**2019 Consumen Confidence Report for Public Water System GOODSPRINGS WSC PLANT** C

This is your water qualJty report for January 1 to December 31, 2019

GOODSPRINGS WSC PLANT C provides ground water from **CARRIZO- WILCOX OUTCROP** located in RUSH COUNTY

### Definitions and Abbreviations

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name \_WILLIAM BAIRD Phone {903) 854-4201

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 854-4201.

Definitions and Abbreviations Action Level:

Action Level Goal {ALG):

Avg:

Level 1 Assessment:

Level 2 Assessment:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL.

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

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

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 safely. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have deen found in our water system.

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

The highest level of a cantaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGg as easihle using fhF• Öest St dchnÖfögy.

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 safely.

Maximum residual disinfectant IeVeI 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level gaal or MRDLG:

MFL

mrem: na: NTU

pCi/L

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.

million libera per liter (a measure of asbestos)

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) not applicab1e.

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioacfivity)

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### Definitions and Abbreviations

ppD:

ppm:

ppq

ppt

rreafrnent Technique or TT:

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

parts per trillion, ar nanograms 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, ancl *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 seme contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a heaith 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 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 discharged, 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).

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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 gkimbing. 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.](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead)

## Information about Source Water

1CEQ 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 ia 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 **GOODSPR1NGS WSC at (903)854•4201.**

## Coliform Bacteria

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Goliform Maximum  Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Tcitat Mo. ef Pasitive E. Coli or Fecal Colifom Samples | Violation | likely Source of Contamination |
| 0 | 1 positive monthly  sample. | 1 |  |  | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Laad andCoppor | **Date Sampled** | **MCLG** | **Action Level (AL)** | | **90th Peroentlle** | ¥ **Sites Over AL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely source of Contamination** |
| **Copper** | 09/24/2D18 | 1.3 | \.3 | t | 0.00328 |  | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from  does; Corrosion of household  ,.. z: :. |

**2019 Water Quality Test Results**



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|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Disinfection** By•Products Collection Date | **Highest** Level Detected | Range of  **Individual** Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Vlolation |  |
| I4aloacetic Acids (HAAS) 2019 | 8 | 0 - 12 | No goBl for the total | 60 | ppb |  | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

’\* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average ot all HAAfi sample results collected at a location over a year’



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Trfhalomethanes  **(TTHU)** | 2019 | 11 | 1.46 — 21.8 | No goal for the  total | 80 | ppb | By-product | of drinking | water | disinfection, |

'\* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected Do1umn is the highest averaB• Of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| fnorganic C'•ontamfnants | *Coflectton* Date | Hlghest Level Detected | Range of  **Individual** Samples | **MCLG** |  | Units | Violation | Likaly Source of Contamination |
|  | 2019 | D.026 | 0.026 - 0.02g |  |  | ppm | N | D/scharge où dri/ling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of naturel deposits. |
| FIuor1de | 05/17/2018 | 1.53 | 1.53 - 1.53 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which  promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum faotorjes. |
| Nitrate [measured ae | 2019 | 0.0421 | 0.0421 - 0.0421 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nltrlte [measured as Nitrogen] | 2019 |  | 0.1 t4 - *D.*114 | 1 | 1 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Collection Date | Highest Level Oetected | Range of Individual Samples | **MCLQ** |  | Units | **Violation** | Lil‹ely Source of Contamination |
| **Combined** *Radlum* 226/228 g5/J 7/2018 | | 1.5 | 1.5 - 1.5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
|  |

Disinfectant Residual

' A blank disinfectant resldual table has been acl¢fed to fhe CCR template, *you* w'ilI need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports

**(DLOOR).’**



|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Disinfectant Residual **Year** Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | Unit of | Violation {Y/N) | Source in Drinking Water |
|  |

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# Violations

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| E. coli | | | |
| Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that tha water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. IVlicrobes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, *or* other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with sav9rely compromised immune systems. | | | |
| **Violation** Type | violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| MOI•'JITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADD/TIOMAL, MAJOR | 08/29/2019 | 2019 | We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the tolal cofiform-positive sample. these needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was coliected. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | 2019 | **0.9** | **2.4 to 0.7** | 4 | 4 |  | ppm | Water additive used to control microbes. |

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