

# 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## (Consumer Confidence Report)

TERRACE ACRES WSC

(940) 458-3931

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

### Water Quality Test Results

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Immune-compromised person such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and 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 your health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 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>.

### *En Español*

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Por favor hable a (940)-458-3931(ext. 2) - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

### **PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES**

#### Board of Directors Meeting:

DATE: Second Thursday of Each Month  
TIME: 7:00 pm  
LOCATION: 4151 FM 455 West, Sanger, TX 76266  
Phone: (940) 458-3931

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

For more information regarding this report contact James Parkman at 940-458-3931, ext 6.

### **Secondary Constituents:**

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron), which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

#### **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

#### **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)**

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

#### **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)**

The highest level of 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 contamination.

**MFL:** million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

**ppm:** milligrams liter or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

**pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppq:** parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

**ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

### **The source drinking water used by Terrace Acres WSC is Ground Water**

#### **Information on Sources of 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 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 naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the TCEQ. This info describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The info contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

## Regulated Contaminants

<b>Barium</b>	03/28/2013	0.00544	0.00544 - 0.00544	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharged from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Chromium</b>	03/28/2013	5.55	5.55 - 5.55	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Fluoride</b>	03/28/2013	.015	0.15 - 0.15	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>	2014	0.026	0.026 - 0.026	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
<b>Combined Radium 226/228</b>	9/11/2012	1	1-1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

## LEAD AND COPPER

### Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a 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 contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

<b>Lead and Copper</b>	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source Of Contamination
<b>Copper</b>	2015	1.3	1.3	0.044	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

<b>Lead</b>	2015	0	15	14	1	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
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**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 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
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2014	07/30/2015	We failed to test our 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)	12/30/2015	02/08/2016	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.

Information about Source Water Assessments:

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the TCEQ. This info describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions.

The info 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 – TERRACE RD / NORTH	GW	<u>Inactive</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>
2 - TERRACE RD / SOUTH	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>Trinity Aquifer</u>