

Woodbine Water Supply Corp.

PO Box 1257 / 17 CR 209
Gainesville, TX 76241
940.668.8337 940.665.0927 (fax)
www.woodbinewater.com
service@woodbinewater.com



Mike Hines, President
Bob Smith, Sec./Treas.
Richard Hicks, Director
Kenny Wilson, Director

Vernon Dugger, Vice-President
Mike Compton, Director
Wray Westbrook, Director
Rickey Kemp, General Manager

We are pleased to present the 2017 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 staff of WWSC consist: Rickey Kemp, General Manager; Kenny Dutton, Field Supervisor; Anna Hogan, Office Manager; Leslie Greer, Accounts Payable Clerk; Field Operators: Derek Kays, Quin Carney, Chase McCage, Roy J Hill, and Preston Mendez.

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

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017

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 provides surface water and ground water from the Trinity Aquifer located in 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 12, 2018 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

Definitions:

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

Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs 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. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. MCLGs 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. MRDLGs 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)

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.

Information about your 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

'TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **Rickey Kemp (940) 668-8337**.

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	07/12/2016	1.3	1.3	0.13	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/12/2016	0	15	1.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	8	8.1 - 8.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	13	13.1 - 13.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
------------------------------	------	----	-------------	-----------------------	----	-----	---	--

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	0.06	0.004 - 0.06	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2017	3	2.4 - 3	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.34	0.25 - 0.34	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]	2017	0.184	0.0266 - 0.184	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	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.

Source Water Name

1 - E OF WILSON
 2 – LLOYD
 3 – WILSON
 4 – KAMMERDINER
 5 – SNUGGS
 6 – KIMBALL PS
 7 – BURK
 8 – KING
 9 – NORTH WELL
 10 – SOUTH WELL

E OF WILSON
 LLOYD
 WILSON
 KAMMERDINER
 SNUGGS
 KIMBALL
 BURK
 KING
 (FORMERLY G0490033A
 BACK 40 WELLS)

Type of Water

Groundwater
 Groundwater
 Groundwater
 Groundwater
 Groundwater
 Groundwater
 Groundwater
 Groundwater
 Groundwater

Report Status

Active
 Active
 Active
 Active
 Active
 Active
 Active
 Active
 Active

Location

300 Block of CR 212
 1255 CR 123
 477 CR 212
 430 CR 134
 1013 CR 147
 1084 CR 178
 CR 131 (private road)
 738 CR 194
 785 CR 260
 100 Waterwell Lane

Disinfectant Residual

' A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).'

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2017	1.26	.44 – 2.20	4	4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Water Loss

For calendar year 2017, the water loss for Woodbine WSC was 9%.