

# 2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

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## WALNUT GROVE WSC

The Water Office is Located at 9869 CR 2173 <http://walnutgrovewatersupply.org/>

Phone Number: 903-839-4372

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### Required Information

It is a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requirement to provide this information. 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 at (800) 426-4791.

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### Public Participation Opportunities

Water Board Meetings are held bimonthly on the 3<sup>rd</sup> Wednesday. To learn about future meetings (concerning your drinking water), please call us at 903-839-4372. Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 903-839-4372 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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### Our Drinking Water is Regulated

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

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### Source 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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulation which limit the number 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 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.

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from purchased surface and ground water sources. Walnut Grove Water Supply receives treated water from the City of Tyler Water Utilities. This water is treated, filtered and disinfected at one of Tyler's two water treatment plants. Walnut Grove Water Supply also supplements its distribution system from 3 wells located in the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer. 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 the Operations Manager. Source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

## ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

## 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.

### Abbreviations

<b>NTU</b> - Nephelometric Turbidity Units	<b>MFL</b> - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
<b>pCi/L</b> - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	<b>ppm</b> - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
<b>ppb</b> - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )	<b>ppt</b> - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
<b>ppq</b> - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter	<b>mrem</b> - millirems per year (radiation absorption)
<b>ND</b> - Non Detectable	

### Definitions

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of 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.

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Sample	Range of Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Arsenic	ND	ND	0	0.010	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Barium	0.045	0.0045	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Chromium	<0.001	<0.001	.100	.100	ppm	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Fluoride	0.295	<0.132 - 0.295	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2019	Nitrate measured as Nitrogen	0.155	<0.01 - 0.155	10	10	ppm	N	Run-off from fertilizer: Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Nitrite measured as Nitrogen	0.192	0.192 - 0.192	1	1	ppm	N	Run-off from fertilizer: Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Thallium	ND	ND	0.0005	0.002	ppm	N	Discharge from electronics, glass & leaching from ore-processing sites.

Collection Date	Radioactive Contaminant	Highest Sample	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
2019	Combine Radium 226/228	1.5	1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2019	Chloramine Residual	2.26	0.6	3.5	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant additive used to control microbes.

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maxi. Contaminant Level	Total # of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in environment

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND 0 POSITIVE SAMPLES.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND 0 FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

*The presence of E-coli in a water supply could cause intestinal and other symptoms and may pose a more serious health risk to persons with compromised immune systems.*

### Regulated Contaminants - Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	25.8	1.6 - 43	No Goal	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Total Trihalomethanes	46.1	2.01 – 76.7	No Goal	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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

### Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2019	Chloroform	46.9	2.01 – 46.9	No Goal	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Bromoform	ND	<1.0	No Goal	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Bromodichloromethane	22.8	<1.0 – 22.8	No Goal	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2019	Dibromochloromethane	7.0	<1.0 – 7.0	No Goal	N/A	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

### 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 (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

Date	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	# of Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
09/19	Lead	1.1	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
09/19	Copper	0.26	1.3	1.3	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

### Required 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>."

### Radioactive Parameters

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Range of Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Gross Alpha Emitters	Not Detectable	0.0	-	pCi/l	Decay of Natural & manmade deposits

### Secondary and Other Constituents

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent	
2019	2017	Aluminum	0.015	<0.005	0.022	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	2017	Calcium	6.37	0.293	18.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	2014	Chloride	20.8	10.8	40.0	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2011	2009	Hardness as Ca/Mg	2.77	1.39	4.14	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2019	2017	Iron	0.106	<0.05	0.219	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	2017	Magnesium	1.02	ND	.267	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	2017	Manganese	0.013	<0.001	0.038	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2011	2009	PH	8.25	8.2	8.3	8.5	ph	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2019	2017	Sodium	110	102	116	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2017	2014	Sulfate	21.7	12.3	37.5	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2017	2014	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	211	198	221	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2017	2014	Total Dissolved Solids	284	272	290	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2019	2017	Zinc	0.007	<0.005	0.011	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

## Violations Table

Walnut Grove WSC had no violations for 2019

In the Water Loss Audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2019, our systems total water loss was an estimated 53,824,000 gallons. This total includes all planned and unplanned water that was not sold to customers. Scheduled flushing, leaks, under-registering meters, Fire Department use, etc. are some examples of items included in this total.

Please visit our website at <http://walnutgrovewatersupply.org/> for updates and information.

Dear Member: Walnut Grove Water Supply Corporation is managed by an elected group of members to serve as Board Members for a term of three years. Any member of the corporation wishing to be a candidate may apply to be on the ballot for election to the board of directors if they meet the necessary qualifications as described by the Texas Legislature. Please contact the office at P.O. Box 269 Whitehouse, TX 75791 or phone 903-839-4372 to request information regarding the requirements and procedure to become a candidate. Applications for Director Position must be submitted no later than 45 days prior to the Annual Meeting.

## One Meter per Residence Requirements

Each community public water system shall provide accurate metering devices at each service connection for the accumulation of water usage data. [290.44(d)(4)]

Connection - A single family residential unit or each commercial or industrial establishment to which drinking water is supplied from the system. [290.38]

Please contact the office if you have more than one residential or commercial unit supplied by one meter. A violation of this state law could result in service interruption and penalties.