

Annual Water Quality Report

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017

TWO WAY Special Utility District - PWS ID # 0910022

903-564-3180

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 concerning this report contact General Manager Jeff Bice at 903-564-3180 or jbice@twowaysud.com

En Español: Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 903-564-3180.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Tuesday, August 29, 2017

Time: 12:00 Noon

Location: 1201 Sherman Drive, Whitesboro, TX

To learn about future public meetings, concerning your drinking water, or to request one, please don't hesitate to give us a call at 903-564-3180.

Source of Drinking Water

The source of drinking water used by Two Way SUD is ground water from the *Trinity Aquifer*.

Information about your 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 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 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.

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 providers. 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. 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>.

Information about Source Water

The 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 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>.

| <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 |

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

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|--|--|
| Action Level: | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: | 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. |
| NA: | not applicable |
| Avg: | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. |
| Treatment Technique or TT: | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2017 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.12 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2017 | 0 | 15 | 1.6 | 0 | Ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits. Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

2017 Water Quality Test Results

| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level or Average Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2017 | 3 | 2.6 - 2.6 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year'

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|----|-------------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2017 | 12 | 12.4 - 12.4 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
|------------------------------|------|----|-------------|-----------------------|----|-----|---|--|

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

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level or Average Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic | 2017 | 2.8 | 0 - 2.8 | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2017 | 0.057 | 0.0051 - 0.057 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium | 2017 | 2.5 | 2.1 - 2.5 | 100 | 100 | ppb | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 2017 | 0.496 | 0.212 - 0.496 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2017 | 0.0382 | 0.0258 - 0.0382 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 2017 | 15 | 0 - 15 | 50 | 50 | ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level or Average Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 10/11/2016 | 3.3 | 1.5 - 3.3 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium | 10/11/2016 | 3.3 | 0 - 3.3 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

Disinfectant Residual

| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Source in Drinking Water |
|-------------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Chlorine Residual, Free | 2017 | .99 | .40 - 1.98 | 4 | 4 | | ppm | Water additive used to control microbes. |

