**2019 Consumer Confidence Report** for **Public Water System GOODSPRINGS WSC**

This is your water quality report lor January 1 to Oecember 31, Z019

GOODSPRINGS WSC provides ground water from CARRIZO-WJLCOX OUTCROP located in RUSK COUNTY.

## Definitions and Abbreviatíons

For more informafiari regarding this report contact:



# Phone 903-854-4201

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre e) agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de l)amar a\ telefono (gore gw-42o1.

Dehnitions and Abbreviations Action Level:

Action Level Goal (ALG):

Avg:

Leve/ 1 Assessment:

Level 2 Assessment:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

The following tabTes contain scientific terms and rneBsures, some of which may require explanation.

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

The level of a confaminant in drinking water below which there is ne known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. Regu}atory compliar\ce with some MCLs are based on nJnning annual average of monthly samples.

A Leve1 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problama and determine (if possiDte) why to\ai colifom bacteria have been found in our water systam.

A Level Z assessment is a very detailed study of the water systam to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. co\i MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions

The highest level ofa contaminant that is ai\owed in drinking water. MCLs are set as clpse to fhe MCLGs as feasible using the bast availab\e treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water Delow which there is no known or expected risk to Health. MCLGs allow for a mafgin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The I\ighest Iave\ of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water, there is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maxlmum residual disinfectant levef goal or MRDLG:

MFL

**mrem:** na: NTU

pCi/L

The level of a drinkirtg water disinfectaM betow which there is no known or axpected risr to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of

disinfectants to control micfobi£ll contBITt#Id0ts,

miflion fibers per Fiter (a measure of asbestos)

mJlirerns per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) not applicable.

nephelomotric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) picocuries per fiter (a measure of radioactivity)

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## Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb:

ppm:

ppq

ppt

Treatment Technique or TT:

micrograms per litar or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. milligrams per liter or paM per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. parts per quadrillion, or picograms per (iter (pg/L)

parts per trillion, or nanPgrams per liter (ng/L)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**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 pich up substances resultin9 ‹•m 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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water inciude:

* 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 imrrtune system disorders, can be particular\y 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).

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# If present. elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especia(Iy 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 QUi3lity 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 rr ay wish to have your water testecl. 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.](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

**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 thts susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be faund in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on soUrCe water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact GOOOSPR1NCS WSC at (903} 854-4201

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead and Copper | Oase Sampled | **PICLG** | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | 6 Sttes Ovet AL | Unifs | **Violation Likely** Souroe of Contamination |
| Copper | 08/31/2017 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.11 | 0 | ppm | Erosion **of natural deposits; Leaching** horn wood **preservatives; Corrosion** of hausohold p1umbinq **systems.** |

2019 Water Quality Test Results

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Disinfection By-ProzIucts** Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | **WCLG** | MCL | Mnits | **Violation** | **Lihely Source of Contamination** |
| **HaMacaGcAWds(HAA5** 2019 | 62 | 3.4 - 69.4 | No 9oal for the total | 60 | ppb | Y | By-product of drinking Slater disinfection. |

’\* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected calumn is the highest average of aT) HAAS sample results collected at a location Over a year’

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”The value in the Highest Level or Average Deteaed column is the highest average of atl TTHM sample results coltscte<t at a location ever a year'

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Trthelomethanes  **(TTHM)** | 2019 | b9 | 8.18 - 95.3 | No goal for the 80  total | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Inorganlc Contaminants | Collection Date | HtgheBt Layel Detected | Range of  **lndividual** Samples | **MCLG** | MCL | Units | Violation | **Lfkely Source of Contamination** |
| **Barium** | 05/17/2018 | 0.0145 | 0.0125 - 0.0145 |  |  | ppm |  | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyan\de | 05/15/2017 | 25.8 | 0 - Z5.8 | 200 | 200 | ppb | N | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/m6tal factories. |
| **Fluoride** | 05/17/2018 | 1.04 | 0.624 - \ .04 | 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] | 2019 | 0.029 | 0.0151 - 0.029 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] | 2019 | 0.137 | 0 - 0.137 | 1 | 1 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Eration of natural deposits. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual samples | **MCLG** | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely source **of Contamination** |
| **Combined** Radium 226/228 | 05/17/2018 | 1.5 |  | 0 | S | pCUL | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Synthetic organic** contaminants including pestlcldes and **herbicides** | **Collection** Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of  **Individual** Samples | **HCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Ylolation** | Likely **Source of Contamination** |
| Nexachlorocyclopentadien e | 2019 | 01 | 0 - 0. | 50 | 50 | ppb | N | Discharge from chemical factories. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Volatile Organic | **Collection** Date | Highest Level | Range of | I¥ICLG | I¥ICL | Units | Violation | **Likely** Source of Contamination |
| Contaminants |  | Detected | Individual Samples |  |  |  |  |  |

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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Xy/enes | 2019 | 0.00254 | o - 0.00254 | 10 | 10 |  | N | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories. |

Disinfectant Residual

**A Dianh disinfectant residual table has been added to the CcR tempiafe, *you* will** nead to add data **to tho fields. Your** data can be **taken aft the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports**

**{DLOOR).’**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Rartge of LeVets Detected | MRDL | **MRDLG** | Unit of Measure | Vto(ation {Y/N) | Source tn Drinking Water |
| chlorine | 2019 | 1.1 | 1.77 to 0.7 | 4 |  | ppm | ppm | Water additive used to control microbes. |

## Violations

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) | | | |
| Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess *of* the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.  ¥fiolatton Type Violation End **Violation Explanation** | | | |
| MCL, LRAA | OJ/01/2019 | 03/31/2019 | Water samples showed that the amount of fhis cor\taminant in our drinking water was above Its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the pe«od indicated. |
| MCL, LRAA | 04/01/2019 | 06/30/2019 | Water samples showed fhat 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, |
| MCL, LRAA | 07/O1/2019 | 09/3g/20 \ 9 | Water samples showed that the ameunt of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) Sof the period indicated. |

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