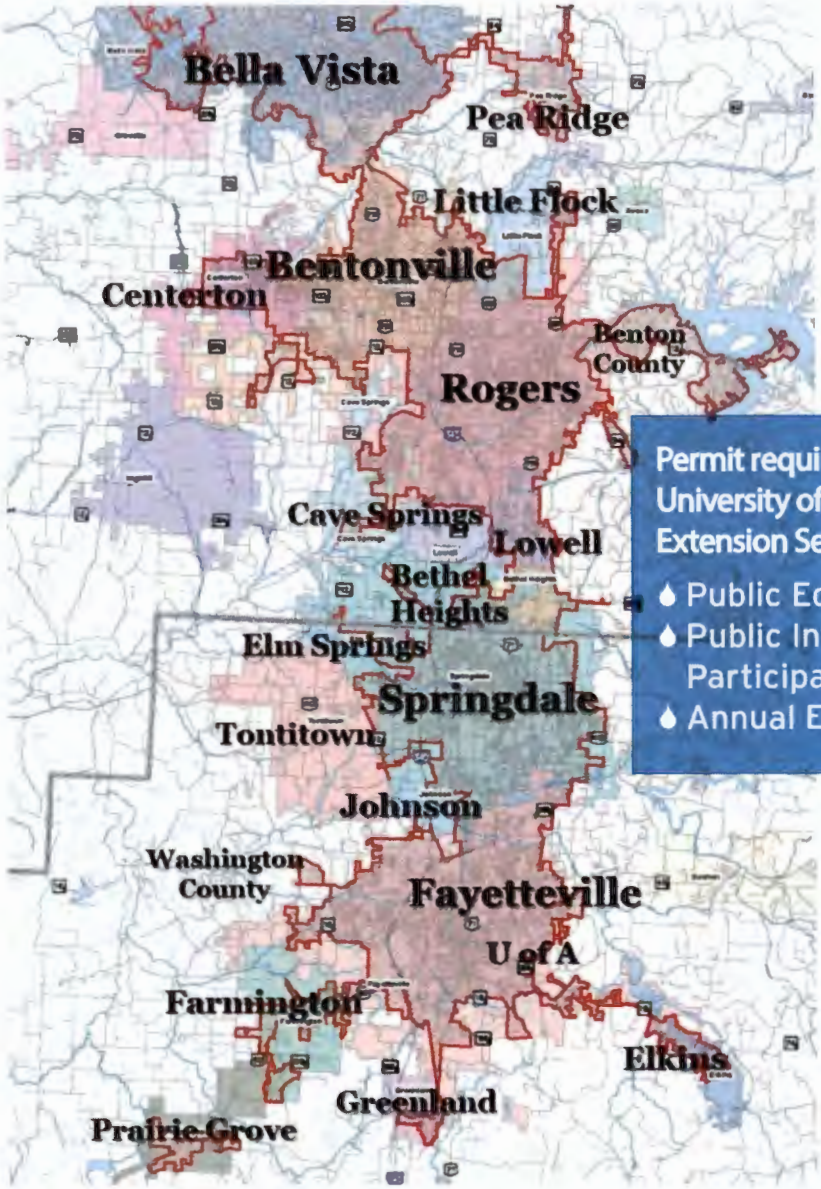
Planning
Commission

Measuring Program Reach

This map outlines the span of jurisdictions which currently contract with the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture Cooperative Extension Service through the Northwest Arkansas Regional Planning Commission as a successful and cost effective way to implement minimum control measures required in their EPA Phase II Stormwater Management Permits.



Permit requirements which the University of Arkansas Cooperative Extension Service provides:

- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Involvement and Participation
- Annual Employee Training

Program Planning

- 24-Member Steering Committee composed of MS4-designated representatives that identified local educational needs, target audiences, program methods, and provided annual feedback
- Collaborating with 50+ local, state, and national organizations
- Garnered an additional $58,414 through ANRC and Benton County Conservation District to support stormwater education to MS4 residents

Adult Audiences

20 Stormwater pollution prevention programs were conducted for 934 homeowners, residents, and industry professionals of NWA MS4 communities included:

- Master Gardeners and Master Naturalists Trainings (Benton & Washington Counties)
- Presentations for civic organizations and garden clubs
- Presentations on LID features such as rain gardens and rain barrels
- Presentations to municipal and regional committees
- Facilitated hands-on activities at public events
- Facilitated the NWA International Erosion Control Association's Lunch and Learn series on construction site erosion, sediment control, and LID features

Annual Employee Training for MS4s

- As part of the MS4 permit requirements, the program provides education and training for MS4 jurisdiction employees
- 533 MS4 city, county and U of A employees were trained on stormwater management plans (SWMPs), preparing for an audit, 'Do's and Don'ts of Stormwater on the Job', and sediment and erosion control

Individualized MS4 Audit and Compliance Support

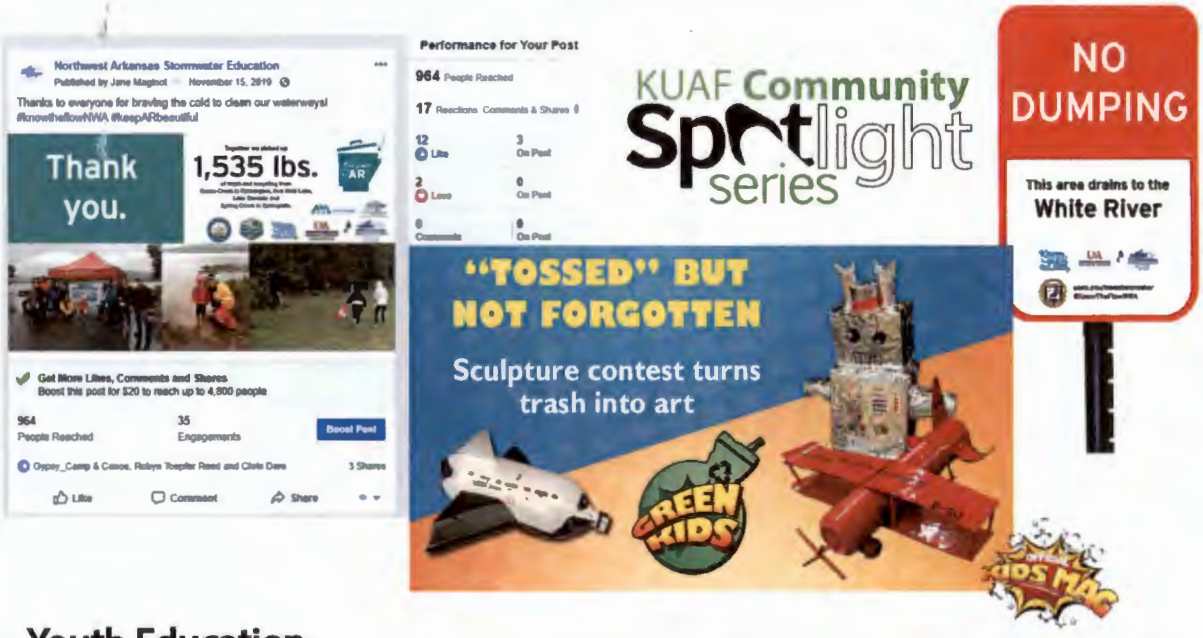
As DEQ conducts MS4 stormwater permit audits in NWA, the regional program provides shared knowledge and individualized audit support for each jurisdiction. Additional guidance is given to MS4s as unique situations arise to find resources that ensure they are staying compliant with federal and state stormwater regulations. NWA jurisdictions audited in 2019 were Bethel Heights, the University of Arkansas, and Tontitown.

"I don't think there is a way Tontitown would be able to meet all the requirements of our MS4 without Extension's help. As a small city we have very limited resources. The services that Extension provides allows us to stay in compliance."

JAMES CLARK, PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR, CITY OF TONTITOWN,

Public Awareness and Outreach

- Managed 4 social media accounts posting 392 educational messages or announcements with 1,534 followers
- Featured in a television news segment, a radio community spotlight segment, and 3 articles in specialized regional magazines
- Created 8 educational displays in public spaces and staffed 7 booths at public events
- Designed and printed "NO DUMPING" signs for illegal dumping hot spots
- Printed and distributed multiple factsheets and resource guides
- Produced articles in 15 newsletters distributed by various organizations



Youth Education

- Conducted 30 programs with 2,705 youth participants for school classes, after-school programs, field trips, 4-H clubs, and summer camps
- Hands-on classroom and creekside programs emphasize the water cycle, watershed dynamics, ecosystems, stormwater runoff, and pollution prevention
- Classroom programs support the Arkansas K-12 Science Standards

"After your program, I heard students making plans to tell their parents to not wash their cars in the street and to start picking up pet waste."

