

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

STURDIVANT PROGRESS WATER SUPPLY CORP

Phone No. (940) 325-6020

www.sturdivantprogresswsc.com

SURFACE WATER SYSTEM PWS No. TX1820011

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SPECIAL NOTE: You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune compromised 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: July 14, 2015

Time: 5:30 PM

Location: 241 Village Bend Rd., Mineral Wells, TX 76067

Phone No.: (940) 325-6020

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

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED AND 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.

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. 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.

Sturdivant Progress Water Supply Corp

241 Village Bend Rd

Mineral Wells, TX 76067

940-325-6020

Office Hours 8am – 5pm M - F

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. (940) 325-6020 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

The source of drinking water used by
STURDIVANT PROGRESS WATER SUPPLY CORP
SURFACE WATER SYSTEM

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It is purchased from the City Of Mineral Wells and comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: Lake Palo Pinto, Palo Pinto Creek, and Hilltop Pre-sedimentation Reservoir. 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 the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://www.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 (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 necessarily causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

DEFINITIONS

Avg – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

ABBREVIATIONS

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na - not applicable

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (measure of turbidity)

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm - milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons water

ppb - micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons water

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

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

Coliform Bacteria								
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination		
0	1 positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	NO	Naturally present in the environment.		
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					
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/10	2014	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminants and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.					
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/13	2014	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminants and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.					
Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/14	2014	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminants and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.					
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)*	2014	22	15.6-30.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2014	50	25.45-70.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product 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.								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	0.051	0.044-0.051	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome.								
Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.								
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Turbidity	Highest single measurement	% of samples that meet limits	Turbidity Limit		Units of measure	Source of Contaminant		
	0.19	100%	0.30		NTU	Soil Run-Off		
The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report 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 system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Billy Brillhart."								

Disinfectant Residual Table									
Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine	2014	2.92	2.55	3.2	4	<4.0	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes

A source water assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.