

Woodbine Water Supply Corp.

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We are pleased to present the 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report). This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water supplied by Woodbine Water Supply Corporation (WWSC) for the past year.

WWSC is required by the Safe Water Drinking Act to prepare and deliver this report to all members on an annual basis. We put together great effort into ensuring an adequate, safe, and potable water supply. This report is your verification that our efforts have been successful and our water meets all federal and state requirements.

Our water source is ground water (wells). WWSC has 10 active wells that draw from the Trinity Aquifer in the Antlers Formation.

The General Manager of WWSC is Rickey Kemp. The Field Supervisor is Kenny Dutton. Anna Hogan is the Accounts Receivable Clerk, Leslie Greer is the Accounts Payable Clerk, and Field Operators include Dusty Taylor, Derek Kays, Quin Carney, Chase McCage and Matt Hielckert.

*Remember – Conserve Water!
Fix all personal leaking pipes and faucets ASAP.
Report any suspected main leaks to our office at 940.668.8337
Water is Precious – Please Conserve*

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX0490018 Woodbine WSC

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.

WOODBINE WSC's source water is ground water from the Trinity Aquifer in the Antlers Formation

For more information regarding this report contact:

Rickey D Kemp, General Manager
940.668.8337

Public participation concerning this Consumer Confidence Report will be at 7:00 p.m. on July 13, 2017 at our office located at 17 CR 209, Gainesville, Texas.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.

Para asistencia en español,
favor de llamar al teléfono (940) 668-8337.

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 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 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://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

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 - E OF WILSON	E OF WILSON	Groundwater	Active	300 Block of CR 212
2 - LLOYD	LLOYD	Groundwater	Active	1255 CR 123
3 - WILSON	WILSON	Groundwater	Active	477 CR 212
4 - KAMMERDINER	KAMMERDINER	Groundwater	Active	430 CR 134
5 - SNUGGS	SNUGGS	Groundwater	Active	1013 CR 147
6 - KIMBALL PS	KIMBALL	Groundwater	Active	1084 CR 178
7 - BURK	BURK	Groundwater	Active	CR 131 (private road)
8 - KING	KING	Groundwater	Active	738 CR 194
9 - NORTH WELL	(FORMERLY G0490033A	Groundwater	Active	785 CR 260
10-SOUTH WELL	Back 40 wells)	Groundwater	Active	100 Waterwell Lane

Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
Disinfectant used	Average level used 2015 Quarterly Data	Minimum result / single sample	Maximum result / single sample			ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes
Chlorine	1.27	0.49	2.08	4.0	< 4.0		

2016 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. ALGs 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	0.13	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	1.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Avg:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Level 1 Assessment:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

Level 2 Assessment:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

MFL

na:

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

not applicable.

Water Quality Test Results

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 picograms per liter (pg/L)

FYI

* Comparative sizes of ppb (parts per billion) or ug/L is 1 penny out of \$10,000,000 or one second out of 32 years.

**Comparative sizes of ppm (parts per million) or mg/L is 1 penny out of \$10,000 or one minute out of 2 years or one inch out of 16 miles.

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	2	1.9-1.9	No goal for the total	60	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	9	8.64-8.64	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	0.07	0.0033-0.07	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2016	2.5	0-2.5	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2016	0.294	0.193 – 0.294	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]	2016	0.048	0.018-0.048	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2016	1.2	0 - 1.2	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	03/25/2013	1	1 – 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits