2016
ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016

City of Whitewright
PO Box 966
Whitewright TX 75491
903-364-2219

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

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 from 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 exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

Special Notice

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.

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Public Works Director, Brandon Latimer, at 903-364-2219.

Este iforme contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. 903-364-2219.

Information on Sources of 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of Contaminants that may be present.

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and
- 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
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum productions, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, can be naturally-occurring or by the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Information about Source Water Assessments

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status
204 E Grand Ave	GW	Yes
204 E Grand Ave	GW	Yes
407 S Gowdy St	GW	Yes
Benedict St	GW	Yes
Benedict St	GW	Yes
Benedict St	GW	Yes

Source Water Assessment Protection

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicated that our sources have a low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are 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: Brandon Latimer, Public Works Director, City of Whitewright, 903-364-2219.

Source of water used by the City of Whitewright is Ground Water.

Commonly used body of water is
WOODBINE AQUIFER

Location of the body of water:
Whitewright, Texas
Grayson County

PWS ID NUMBER:
TX 0910011

PWS NAME:
City of Whitewright

Public Participation Opportunities:

City Council Meetings

First Tuesday of each Month at 6:30 PM

Whitewright Visitors Center
111 W. Grand

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 and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2015	0.7	0 - 0.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	0.0038	0.0026 - 0.0038	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2015	3	0 - 3	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/16/2014	1.07	1.01 - 1.07	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]	2016	0.076	0.067 - 0.076	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2015	1.5	0 - 1.5	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2016	11	10.9 - 10.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	34	33.9 – 33.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level/ Maximum Level		MRDL	MRDLg	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine – Free	2016	1.66	.59	3.96	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead & Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	7/11/2014	1.3	1.3	0.5	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
None			

Lead and Copper Rule: The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set close to the MCLGs as technology allows.	Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	ppm	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.	ppb	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or once ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	na	Not applicable
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)	MFL	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)	Action Level	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.		

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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

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