

2016 Annual Drinking

Water Quality Report

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

(Consumer Confidence Report)

TWOWAYSUD – PWS ID# 0910022

Phone Number: 903-564-3180

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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 on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact General Manager Jeff Bice at 903-564-3180.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Tuesday, August 29, 2017

Time: 12:00 Noon

Location: 1201 Sherman Drive
Whitesboro, TX

Phone Number: 903-564-3180

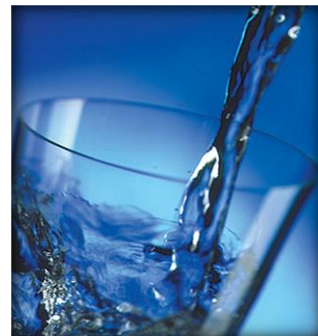
To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request one, please don't hesitate to give us a call.

SPECIAL NOTICE

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised 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.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 903 564-3180.



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.

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).

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.

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?

The source of drinking water used by Two Way SUD is Ground Water from the Trinity 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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assesments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jeff Bice at 903-564-3180. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>.

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

<i>Source Water Name</i>	<i>Type of Water</i>	<i>Report Status</i>	<i>Location</i>	
2 - PS 1 / 4636 FM 901	PS 1 / 4636 FM 901	GW	Active	Trinity Aquifer
3 - PS 2 / 977 ROLAND RD	PS 2 / 977 ROLAND RD	GW	Active	Trinity Aquifer
4 - PS 3 / 1881 DIXIE RD	PS 3 / 1881 DIXIE RD	GW	Active	Trinity Aquifer
5 - PS 4 / 5495 WEST LINE RD	PS 4 / 5495 WEST LINE RD	GW	Active	Trinity Aquifer
6 - PS 5 / 2212 SPALDING RD	PS 5 / 2212 SPALDING RD	GW	Active	Trinity Aquifer
7 - 329 CHISUM TRAIL RD	CHISUM TRAIL RD	GW	Active	Trinity Aquifer

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. Two Way SUD 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>.

Abbreviations

- MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Definitions

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.
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.
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.
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.
na:	not applicable.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2016	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.01	.40	1.74	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

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

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2014	Lead	1.6	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Copper	0.13	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	2016	9	9.04 – 9.04	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	2	2.1 – 2.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2016	0.017	0.016 – 0.017	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.365	0.365 – 0.365	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chromium	2016	0.65	0.58 – 0.65	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0.06	0.0235 – 0.06	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	3.3	1.5 – 3.3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon And Uranium	2016	3.3	0 – 3.3	0	15	pCiL	N	Erosion of natural deposits.