



2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT

CITY OF BENTONVILLE WATER UTILITIES DEPARTMENT

We are pleased to present to you this Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. This report helps you understand the high-quality water services we provide daily. Our goal is to offer a safe and reliable drinking water supply. We encourage you to be a part of our ongoing efforts to improve water quality and help safeguard our resources.

We, along with Beaver Water District, regularly monitor drinking water constituents as per Federal and State laws. The table displays results from January 1st to December 31st, 2023. Unfamiliar terms and abbreviations are clarified with provided definitions.

Our Mission and Vision

Bentonville Water Utilities staff is dedicated to delivering consistent, sustainable water and wastewater services for the residents of Bentonville

The Water Utilities Department ensures quality plans, infrastructure, and a solid future foundation. Our team focuses on optimal system operation and maintenance, preparing for today, tomorrow and into the future.

Preston Newbill

Water Utilities Deputy
Director

Monday through Friday
7:30 to 4:00
(479) 271-3140 Opt 2

3200 SW Municipal Dr
(Mailing: 1000 SW 14th St)
Bentonville, AR 72712

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5)

Our water system participated in the fifth series of the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). The results of this monitoring will provide new data that will improve our understanding of the frequency that 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium are found in our water, as well the nation's drinking water systems, and at what levels. The monitoring data on PFAS and lithium will help the EPA make determinations about future regulations and other actions to protect public health under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). The data will also ensure science-based decision-making, help our system and the EPA better understand whether these contaminants in drinking water disproportionately impact communities with environmental justice concerns, and allow the EPA, states, Tribes, and water systems to target solutions.

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 Preston Newbill, Deputy Director, at 479-271-3140. 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 second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:00 PM at 305 SW A Street.

A Guide to Key Terms and Standards

Action Level

Contaminant concentration triggering treatment or other water system requirements.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

Highest allowed contaminant level in drinking water, set close to MCLGs using the best treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

Unenforceable public health goal; contaminant level in drinking water with no known/expected health risk, allowing a safety margin.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

Highest allowed disinfectant level in drinking water, necessary for microbial control.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)

Drinking water disinfectant level with no known/expected health risk, not reflecting disinfectant benefits for microbial control.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)

Measurement unit for water clarity; over 5 NTU is noticeable.

Parts per billion (ppb)

Measurement unit for contaminants in drinking water; 1 ppb = 1 min in 2,000 yrs or 1 penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per million (ppm)

Measurement unit for contaminants in drinking water; 1 ppm = 1 min in 2 yrs or 1 penny in \$10,000.

Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)

A perfluoroalkyl carboxylic acid. It is used in the sequencing, synthesis, and solubilizing of proteins and peptides.

Test Results

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: 0.17	NTU	NA	Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU constitutes a violation	Soil runoff
		Lowst monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 100%			A value of 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 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
Flouride (Beaver Water District)	N	Average: 0.65 Range: 0.55 - 0.78	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate [as Nitrogen] (Beaver Water District)	N	Average: 0.56 Range: 0 - 1.12	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON						
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was routinely monitored in 2023 by Beaver Water District, and all TOC removal requirements set by USEPA were met. TOC has not health effects. However, Total Organic Carbon provides a medium for the fomation of disinfection by-products. These by products include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloaceticacids (HAAs).						
LEAD AND COPPER TAP MONITORING						
Contaminant	Number of Tap Samples	Number of Sites over Action Level	90th Percentile Result	Unit	Action Levels	Major Sources inDrinking Water
Lead (Bentonville Water Utilities)	30	0	<0.001	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposit
Copper (Bentonville Water Utilities)	30	0	0.024	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 2023. Our next required monitoring period is in 2026.						
Regulated Disinfectants						
Disinfectant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MRDLG (Public Health Goal)	MRDL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources inDrinking Water
Chlorine (Bentonville Water Utilities)	N	Average: 1.07 Range: 0.56 - 1.44	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] (Bentonville Water Utilities)	N	Highest Locational Average: 24 Range: 11.4 - 33.7	ppb	0	60	
TTHM [Trihalomethanes] (Bentonville Water Utilities)	N	Highest Locational Average: 42 Range: 21.9 - 55.8	ppb	NA	80	
Chlorite (Beaver Water District)	N	Highest Annual Quarterly Average: 241 Range: 149 - 329	ppb	800	1000	
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	Major Sources in Drinking Water		
Fluorotelomer Sulfonate (6:2FTS) (Bentonville Water Utilities)	Average: 0.00644 Range: 0.00619 - 0.00668	ug/L	N/A	Used in non-stick and stain-resistant consumer products, food packaging, fire fighting foam, and industrial processes		