

# 2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

**TRI SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT**

PWS ID# 2250004

Phone No.: 903-572-3676

## Public Participation Opportunities

Date: July 15, 2014

Time: 12:00 p.m.

Location: 300 West 16th Street

Mt. Pleasant, TX 75455

Phone: 903-572-3676

## Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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 here. 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 surface water sources from the City of Mount Pleasant which comes from Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: LAKE BOB SANDLIN. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact **Aaron Gann, General Manager** at 903-572-3676. For more information about our water sources please refer to the following Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

**En Español:** Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español favor, de llamar al tel. 903-572-3676 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

### **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 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 (800-426-4791).*

### **About the Table on page two**

The table on page two lists all the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 contaminants.

### **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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

### **Secondary Constituents**

Secondary 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 concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

### **Water Sources**

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: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

### **Water Loss**

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2013, our system lost an estimated 128,093,225 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 903-572-3676.

### **Definitions:**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest contaminant level permissible in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 the 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, trigger treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### **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 picograms per liter.

### Inorganic Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2011	Barium	0.0602	0.0602	0.0602	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2012	Fluoride	0.08	0.08	0.08	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2013	Nitrate	0.402	0.402	0.402	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2011	Gross beta emitters	3.1	3.1	3.1	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

### Organic Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Di(2-ethylhexyl)-adipate	<0.62	<0.62	<0.62	400	400	ppb	Discharge from chemical factories
2010	Di(2-ethylhexyl)-phthalate	<0.62	<0.62	<0.62	6	0	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year (Range)	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Chloramine Residual	1.6	1.0	2.3	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant to control microbes

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL		Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Total Haloacetic Acids	21.6	16.7	24.8	60		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2013	Total Trihalomethanes	31.6	15.2	44.0	80		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

### UNREGULATED INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS - WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

#### Unregulated Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level			Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chloroform	24.2	17.6	30.6			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2010	Bromoform	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2010	Bromodichloro-methane	17.2	14.8	20.3			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2010	Dibromochloro-methane	7.05	5.5	8.3			ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Note: Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level (MCL) for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

### Lead and Copper

Year (Range)	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Lead	1.18	1	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2013	Copper	0.0536	1	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

### 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 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 two 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>"

### Turbidity

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2012	Turbidity	.35	99.45	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

**Total Coliform** - Reported monthly tests found no Coliform bacteria.

**Fecal Coliform** - Reported monthly tests found no fecal Coliform bacteria