2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

White Shed WSC

(903) 583-4928

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 immune-compromised 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Saturday of each month, except July
Time: 8:00 a.m.
Location: White Shed Office
5167 N FM 273
Ivanhoe, TX 75447

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

Bradley Thomas, Manager
(903) 583-4928

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903)583-4928.

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include river, 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.
- Pesticide and herbicides, which 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 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from the Woodbine Aquifer located in Fannin County.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your 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 **Bradley Thomas at 903-583-4928**.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

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.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and 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 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.

DEFINITIONS

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

Level 1 Assessment: A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 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 or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ABBREVIATIONS

Avg – Regulator compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

na - not applicable

NTU – **n**ephelometric 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 7,350gallons of water

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

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

2022 Water Quality Test Results

Inorganic Contaminants	*Collection Date*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Individual Samples*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Barium	2022	0.0086	0.0032-0.0086	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2022	1.3	1-1.3	100	100	ppm	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	11/08/2021	1.39	1.37-1.39	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.16	0.0241-0.16	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Individual Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Radium 226/228	11/08/2021	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Individual Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haoacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	1	1.4-1.4	No goal for the total	60	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

***The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.**

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	12	12.1-12.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

***The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.**

Volatile Organic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range Of Individual Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Xylenes	2022	0.00209	0-0.00209	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories. Discharge from chemical factories.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant	*Year*	*Average Level*	*Range of Levels Detected*	*MRDL*	*MRDLG*	*Unit of Measure*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Chlorine	2022	0.85	0.25-1.1	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	*Date Sampled*	*MCLG*	*Action Level (AL)*	*90th Percentile*	*#sites Over AL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	9/17/2019	0	15	1.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits