

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

WALNUT GROVE WSC

The Water Office is Located at 9869 CR 2173 <http://walnutgrovewatersupply.org/>

Phone Number: 903-839-4372

Required Information

It is a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requirement to provide this information. 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

Water Board Meetings are held bimonthly on the 3rd Thursday. To learn about future meetings (concerning your drinking water), please call us at 903-839-4372. Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 903-839-4372 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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.

Source 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limit the number 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 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from purchased surface and ground water sources. Walnut Grove Water Supply receives treated water from the City of Tyler Water Utilities. This water is treated, filtered and disinfected at one of Tyler's two water treatment plants. Walnut Grove Water Supply also supplements its distribution system from 3 wells located in the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer. 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 detections 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 the Operations Manager. Source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

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.

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 ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter	mrem - millirems per year (radiation absorption)
ND - Non Detectable	

Definitions

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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Sample	Range of Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Arsenic	ND	ND	0	0.010	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Barium	0.044	0.0048 – 0.044	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Chromium	0.0039	0.0031 – 0.0039	.100	.100	ppm	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Fluoride	0.295	0.132 – 0.295	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2017	Nitrate measured as Nitrogen	0.115	0.0197 – 0.694	10	10	ppm	N	Run-off from fertilizer: Erosion of natural deposits,
2017	Selenium	ND	ND	.05	.05	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2017	Thallium	ND	ND	0.0005	0.002	ppm	N	Discharge from electronics, glass & leaching from ore-processing sites.

Collection Date	Radioactive Contaminant	Highest Sample	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
2013	Combine Radium 226/228	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2016	Chloramine Residual	1.2	0.5	3.0	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant additive used to control microbes.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maxi. Contaminant Level	Total # of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in environment

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND 0 POSITIVE SAMPLES.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND 0 FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

The presence of E-coli in a water supply could cause intestinal and other symptoms and may pose a more serious health risk to persons with compromised immune systems.

Regulated Contaminants - Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest LRAA	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Total Haloacetic Acids	39.0	4.5 - 44.2	No Goal	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Total Trihalomethanes	96.6	4.14 – 112.0	No Goal	80	ppb	Y	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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.

Unregulated Contaminants

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

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Chloroform	67.4	2.94 – 67.4	No Goal	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Bromoform	ND	ND	No Goal	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Bromodichloromethane	32.1	1.2 – 32.1	No Goal	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Dibromochloromethane	12.5	<1.0 – 12.5	No Goal	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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 (AL): *The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.*

Date	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	# of Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Lead	2.7	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Copper	0.39	1.3	1.3	0	ppm	N	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 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>."

Radioactive Parameters

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Results	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2016	Beta/Photon Emitters	Not Detectable	0.0	50	pCi/l	Decay of Natural & manmade deposits
2016	Gross Alpha Emitters	Not Detectable	0.0	-	pCi/l	Decay of Natural & manmade deposits

Secondary and Other Constituents

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent	
2017	2016	Aluminum	0.017	0.02	0.026	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	2016	Calcium	6.67	0.312	18.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	2014	Chloride	20.8	10.8	40.0	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2011	2009	Hardness as Ca/Mg	2.77	1.39	4.14	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2017	2016	Iron	0.11	0.04	0.0019	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	2011	Magnesium	0.1305	ND	.261	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	2016	Manganese	0.017	0.0009	0.038	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2011	2009	PH	8.25	8.2	8.3	8.5	ph	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2017	2016	Sodium	110	102	116	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2016	2014	Sulfate	21.7	12.3	37.5	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2017	2014	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	211	198	221	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2017	2014	Total Dissolved Solids	284	272	290	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2017	2016	Zinc	0.096	0.006	0.27	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

Violations Table

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2016	03/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2016	06/30/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

CURRENT STATUS OF TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE LEVELS:

Walnut Grove WSC's current LRAA for Total Trihalomethanes is below 21 parts per billion. The allowable MCL is 80 parts per billion, so Walnut Grove WSC has been able to maintain levels well below the MCL. Walnut Grove WSC is continuing to make improvements with the focus of maintaining levels below requirements.

Please visit our website at <http://walnutgrovewatersupply.org/> for updates and information.

Dear Member: Walnut Grove Water Supply Corporation is managed by an elected group of members to serve as Board Members for a term of three years. Any member of the corporation wishing to be a candidate may apply to be on the ballot for election to the board of directors if they meet the necessary qualifications as described by the Texas Legislature. Please contact the office at P.O. Box 269 Whitehouse, TX 75791 or phone 903-839-4372 to request information regarding the requirements and procedure to become a candidate.

One Meter per Residence Requirements

Each community public water system shall provide accurate metering devices at each service connection for the accumulation of water usage data. [290.44(d)(4)]

Connection - A single family residential unit or each commercial or industrial establishment to which drinking water is supplied from the system. [290.38]

Please contact the office if you have more than one residential or commercial unit supplied by one meter. A violation of this state law could result in service interruption and penalties.