West Wise Special Utility District

2018 Consumer Confidence Report

Annual Water Quality report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018

Providing Safe and Reliable Drinking Water

The West Wise Special Utility District (WWSUD) provides safe and reliable drinking water to meet the needs of the citizens it serves. It is of the utmost importance to assure that water quality meets or exceeds all Safe Drinking Water Standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well regulations set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The WWSUD utilizes a multi-barrier treatment process to accomplish this goal. The treatment process eliminates or reduces particulates, impurities, and waterborne microorganisms in the water supply. The WWSUD routinely performs a range of water quality test prior to, during, and after the water treatment process to ensure that high quality water is delivered to those served. The *Consumer Confidence Report* (CCR) is a summary of the quality of the water WWSUD provides to its customers. The report includes analysis results from the most current EPA required water quality tests. WWSUD hopes this information helps you, the consumer, become more knowledgeable about your drinking water supply.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by WWSUD is surface water. It comes from Lake Bridgeport, located in Wise County. 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 are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact James Ward at 940-683-5507. During times of higher demand or emergency repairs, West Wise SUD uses an interconnection with Walnut Creek SUD to help provide water supply to its customers. This typically occurs during the summer months of the year. For more information on Walnut Creek SUD water quality, you can visit their website at *https://www.walnutcreeksud.org.*

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (940)683-5507.

Sources of Drinking Water Contaminants

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 that 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 business office.

Vulnerability of Some Populations

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; 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 (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. West Wise SUD is 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 two minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have it 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.*

Secondary Contaminants

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

SPECIAL NOTICES

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: **July 15, 2019**
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Location: Corner of FM 1658 and FM 2952
Lake Bridgeport, Texas 76426
Phone: 940-683-5507

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call.

For more information regarding this report contact:
Name: James L. Ward
Phone: 940-683-5507

TERMS TO KNOW

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

DEFINITIONS

Action level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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 were found.

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 *Escherichia coli (E.coli)* maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (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 contamination.

Treatment Technique(TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

ABBREVIATIONS

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

MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: Not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pq/L)

2018 Water Quality Test Results
West Wise Special Utility District- Treatment Plant

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	no positive monthly samples	There were no TCR detection for this system in this CCR period	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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. ALG's allow for a margin of safety. Action Level: The concentration of a contamination which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Contaminant	Collection Date	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2017	0.003	1	15	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2017	0.07	0	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfectants and Disinfectants By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	190.0	40.1-190.0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	2018	201	72.3-201.0	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Violations are based on the Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) if the LRAA does not exceed the MCL, and then no violation is reported. During this reported period (2018), it was determined by TCEQ, a compliance value for Total Trihalomethanes & Haloacetic Acids for locations DBP2-01 and DBP2-02 were in violation. Public Notification of this violation have been to the website, in customer mail out, and posted at our office located at 3412 FM 2952, Bridgeport, TX. 76426.

Inorganic

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony, Total	2018	<0.0010	<0.0010	.006	.006	mg/L	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic, Total	2018	<0.0010	<0.0010	0	0.01	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium, Total	2018	0.060	0.060	2	2	mg/L	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium, Total	2018	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.1	0.1	mg/L	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2018	0.127	0.127	4.0	4.0	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	0.102	0.0442-0.102	10	10	mg/L	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide, Total	2018	0.0666	.0666	0.2	0.2	mg/L	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Selenium, Total	2018	<0.0050	<0.0050	0.05	0.05	mg/L	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium, Total	2018	<0.0010	<0.0010	0.5	0.002	mg/L	N	Discharge from electronics, glass and Leaching from ore-processing sites; Drug factories.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units of Measure**	**Violation**	
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2018	<0.1	<0.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	03/23/2015	<1.0	<1.0	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	03/23/2015	1.5	1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

2018 Water Quality Test Results
West Wise Special Utility District

Organics
Tested: Waved Not Reported, or Non Detected

Disinfection Residual

Contaminants	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2018	1.8	02-4.1	4.0	<4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure		Likely Source of Contamination
Chloromethane	2018	0.930	0.930	ppb		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	2018	144	14.6-144.0	ppb		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	2018	1.92	<1.0-2.94	ppb		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	2018	45.3	21.3-45.3	ppb		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2018	19.2	3.59-19.2	ppb		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Total Organic Carbon

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	Unit of Measure		Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water	2018	5.60	4.30-5.60	ppm		Naturally present in the environmental
Drinking water	2018	4.90	3.00-4.90	ppm		Naturally present in the environmental
Removal Ratio	2018	1.03	0.0-1.03	%removal*		

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

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
Bicarbonate	2018	87.2	87.2	n/a	mg/L	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Chloride	2018	30.5	30.5	n/a	mg/L	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproducts of oil field activity.
Hardness as Cs/Mg	2018	102	102	n/a	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
pH	2012	7.4	7.4	>7.0	Units	Measure of corrosively of water.
Sulfate	2018	17.7	17.7	n/a	mg/L	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproducts; byproducts of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity As CaCO3	2018	87.2	87.2	n/a	mg/L	Naturally occurring; soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2018	160	160	1000	mg/L	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.29 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100.0%	Less than 95% of monthly turbidity measurements are $\leq$ 0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Violations

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2018	12/31/2018	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Public Notification of this violation have been posted to the website, in customer mail out, and posted at our office.
Corrective Action Taken: A mixer has been installed in a ground storage tank to reduce water age and improve water quality; Chlorine residuals throughout the water plant have been adjusted; Waterline flushing schedules have been adjusted to reduce water age; Water tower levels have been adjusted to reduce water age

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2018	12/31/2018	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Public Notification of this violation have been posted to the website, in customer mail out, and posted at our office.
Corrective Action Taken: A mixer has been installed in a ground storage tank to reduce water age and improve water quality; Chlorine residuals throughout the water plant have been adjusted; Waterline flushing schedules have been adjusted to reduce water age; Water tower levels have been adjusted to reduce water age