

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Country Club WSC
PWS ID Number TX1290038
Phone Number: 903-498-5605

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014

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.

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

Name **Nathan Brown**

Phone **(903) 498-5605**

The Mabank City Council meets at City Hall at 7:00pm on the 1st Tuesday of each month. Anyone may attend.

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

Abbreviations

- **NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- **MFL** - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- **pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- **ppb** - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- **ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- **ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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 pickup 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. agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, color, or odor 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 the following URL: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our raw water is obtained from the CEDAR CREEK RESERVOIR.

Information About Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for The City Of Mabank's drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). 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 the TCEQ to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about our 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 also available in the **Drinking Water Watch** at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Definitions:

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 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.

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 contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

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

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

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

na: not applicable.

Inorganic Contaminants

Constituent	CCWSC Highest Level	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Collection Date	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	1	10	0	0.9 - 0.9	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	0.052	2	2	0.052 – 0.052	2014	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.1	4	4	0.115 - 0.115	2014	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	0.288	10	10	.0.105 - 0.105	2014	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	5.1	50		5.1	1/31/2005	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Constituent	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detection	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Combined Radium pCi/L 226/228	2/3/2011	1	1		5	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories. Discharge from chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant	CCWSC Average	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Collection Date	Violation	Source of Chemical
Disinfectant Chloramines (ppm)	2.27	4	4	1.28 - 2.75	2014	NO	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Constituent	Highest Level	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Collection Date	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	40.6	80	NA	26.5 - 84.2	2014	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
DBP1.02 (LRAA) (ppb)	56.5	80	NA	30.4 - 81.8	2014	NO	
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	45.7	60	NA	21.9 - 45.7	2014	NO	By product of drinking water disinfection.

Regulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts

Constituent	CCWSC HRA Avg.	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	36	80	NA	43.5 - 94.5	2014	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	33	60	NA	21.9 - 45.7	2014	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.

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.

Constituent	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	6/26/2013	1.3	1.3	0.0279	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	6/26/2013	0	15	0.975	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organism. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Constituent	CCWSC Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Year	Violation	Typical Sources of Constituent
Turbidity (NTU)	0.24	100	0.3	2014	NO	Soil Runoff

* Less than or equal to 0.3 NTU in at least 95% of the samples taken each month & 1 NTU maximum.

Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Constituent	CCWSC Avg.	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Collection Date	Violation	Typical Sources of Constituent
TOC in Source Water (ppm)	6.92	6.21	7.48	2014	NO	Naturally present in the environment
TOC in Drinking Water (ppm)	3.75	3.36	4.24	2014	NO	
Removal Ratio	1.31	1.10	1.46	2014	NO	

* The yearly removal ratio must be greater than or equal to 1.0 to be in compliance.

** Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed

Coliform Bacteria

Constituent	Highest Level	MCL	MCLG	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total # of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation
2014	1	0 Positive Monthly Sample	0		0	No

Coliform Bacteria repeat samples negative

Constituent	Highest Level	MCL	MCLG	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total # of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation
2014	0	0 Positive Monthly Sample	0		0	No
2014	0	0 Positive Monthly Sample	0		0	No
2014	0	0 Positive Monthly Sample	0		0	No

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Constituent	CCWSC Water	Secondary Limit	Range of-Detections	Collection Date	Typical Sources of Constituent
Aluminum (ppm)	0.53	0.2	.053	3/25/2014	Abundant naturally occurring element
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (ppm)	39	NONE	39	3/25/2014	Corrosion of carbonate rocks (limestone)
Calcium (ppm)	20.6	NONE	20.6	3/25/2014	Abundant naturally occurring element
Chloride (ppm)	17	300	17	3/25/2014	Abundant naturally occurring element used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
Free Copper (ppm)	0.0048	1	0.0048	3/25/2014	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Hardness Calcium Magnesium (ppm)	67.7	NONE	67.7	3/25/2014	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
Magnesium (ppm)	3.96	NONE	3.96	3/25/2014	Abundant naturally occurring element
Manganese (ppm)	0.003	0.05	0.003	3/25/2014	Abundant naturally occurring element
Nickel (ppm)	0.0012	NONE	0.0012	3/25/2014	Erosion of natural deposits
pH	8.1	>7.0	-	2/3/2011	Measure of corrosivity of water
Sodium (ppm)	32.6	NONE	32.6	3/25/2014	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
Sulfate (ppm)	85.8	300	85.8	3/25/2014	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	72	NONE	72	1/12/2014	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	207	1000	207	3/25/2014	Total dissolved minerals in water

TOTAL WATER LOSS 2014 CALENDAR YEAR

191,500 gallons