

2015 Drinking Water Quality Report Lindale Rural WSC-DC ID#2120011

Lindale Rural WSC-DC

PO Box 756

Lindale, TX 75771

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este reporte favor de llamar al tel. 903-882-3335 para hablar con una persona bilingue en Espanol.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Tuesday

Time: 7 p.m.

Location: 15934 CR 431 Lindale, TX

Phone No: (903) 882-3335

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your water), or to request to schedule one, please call Sam Beeler at (903) 882-3335

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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer. WILCOX AQUIFER, CARRIZO SAND.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Lindale Rural WSC-DC (903) 882-3335.

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For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1- Plant Well 1	GW	Y	CR 482
2- Plant Well 2	GW	Y	CR 4116
3- Plant Well 3	GW	Y	CR 444
4- Plant Well 4	GW	Y	CR 482

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 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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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.

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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Special Notice for The Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People With HIV/Aids Or Other Immune Problems

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).

Water Quality Test Results

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

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

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 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 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 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

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disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: not applicable.

NTU nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

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

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

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

The state requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these containments do not frequently. Some of our data, thought representative, is more than one year old.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Sample Year	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2014	0	15	1.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0.19	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from

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	wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
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Additional Health Information for Lead

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>.

Disinfection Byproducts & Disinfection Residual

Disinfectants and Disinfectants By-Products	Sample Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	3.2	3.2-3.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2015	27	27-27	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Source of Contaminant
Chlorine	2014	1.32	0.5	2.2	4	<4	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes

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Inorganic Contaminants

	Sample Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharged form petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff form orchards; runoff form glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	0.085	0.0097-0.085	2	2	ppm	N	Discharged of drilling; discharged from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharged from metal; refineries and coal burning factories; discharged form electrical, aerospace, and defense.
Cadmium	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge of metal

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								refineries; runoff from waste batteries.
Chromium	2015	1.6	0.73-1.6	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.144	0.116- 0.144	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharged from fertilizer and aluminum.
Mercury	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	2015	0.025	0.0-0.025	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits, discharge

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Thallium	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0.5	2	ppb	N	form mines Discharge from electronics, glass, leaching from Ore-processing sites; drug factories.
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Radioactive Contaminants

	Sample Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon Emitters	2015	5.5	0-5.5	0	50	Mrem/yr pCi/L	N	Decay of natural deposits
Gross alpha Excluding radon and	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides

	Sample Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4,5-TP(silver)	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	50	50	ppb	N	
2,4-d	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	70	70	ppb	N	
Alachlor	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	2	ppb	N	

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Organic Contaminants

Sample Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Units	Source of Contaminant
2012	Di(2-ethylhexyl phthalate)	0.0	0	<0.52	6	0	ppm	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli of Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels. Please call our office if you have questions between the hours 8-12 and 1-5 Monday-Fridays at (903) 882-3335.