

# 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System ETOILE WSC

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (936)854-2215.

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017

ETOILE WSC provides ground water from **CARRIZO AQUIFER** located in **NACOGDOCHES COUNTY**

## 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

## Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

## Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

The highest level of a 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 or 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 contaminants.

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

nephelometric 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 7,350 gallons of water.

ppq

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

ppt

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

## Definitions and Abbreviations

Treatment Technique or TT:

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

## Information about your 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.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which 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.

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.

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, 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 (800-426-4791).

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

### Information about Source Water

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 water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **Lacey Johnson @ 936-854-2215**.

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>.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWWV/>.

### Sources of Water

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
2 - PLANT 2	GW	A	NACOGDOCHES COUNTY (Carrizo Aquifer)
3 - PLANT 3	GW	A	NACOGDOCHES COUNTY (Carrizo Aquifer)

### Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform Maximum	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.281	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	2.72	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## 2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halacetic Acids (HAAs)	2017	24	14.7 - 43.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	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)	2017	76	51.4 - 89.7	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\*

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	10/03/2016	0.2	0 - 0.2	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium	10/03/2016	0.032	0.018 - 0.032	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	10/03/2016	9.6	0 - 9.6	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2017	25.5	0 - 25.5	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2017	0.914	0.91 - 0.914	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]	2017	0.0925	0.0611 - 0.0925	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	10/03/2016	1.6	0 - 1.6	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	03/13/2015	2.6	1.5 - 2.6	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
CHLORINE	2017	.47	MIN-MAX .20--1.03	4.0	4.0	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

**Violations**

**Lead and Copper Rule**

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2016	05/31/2017

\*\*\*\*\*ICR SAMPLING HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON TIME AS REQUIRED BY TCEQ SINCE JANUARY 2017\*\*\*\*\*

**Public Notification Rule**

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/13/2016	02/10/2017
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/03/2017	2017

\*\*\*\*\*NOTICES WILL BE POSTED IN THE WINDOW AT THE OFFICE AND MAILED IF REQUIRED\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\**If you have any question or concerns or just want to be more involved with your water system please join the monthly public board meetings. They are held the 3rd Monday of every month at 7:00 pm*\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\**If you would like to request a hard copy of the consumer confidence report please call the office at 936-854-2215*\*\*\*\*\*