NORTHWEST GRAYSON COUNTY WCID 1

Consumer Confidence Report 2016

2016

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

For more information regarding this report contact:
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This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Public Participation Opportunities
Date: July 20,2017
Time: 10:00 A.M.
Location: District Office

En Espanol
Este reporte incluye informacion importante Sobre El agua para tomar. Para assistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono.

903-523-5886

Northwest Grayson County WCID is Ground water.

For Customers with Special Health Concerns

You may be more vulnerable that the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water, infants some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those who are undergoing treatment with steroids, and people with HIV/Aids or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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Where do we get our drinking water?

Sources of Drinking 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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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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 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. 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.

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following

URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - FREEMAN RD	FREEMAN RD	GW	A	Trinity
2 - SANDUSKY RD	SANDUSKY RD	GW	A	Trinity

Lead and Copper

Definitions

Action Level Goal (ALG) the level of the contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminate which, is exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date sampled	MGLG	Acion Level 90th Percentile	# sites over AL	UNIT	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	.36	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposit, leaching
Lead	2016	0	1.5	2.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems erosion of natural deposits.

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2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

LEAD and Copper Rule:

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosively. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2015	07/08/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2016	01/19/2017	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

All tests were completed within a 2 week period and TCEQ has submitted that we are in compliance

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible)
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and Determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in
Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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	The level of ta 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 contaminates.
MFL	Million Fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
Na:	Not applicable

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and	Collection	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids	2016	2	2 - 2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total	2016	9	9.39 - 9.39	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic	Collection	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	07/22/2015	0.0085	0.0072 - 0.0085	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	07/22/2015	2.4	2.3 - 2.4	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	09/10/2014	8.18	0 - 8.18	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and f ertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	07/22/2015	0.54	0.468 - 0.54	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive	Collection	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined	11/26/2012	2.1	1 - 2.1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic	Collection	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2016	0.00207	0 - 0.00207	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

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