

**2017 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, 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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Ronald L. Payne

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:

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 bottle 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.

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 protections 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 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 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>.

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
- 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: 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 Ron Payne at 936-756-7400.

Our ground water source is from the Gulf Coast Aquifers.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source water, assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Water Quality Test Results

<p>Definitions: Action Level: Action Level Goal (ALG): 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: mrem: NTU:</p>	<p>The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. 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. 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 millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)</p>
--	---

pCi/L ppb: ppm: Treatment Technique or TT: ppt: ppq:	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) parts per quadrillion, or pictograms 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	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	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2017	Arsenic	3.3	3.3 - 3.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2017	Barium	0.157	0.157 – 0.157	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

06/02/2016	Fluoride	0.26	0.26 - 0.26	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Nitrate	0.03	0.03 – 0.03	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
07/22/2014	Combined Radium 226 & 228	1.69	1.69 - 1.69	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
07/22/2014	Beta/Photon emitters	9	9 - 9	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
07/22/2014	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	8.9	8 - 8.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
07/22/2014	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
7/17/2015	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.163	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
7/17/2015	Lead	0	15	2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2017	1.07	0.85	1.42	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

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
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2015	02/22/2017	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after