



2017 Consumer Confidence Report Ground Water System ID# 1840025

Annual Water Quality report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017

Providing Safe and Reliable Drinking Water

The Parker County Special Utility District (PCSUD) provides safe and reliable drinking water to meet the needs of the citizens it serves. It is of the utmost importance to assure that water quality meets or exceeds all Safe Drinking Water Standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as regulations set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The *Consumer Confidence Report* (CCR) is a summary of the quality of the water PCSUD provides to its customers. The report includes analysis results from the most current EPA required water quality tests. PCSUD hopes this information helps you, the consumer, become more knowledgeable about your drinking water supply.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by Parker County Special Utility District Ground Water System 1840025 Comes from 3 water wells located at the Greenwood Pump Station.

Well T-1 Registration Number 922 GW Inactive

Well T-2 Registration Number 921 GW Inactive

Well T-3 Registration Number 920 GW Active

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(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 this assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

Some of this source water assessment information is available 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.

Sources of Drinking Water Contaminants

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 before treatment include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from wastewater 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 our business office.

En Espanol

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Thursday of Every Month

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Location: 500 Brock Spur
Millsap, Texas 76066

Phone: 817-594-2900

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

Phone: [817-594-2900](tel:817-594-2900)

Secondary Contaminants

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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Vulnerability of Some Populations to Contaminants in Drinking Water

Immuno-compromised individuals such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)**. 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 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 it 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>.

TERMS TO KNOW

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

<u>DEFINITIONS</u>	<u>ABBREVIATIONS</u>
<p>Action level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.</p> <p>Maximum Contaminant Level (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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.</p>	<p>Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples</p> <p>MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)</p> <p>na: Not applicable</p> <p>NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)</p> <p>pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)</p> <p>ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water</p> <p>ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water</p> <p>ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)</p> <p>ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)</p>

2017
Parker County Special Utility District
Regulated Contaminants Detected

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 contamination which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.							
Contaminant	Collection Date	90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2017	1.52	0	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2017	0.119	0	1.3 mg/l	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfection Byproducts									
Disinfectants and Disinfectants By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	6/13/2016	3.01	3.01-3.01	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination	

Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	0.0007000	0 – .01	0.01	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	6/13/2016	0.056	0.056-0.056	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	6/13/2016	0.8	0.8-0.8	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	3/24/2015	0.214	0.214-0.214	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.0284	0.0284-0.0284	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2016	0.05	0.00100	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2016	0.000200	0.0002-0.002	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass and Leaching from ore-processing sites; Drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants								
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	5/28/2015	6.6	6.6-6.6	0	4	Mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	5/28/2015	3.1	3.1-3.1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	5/28/2015	10	7-10	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	5/28/2015	4.3	4.3-4.3	0	30	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must Provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average.

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Free Chlorine	2017	2.7	1.1 – 2.7	1.75	2.32	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Water Loss Information: In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2017, our ground water system lost an estimated 1,652,213 gallons of water. This amount equates to 18.96% of the total volume of water produced in a year. “Water loss” is water that cannot be accurately accounted for such as, water used in fighting fires, flushing water mains, testing fire hydrants, broken water mains, undetected leaking water mains, water theft, etc. If you have any questions regarding the water loss audit, please call 817-594-2900.

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	<u>Violation End</u>	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2016	9/4/2017	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

In compliance with the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), the Parker County Special Utility District (PCSUD) was issued a Monitoring Violation for not sampling for lead and copper during the summer of 2016. PCSUD was notified in October 2016 that the data was due in June 2016. In the past, PCSUD received reminders as the various deadlines approach if the appropriate data had not yet been provided. However, that was not the case in this situation.

What is most important is that immediately upon notification and to continue to ensure the safety of our water, PCSUD collected lead and copper samples knowing they would not be accepted by the TCEQ for compliance. If lead concentrations exceed an action level of 15 parts per billion or copper concentrations exceed an action level of 1.3 parts per million in more than 10% of customer taps sampled, then PCSUD must undertake a number of additional actions to control corrosion.

The samples collected by PCSUD water system for both lead and copper met all Federal and State requirements.

PCSUD is committed to exceeding recommended water safety standards.