

Pritchett Water Supply Corporation

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX2300012

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016.

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.

Pritchett Water Supply Corporation is Ground Water from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer, Upshur County.
The Board of Directors meet each month on the 3rd. Tuesday, 6:00 p.m. at the PWS Office Location.

For more information regarding this report contact: Robbie Arrington, 903-734-5438

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar a telefono 903-734-5438.

Sources 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.

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 Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources 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 source water protection strategies.

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://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

<u>Source Water Name</u>	<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>Location</u>
1- PLANT 1/FM 1404	GW	A	3349 FM 1404, Big Sandy, TX 75755
10- PLANT 10/Sycamore Rd.	GW	A	1525 Sycamore Rd., Big Sandy, TX 75755
12- PLANT 12	GW	A	3020 Blackhaw Rd., Gilmer, TX 75645
13- 267 Eagle Rd.	GW	A	267 Eagle Rd., Gilmer, TX 75645
14- PLANT 14	GW	A	2726 Cherry Laurel Rd., Gilmer, TX 75645
15- PLANT 15	GW	A	4068 Pignut Rd., Gilmer, TX 75644
17R- PLANT 17	GW	A	5871 FM 49, Gilmer, TX 75644
18- 3951 Red Cedar	GW	A	3951 Red Cedar Rd., Big Sandy, TX 75755
2- PLANT 2	GW	A	6040 FM 1795, Gilmer, TX 75644
20- 3670 Hwy 155	GW	A	3670 ST. Hwy 155 S, Gilmer, TX 75645
21- PLANT 21/Raintree Lakes	GW	A	149 Red Fox Rd., Big Sandy, TX 75755
22- PLANT 22/SH 154	GW	A	158 PR 3052, Winnsboro, TX 75494
23- Hwy 271	GW	A	2761 US Hwy 271 S, Gilmer, TX 75645
4- PLANT 4/Hwy 271	GW	A	4715 US Hwy 271 S, Gilmer, TX 75645
5- PLANT 5/Black Walnut	GW	A	2262 Black Walnut, Gilmer, TX 75644
6- PLANT 6/FM 1795	GW	A	8343 FM 1795, Big Sandy, TX 75755
8- PLANT 8/Hwy 155	GW	A	2963 ST. Hwy 155 S, Gilmer, TX 75645
9- Well 9	GW	A	7880 FM 1795, Big Sandy, TX 75755

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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact: Robbie Arrington

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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.41	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	6.2	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg:

Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL

Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

Na:

Not applicable.

mrem:

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

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.

Treatment Technique or TT:

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

ppt

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

ppq

Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	7	1.7 – 7.1	No goal for the Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water Disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	25	15.2 – 25	No goal for the Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water Disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2016	0.032	0.019 – 0.032	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from Metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2016	2.4	2 – 2.4	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride	2016	0.152	0.111- 0.152	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge form fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0.28	0.0245 – 0.28	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2016	1.3	0 – 1.3	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2016	0.00083	0 – 0.00083	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories: Discharge from chemical factories.

Disinfectant Residual Reporting	Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
Chlorine	2016	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.56	.8	2.2	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January thru December 2016, our system lost an estimated 30,874,611 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Pritchett WSC at: 903-734-5438.

Violations Table

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	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2016	1/30/2017	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.