

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report

ORANGEFIELD WSC

<http://orangefieldwsc.com>

Phone Number: 409-735-9422

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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; those 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 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.

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. Orangefield WSC is 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>.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (409) 735 - 9422.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Source 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 EPA's 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.
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Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by ORANGEFIELD WSC is: Ground Water

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact: Jason Engle

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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).

Secondary Constituents

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

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Tues. of each month **Phone Number:** 409-735-9422

Time: 6:00pm

Location: 9913 FM 105 (Water Office)

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

Abbreviations

- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Definitions

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.

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

na: not applicable.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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.

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination | Source |
|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|
| COPPER | 2016 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.087 | 0 | Ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. | |
| LEAD | 2016 | 0 | 15 | 1.83 | 0 | Ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. | |
| YEAR | Disinfectant Level | Avg. Level | MIN. LEVEL | MAX Level | MIRDIG | MIRDIG | Unit of Measurement of Chemical | | Source |
| 2015 | Chlorine | 1.2 | .28 | 2.7 | 4.0 | <4.0 | Ppm | | Disinfectant used to control Microbes |
| 2016 | Chlorine | 1.18 | .34 | 2.7 | 4.0 | <4.0 | Ppm | | |

Coliform Bacteria

| Maximum Contaminant Level goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Contaminant level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 1 | | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment |

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| <u>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</u> | <u>Collection Date</u> | <u>Highest Level Detected</u> | <u>Range of Levels Detected</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>MCL</u> | <u>Units</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Likely Source of Contamination</u> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)* | 2016 | 5 | 3.6-9.1 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)* | 2016 | 51 | 31 -59.8 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | <u>Collection Date</u> | <u>Highest Level Detected</u> | <u>Range of Levels Detected</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>MCL</u> | <u>Units</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Likely Source of Contamination</u> |
| Barium | 3/24/14 | 0.125 | 0.12-0.125 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 3/24/14 | 0.28 | 0.28-0.28 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Radioactive Contaminants | <u>Collection Date</u> | <u>Highest Level Detected</u> | <u>Range of Levels Detected</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>MCL</u> | <u>Units</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Likely Source of Contamination</u> |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 9/24/15 | 1.5 | 1.5-1.5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits |

WATER LOSS FOR 2016 44,702,000 gallons

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?wusr=>

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 | Location | Type of Water | Report Status |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 - 8328 FM 105 | 8328 FM 105 | GW | ACTIVE |
| 2 - 11040 FM 105 | 11040 FM 105 | GW | ACTIVE |

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) | 10/1/2016 | 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) | 12/30/2015 | 03/03/2016 | 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. |

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|--|-----------------|---------------|--|
| PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION | 2/13/15 | 2016 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |
| PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION | 7/11/16 | 2016 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |