2017 Consumer Confidence Report

For Public Water System

NORTHWEST GRAYSON COUNTY WCID 1

17363 FM 901

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of

January 1 to December 31, 2017

For more information regarding this report contact:
Karen Bomar
903-523-5886

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.

*Water loss for the year of 2017 is an average o*f 9%

Public Participation Opportunities
Date: July 17, 2018
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 that is supplied from the Antlers Aquifer, a branch Of the Trinity.

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.

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).

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	314 FREEMAN RD	GW	A	Trinity
2 - SANDUSKY RD	2884 SANDUSKY RD	GW	A	Trinity
3 - SANDUSKY RD	3724 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. ALG's 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	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/08/2016	1.3	1.3	0.35	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	06/08/2016	0	15	2.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operation Report (DLQOR).	04/01/2017	06/30/2017	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.

Reports were lost in mail, immediately reported per certified mail.

Samples were collected and mailed.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
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.

About Source Water Information

'TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this

Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact: **Northwest Water District 903-523-5886**

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	2	1.5 - 1.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

'* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	9	9.42 - 9.42	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

'* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	0.017	0.017 - 0.017	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural
Chromium	2017	1	1 - 1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.5	0.492 - 0.492	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.039	0.0367 - 0.039	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2017	1	1.02 - 1.02	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon	2017	6	6.1 - 6.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2017	0.000604	0 - 0.000604	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Disinfectant Residual

'**A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).**'

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2017	1.32	050-2.20	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Northwest Water District is in the process
of replacing meters to the new cellular badger meters.

Below is instruction on how to read your meter
for leak detection.

Leak Detection Test

Once you know how to read your water meter, you can begin to check for the presence of continuous leaks by following the procedure below. Do not use water or operate any water-using devices in or around your home during the test.

For Analog Display Meters

1. Observe the sweep hand. If it is moving, you have a continuous leak.
2. Observe the low-flow indicator. If it is moving, you have a continuous leak.
3. Some leaks are so small that the movement is almost undetectable. To determine if you have a slow leak:
    a. Read your water meter and record the numbers in the boxes we've provided ("Fill in your meter readings"). Use the number indicated by the sweep arm as the final digit.
    b. Wait 20 minutes then read your water meter again and record the numbers.
    c. Subtract the first water meter reading from the second.
    d. If Gallons Used is greater than zero you have a continuous leak.

For Digital Display (LCD) Meters

1. Observe the flow rate screen for at least 3 flashes. If the number is greater than zero on any of the flashes, you have a continuous leak.
2. Some leaks are very slow and may not show as a continuous flow. To determine if you have a slow leak follow Step 3 above.