



Arkansas Department of Health

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May 19, 2026

KIM GARCIA
CEDARVILLE WATERWORKS FBCC
8941 HWY 59 N P.O. BOX 88
CEDARVILLE AR 72932

Re: 2025 Annual Drinking Water Report (Consumer Confidence Report), PWS: 138

Enclosed is your water system's 2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) and a certification form. **The CCR must be distributed by July 1, 2026.** It is the responsibility of your water system to thoroughly review the report for accuracy.

Your water system is required to distribute its CCR in **one** of the following ways:

1. Electronic Distribution (website)
2. Direct Delivery – Mailing or hand delivering to each residential and commercial customer

Electronic Distribution is the easiest and least costly way to deliver the CCR to your customers. You do not have to have your own website to use this method. Your CCR is already published on the Department of Health's Engineering Section's website, but you have to let your customers know the website address.

I. For Electronic Distribution (Website):

1. **By July 1, 2026**, a notice must be mailed to customers alerting them that the CCR is available electronically. The notice must contain a direct URL to the CCR and state that copies of the report are available upon request. Please use the exact wording below:
Your Annual Drinking Water Quality Report is available at health.arkansas.gov/eng/138. Copies are available upon request from our office.
2. A copy of the water bill or notification that will be sent to the customers must be delivered to our office **prior to sending it to customers**. See our contact information at the bottom of this page.
3. If the water system is aware that its customers are unable to receive CCRs electronically, it must provide a paper CCR using one of the traditional delivery methods.

II. Good Faith Effort to Reach Consumers Who Don't Receive Bills

EPA requires that your system make a good faith effort to get the CCR to consumers who do not receive water bills, such as renters and out-of-town workers. Some methods you may want to use include mailing multiple copies for posting to apartment complexes and large employers.

III. Certification Form

1. The enclosed Certification Form should be completed and sent to our office on or before July 1, 2026.
2. The Form must also be accompanied by a copy of the CCR you distributed.

Please carefully read all the above requirements to avoid redistribution of the CCR and receiving a violation for inadequate reporting.

Your water system is required to maintain a copy of its Consumer Confidence Report for three (3) years.

If you have any questions or need assistance, please call Doug Dawson or Bethany McMullen at 501-661-2623, fax to our attention at 501-661-2032, or e-mail us at ADH.CCR@arkansas.gov.

Cedarville Water Works

2025 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 Fort Smith Water Utilities. Fort Smith Water Utilities has two independent sources. The primary water source is the Frog Bayou Watershed. Water from this watershed is stored in Lake Fort Smith and is treated at Fort Smith's Mountainburg Treatment Plant. The other source is the Lee Creek Watershed. Water from this watershed is stored in Lee Creek Reservoir and is treated at Fort Smith's Lee Creek Treatment Plant.

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for Fort Smith Water Utilities. 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 medium 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 Doug Templeton, Superintendent, at 479-474-3365. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held quarterly on the third Thursday at 5:00 PM at Cedarville Water Office located at 8941 Highway 59 North in Cedarville.

TEST RESULTS

We and Fort Smith Water Utilities routinely monitor 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, 2025. 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.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

WTP - Water Treatment Plant.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Combined radium (226 + 228)	N	2.45	pCi/L	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
TURBIDITY						
Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit	MCLG (Public Health Goal)	MCL (Allowable Level)	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Turbidity	N	Highest yearly sample result: 0.19 Lowest monthly % of samples meeting the turbidity limit: 100%	NTU	NA	Any measurement in excess of 1 NTU constitutes a violation A value less than 95% of samples meeting the limit of 0.3 NTU, constitutes a violation	Soil runoff
♦ Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water. Fort Smith 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	N	Highest Running 12 Month Average: 0.85 Range: 0.26 - 0.95	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [as Nitrogen]	N	Average: 0.25 Range: 0.19 - 0.31	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 Sampled	Number of Sites over Action Level	90 th Percentile Result	Unit	Action Level	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	20	1	0.0035	ppm	0.015	Corrosion from household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	20	0	0.281	ppm	1.3	
♦ We are currently on a reduced monitoring schedule for sampling for lead and copper at the customers' taps. The results above are from our last monitoring period in 2025. Our next scheduled monitoring period is in 2028.						
♦ As part of our ongoing efforts to comply with federal regulations, we have developed a service line inventory to identify potential lead service lines within our system. A copy of the inventory is available from our office upon request.						
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON						
♦ The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was routinely monitored in 2025 by Fort Smith, 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	N	Average: 1.21 Range: 0.32 - 1.60	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]	N	Highest Running 12 Month Average: 14 Range: 4.08 - 31.9	ppb	0	60	
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes]	N	Highest Running 12 Month Average: 56 Range: 21 - 107	ppb	NA	80	
♦ While only the upper end of the TTHM range exceeded the MCL, it should be noted that 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.						

SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY

Under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, each Water Treatment System must be surveyed (audited) by the Arkansas Department of Health, and all uncorrected Significant Deficiencies must be identified, corrected, and reported to the public. The following was reported on 11/2/2023, upon inspection.

Nature of Deficiencies	Progress to Date
Several water tank deficiencies need to be addressed to bring storage back into compliance with ADH requirements.	The water system has addressed and corrected deficiencies to storage tanks. ADH is awaiting inspection reports for verification.