

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

LAMAR COUNTY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT

Phone Number: (903) 785-5586

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Second Tuesday of each month

Time: 12:00 Noon

Location: 150 CR 32180 Brookston, TX

Phone Number: (903) 785-5586

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

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 in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking 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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. **(903) 785-5586** - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: PAT MAYSE LAKE, LAKE CROOK. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(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://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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 of 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 greatly 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.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum C ontaminant 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 C ontaminant L evel G oal (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 R esidual Di sinfectant L evel (M R DL)

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 R esidual Di sinfectant L evel G oal (MRDL G)

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.

T reatment Tech nique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

A ction Lev el (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers 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 (µg/L)
ppt	- parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	- parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Level Detected</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Possible Source of Substance</i>
Fluoride (ppm)	0.832	4.0	4.0	Water treatment additive to promote strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	0.156	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	0.046	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water from drilling or metal refining.
Arsenic (ppb)	0.73	3	3	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; glass/electronics wastes.
Chromium (ppb)	0.47	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits; waste from steel and pulp mills.
Nickel (ppbP)	1.6	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits; metal finishing or refining.

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Measurement</i>	<i>Lowest % of Monthly Samples of Meeting Limits</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Possible Source</i>
Turbidity	Highest 0.65	99.4%	0.3*	N/A	Soil runoff in source water.

*Turbidity MCL is exceeded if more than 5% of all samples taken in a single month are greater than 0.3 NTU. The treatment technique must not exceed 1 NTU at any time.

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Water Source</i>	<i>Treated Water</i>	<i>Removal Ratio</i>	<i>Possible Source</i>
Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	Highest: 11.6 Lowest: 5.57 Average: 6.88	Highest: 4.34 Lowest: 2.67 Average: 3.65	Highest: 137% Lowest: 100% Average: 115%	Naturally occurring in source water.

Total Organic Carbon has no adverse health effects but is monitored to determine the potential to form possible harmful disinfection byproducts from the water treatment process.

*Removal Ratio is the percent removed by the treatment process divided by the percent removal required by the TCEQ.

Unrelated Contaminants Monitored

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Average of All Sampling Points</i>	<i>Range of Detected Levels*</i>
Chloroform (ppb)	54.1	54.1
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	16.95	16.95
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2.19	2.19

Reason for monitoring: Unregulated contaminant monitoring are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants and whether future regulations is warranted. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Regulated in the Distribution System

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Possible Source</i>
Total Coliform	1	>5%/Month	0	Human and animal fecal wastes: naturally present in the environment.

*LCWS typically submits 25 samples per month for Coliform testing. An MCL violation occurs when two (2) or more samples are Coliform positive in a single month or more than 5% of samples if 40 or more samples are collected in a single month.

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Source</i>
Chloramine (ppm)	1.84	0.80	3.80	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Chloramine residuals are collected in the distribution system daily.

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Average of All Quarterly Samples</i>	<i>Range of Detected Levels</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Possible Source</i>
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	72.8	31.5-138	80*	0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	56.1	30-112	60*	0	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

*MCL of 80 ppb is violated when the average of four (4) consecutive quarterly samples exceeds 80.

*MCL of 60 ppb is violated when the average of four (4) consecutive quarterly samples exceeds 60.

Regulated at the Tap

Constituent	90th Percentile of Sampling Event	Number of Sites		Possible Source
		Action Level	Exceeding Action Level	
Lead (ppb)	3.58 (2014 data)	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppb)	0.351 (2014 data)	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

LCWS is on reduced monitoring for Lead and Copper due to historically low concentrations. Monitoring is performed every three years.

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. Our 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 have your water tested for a fee. 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>.

Violations Table

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine DBP	04-08-2015	06-26-2015	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.

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Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine DBP	01-14-2015	06-26-2015	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.