

**2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)**

Old Mill Lake
PWS # TX1700662
936-756-7400

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.

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 call the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone: 936-756-7400

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. **936-756-7400** para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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

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 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>.

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: Contaminants that may be present in source

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and
- 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
- 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.

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

Information about Source Water Assessments: A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(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 sources 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 a 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/>

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG Avg: ppm: ppb: na:	-The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MGLGs allow for a margin of safety. -The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are not as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. -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. -Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples -milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water -micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water not applicable
Definitions::	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation

Coloform 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	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violaiton	Source of Contaminant
2014	Arsenic	3.2	3.2 - 3.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2014	Barium	0.148	0.148 – 0.148	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

04/17/2013	Fluoride	0.25	0.25 - 0.25	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Nitrate	0.01	0.01	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Combined Radium 226 & 228	1.69	1.69 - 1.69	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Beta/photon emitters	9	9 - 9	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2014	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	8.9	8.9 - 8.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Uranium	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.29	0.6	2.6	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2007	Bicarbonate	234	234	234	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2008	Calcium	54	54	54	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007	Chloride	52	52	52	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2008	Iron	0.339	0.339	0.339	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2008	Magnesium	16.1	16.1	16.1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008	Manganese	0.0102	0.0102	0.0102	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007	pH	7.4	7.4	7.4	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2008	Sodium	69	69	69	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Sulfate	11	11	11	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	192	192	192	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2007	Total Dissolved Solids	311	311	311	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2008	Total Hardness as CaCO3	201	201	201	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2008	Zinc	0.018	0.018	0.018	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

Lead & Copper

Collection Date		MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units of Measure	Violations	Likely Source of Contaminant
2012	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.151	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2012	Lead	0	15	1.77	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.