5TH GRADE TEACHER,
PRAIRIE GROVE
WRITTEN EVALUATION

Public Involvement

- Coordinated/collaborated on 18 litter clean-up events involving 835 participants – removing over 6,500 lbs. of trash
- Installed 17 educational storm drain markers using volunteers
- Organized and facilitated sub-committees to engage stakeholder input on stormwater educational efforts
- Trained 102 community leaders, organizers, and volunteers to teach stormwater educational activities to others

Litter Prevention at Murphy Park

When the City of Springdale Parks and Recreation and Engineering staff reported excessive litter in Murphy Pond, Extension staff obtained a grant through the Arkansas Natural Resources Commission to educate the public on preventing litter and other pollutants from entering Murphy Pond. The grant worked with JO Kelley Middle School EAST students to make park users, businesses, and neighbors more aware of problems caused by pollution. The litter gate installation was determined beneficial by city staff by reducing the amount of time spent gathering trash and continues to be used and maintained.

"This project will continue to educate the public about the importance of keeping the environment clean for future generations to enjoy. All in all, this project has been a huge success, and we greatly appreciate the ability to partner with this grant."

ZACH WALLS, ASSISTANT PARK OPERATIONS MANAGER, CITY OF SPRINGDALE

Sediment and Erosion Control Training

Available to all MS4 jurisdictions, the pre-construction educational program is developed for contractors and includes post-test examinations eliminating the "I didn't know" response that is often used during site inspections. In 2019, there were 239 personnel trained on Stormwater Construction BMPs. Additional stormwater construction inspection trainings were conducted with local builders.

Amazeum's Healthy Forests Clean Water

Families were invited into the stream to learn about water quality during the Amazeum's Healthy Forests Clean Water Community Spotlight event. Around 85 individuals participated in learning about stormwater runoff, erosion, and giving back to the community. Participants loved using the trash grabbers to get litter out of the 'polluted stream' that runs through the outside area at the Amazeum.

Annual Program Emphasis

In 2019, the 5-yr NPDES MS4 permit educational emphasis was disconnecting impervious surfaces and irrigation management to minimize runoff.

In response, a *Redirecting Downspouts Resource Guide* was developed and printed in 4 formats. These were mailed to 283,480 addresses through utility bills, municipal newsletters, in mailing services, and as individual postcards serving portions or all MS4 jurisdictional areas in the NWA Urban Stormwater Education Program. An additional *LID Options for Homeowners Guide* was developed and distributed at public talks, displays, and through local landscape architects. The guide helps homeowners determine which LID features may work best for their landscapes.

Rain Barrel "Make & Take" Workshops

In 2019, Extension partnered with local agencies and held 3 rain barrel "Make & Take" workshops building 45 rain barrels. These workshops give homeowners a deep discount through the combination of donated barrels and borrowed tools to create their own rain barrel. Since 2009, there have been 1,000+ rain barrels built. One 55-gallon rain barrel can save approximately 1,300 gallons if used and refilled 24 times a year, reducing stormwater by over 725,000 gallons of annually.

TOSSED

"TOSSED" is a community service activity where participants pick up litter tossed to the ground and turn it into an art sculpture. In 2019, there were 7 clean-ups with 93 participants creating 53 unique sculptures. Through educational displays, 530 votes were cast by the public on their favorite sculpture.

Stormwater Acronyms

BMP: Best Management Practice is a practical and effective technique or combination of practices used to treat, prevent, or reduce water pollution.

LID: Low Impact Development aims to mimic natural water movement and processes by using small-scale, individual practices that infiltrate, evaporate, and transpire rainwater.

MS4: Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System is a publicly owned system of storm drain inlets, pipes, and/or ditches that collect rain and snowmelt from streets and parking lots and deliver it untreated to the nearest creek, stream, or lake. This stormwater is kept separate from wastewater pipes that flow into a municipal treatment plant.

NPDES Permit: National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit is a permit originated by the Clean Water Act that prohibits anybody from discharging "pollutants" through a "point source" into water.

SWMP: Stormwater Management Plan refers to a comprehensive program to manage the quality of stormwater discharged from the MS4.

Know the Flow

STORMS ON STREETS DRAIN TO CREEKS

uaex.edu/nwastormwater
#KnowTheFlowNWA

UofA DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE RESEARCH & EXTENSION
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NWArkansas stormwater education

NWA Regional Planning Commission