



2023 Consumer Confidence Report on
Water Quality for 2022

Annual Water Quality Report

Woodson / Hensley
PWS ID#: 471



Message from the Vice-President

Providing customers with safe, quality drinking water is a top priority for Liberty, and we are proud to present this Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) that shares detailed information regarding local water service and our compliance with state and federal quality standards during the 2022 calendar year.

Liberty makes significant investments each year to ensure the water we deliver to customers meets all Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) standards established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Arkansas Department of Health (ADH). We invest responsibly in order to maintain the local water infrastructure, because strong infrastructure is a key factor in delivering quality water. Additionally, we have a top-notch water quality program that ensures the water delivered to your home or business is thoroughly tested by independent laboratories and the data is provided to the state to verify compliance with all applicable SDWA and ADH water regulations.

We know our customers rely on us to make sure the water at their tap is safe to drink, and we take that responsibility seriously. Our employees live in the local community and take great pride in providing quality water and reliable service to you and your neighbors.

If you have any questions about the information within this report, please don't hesitate to contact us at 1-855-382-6508. We encourage you to visit www.libertyenergyandwater.com to stay informed and find tips about water conservation and more.

On behalf of the entire Liberty family, thank you for being a valued customer and neighbor. We are proud to be your water provider.

Sincerely,
Tony Penna
Vice President, Liberty

To request a printed copy of this report, please call us at 1-855-382-6508. This report can also be found on the internet at www.healthy.arkansas.gov/eng/ccr/471.pdf.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made to provide safe drinking water.

Atencion: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



Where Does My Water Come From?

The water for the Liberty – Woodson / Hensley Water system is obtained from two wells that pump from the Sparta Sand Aquifer.

Source Water Assessment



The Arkansas Department of Health has completed a Source Water Vulnerability Assessment for Liberty Utilities. 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 low susceptibility to contamination. You may request a summary of the Source Water Vulnerability Assessment from our office.



What are Drinking Water Standards?

Drinking water standards are the regulations set by the USEPA to control the level of contamination in the nation's drinking water. The USEPA and the Arkansas Department of Health are the agencies responsible for establishing drinking water quality standards in Arkansas. This approach includes assessing and protecting drinking water sources; protecting wells and surface water; making sure water is treated by qualified operators; ensuring the integrity of the distribution system; and making information about water quality available to the public. The water delivered to your home meets the standards required by the USEPA and the Arkansas Department of Health.

Liberty is proud to tell you that there have been no contaminants detected that exceed any federal or state drinking water standards. Hundreds of samples analyzed every year by Liberty's contract certified laboratory assures that all primary (health-related drinking water standards are being met. Sample results are available on the Table that is part of this report.

This report is intended to provide information for all water users. If received by an absentee landlord, a business, or a school, please share the information with tenants, employees or students. We are happy to make additional copies of this report available. You may also access this report on the Liberty web page at www.libertyenergyandwater.com.

Substances That Could be in 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, 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 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 ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA and the (Insert state regulatory agency) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (USFDA) also establishes limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

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 USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or visiting their website at <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/national-primary-drinking-water-regulations>. For information on bottled water visit the USFDA website at www.fda.gov.

Do I Need to Take Special Precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised 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. The USEPA and Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Important Health Information

Lead

Lead, in drinking water, is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. We are responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but we 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. 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

How Can I Learn More About Our Drinking Water?

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact our office at 870-489-5301. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. Our water system currently holds no public meetings.

Testing Results

During the year, Liberty-Woodson / Hensley routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. All the substances listed here tested under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Liberty believes it is important you know what was detected and how much of the substance was present.

The test results in the table below show the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022. Terms and abbreviations found in the table are explained in the section “Terms and Abbreviations” located at the end of this report.

Regulated Contaminants – Your Water Quality Meets or Exceeds All Regulations

PRIMARY STANDARDS – Health Based

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Disinfectant Residuals	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL (MRDL)	MRDLG	Range of Detection	Average	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Chlorine [as Cl ₂] (ppm)	No	(4.0)	4	0.5 – 2.2	0.98	2022	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Disinfection By-Products	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Highest LRAA	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
TTHMs [Total of Four Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	No	80	0	12.2	12.2	2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5 [Total of Five Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	No	60	0	1.97	1.97	2022	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

We are currently on a reduced monitoring schedule and are required to sample quarter every year for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids in the distribution system.

Lead and Copper (Residential Internal Plumbing)	Violation? (Yes/No)	Action Level	MCLG	Sample Data	Range of Detection	90th Percentile Level	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Copper (ppm)	No	1.3	0.3	None of the 10 samples collected exceeded the action level.	N/A	0.261	2020	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	No	15	0.2	None of the 10 samples collected exceeded the action level.	N/A	0.001	2020	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits

We are currently on a reduced monitoring schedule and required to sample once every three years for lead and copper at customers' taps. The results above are from our last monitoring period in 2020. Our next required monitoring period is in 2023.

SOURCE WATER

Inorganic Constituents	Violation? (Yes/No)	Primary MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Highest Test Result	Most Recent Sampling Date	Typical Source of Constituent
Fluoride, Naturally-Occurring (ppm)	No	4	4	ND - 1.24	1.24	2022	Natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth

Violations

There were no violations or significant deficiencies for this system in 2022.



Definitions, Terms and Abbreviations

Population Served: 1000

90th percentile: For Lead and Copper testing. 10% of test results are above this level and 90% are below this level.

AL: Action Level, or the concentration of a contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

HAA5: Haloacetic Acids (mono-, di- and tri-chloroacetic acid, and mono- and di- bromoacetic acid) as a group.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average, or the locational average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal, or 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level, or 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level, or the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal, or 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.

ND: not detectable at testing limits.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit, used to measure cloudiness in drinking water.

pCi/L: picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter.

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter.

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

RAA: Running Annual Average, or the average of sample analytical results for samples taken during the previous four calendar quarters.

Range of Results: Shows the lowest and highest levels found during a testing period, if only one sample was taken, then this number equals the Highest Test Result or Highest Value.

SMCL: Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level, or the secondary standards that are non-enforceable guidelines for contaminants and may cause cosmetic effects (such as skin or tooth discoloration) or aesthetic effects (such as taste, odor or color) in drinking water. EPA recommends these standards but does not require water systems to comply

TT: Treatment Technique, or a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

TTHM: Total Trihalomethanes (chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform) as a group.