

2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT LINDALE RURAL WSC P.W.S. ID # 2120011



2013

Lindale Rural WSC - (903) 882-3335

Consumer Confidence Report

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Lindale Rural WSC P.W.S. ID # 2120011

<p style="text-align: center;">Special Notice</p> <p>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; 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 providers. 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.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Our Drinking Water Is Regulated</p> <p>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.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Public Participation Opportunities</p> <p>Date: 3rd Tuesday</p> <p>Time: 7 p.m.</p> <p>Location: 15934 CR 431 • Lindale, Texas</p> <p>Phone No: 903-882-3335</p> <p>To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call Sam Beeler at 903-882-3335.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Source of Drinking Water</p> <p>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 before treatment include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wild life. -Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. -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 fanning. -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.
<p style="text-align: center;"><i>En Espanol</i></p> <p>Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 903-882-3335 -para hablar con una persona bilingue en Espanol.</p>	

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. 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 our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at:

http://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/SWAP/index_swa.html

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>

ALL drinking water may contain Contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based 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

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

About The Following Pages:

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

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 (ug/L)
ppt- parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq- parts per quadrillion, or pi co grams per liter

DEFINITIONS

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 Contaminant Level (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 (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 benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

2013 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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 Coli or 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination
2013	Chlorine	1.25	1.0	1.6	4	<4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	07/24/2013	9.3	5.1-9.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	07/24/2013	31.9	0-31.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	04/1/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	04/1/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0-0.55	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	04/1/2011	0.08	0.01-0.08	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits.
Beryllium	04/1/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense
Cadmium	04/1/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries.
Chromium	04/1/2011	0.00108	.0009-.00108	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2013	0.15	0-0.15	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Mercury	2010	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)	03/07/2012	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory- Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Nitrate(Measured as Nitrogen)	03/07/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	04/01/2011	0.501	0-0.501	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from mines.
Thalium	04/01/2011	0.000032	0.023-0.032	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	12/27/2009	4.8	0-0	0	0	Mrem/yr	N	
Lead	09/05/2013	0	Corrosion of household	1.21	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and	04/29/2010	Levels lower than detect	0-0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of Natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
2.45-TP (silver)	04/16/2011	Levels lower than detect	0-0	50	50	ppb	N	
2.4-D	04/16/2011	Levels lower than detect	0-0	70	70	ppb	N	
Alachlor	03/10/2013	Levels lower than detect	0-0	0	2	ppb	N	

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination
01/07/2011	Arsenic	0.11	0	0.55	10	0	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination
12/17/2012	di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.0	0	<0.52	6	0	ppm	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

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Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination
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Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive Coli or 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.

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)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over all	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/05/2013	1.3	Erosion of Natural	0.318	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Beta/photon emitters	04/29/2010	4.8	0-4.8	0	4	Mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Lead	09/05/2013	0	Corrosion of household	1.21	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and	04/29/2010	Levels lower than detect	0-0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of Natural deposits.

Required 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 the service lines and home plumbing. This water supply 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://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>."

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	07/24/2013	19.7	0-19.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	07/24/2013	48.1	0-48.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	04/12/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	04/07/2011	0.55	0-0.55	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	04/07/2011	0.08	0.01-0.08	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of Natural deposits.
Beryllium	04/07/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense
Cadmium	04/07/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries.
Chromium	04/07/2011	3.53	1-3.53	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/31/2011	0.16	0.12-0.16	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Mercury	04/05/2011	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)	07/24/2013	Levels lower than detect level	0-0.0245	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory- Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination
01/07/2011	Arsenic	0.11	0	0.55	10	0	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination
12/17/2012	di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.0	0	<0.52	6	0	ppm	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

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Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels

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