



2014 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Whitewright
903.364.2219

P.O. Box 966
Whitewright, Texas 75491

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

**Annual Water Quality Report for the
period of January 1, 2014 to
December 31, 2014**

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Public Works Director, Jason Wall, at 903.364.2219.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. 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 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 exposure by flushing the tap for 30 seconds. Hot water is not recommended for drinking. For more information on lead in drinking water, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/s>

Source Water Assessment Protection

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 Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jason Wall, Public Works Director, City of Whitewright at 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 pick up 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.

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

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/DWWW/>

Public Participation Opportunities:

City Council Meetings

Date:

First Tuesday of each Month

Time: 5:30 P.M.

Location:

Whitewright Visitors Center

111 W. Grand

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2014, our system lost an estimated 12,821,273 gallons of water.

2014 Regulated Contaminants Detected								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	03/28/2012	0.0023	0.0023 - 0.0023	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	1.07	1.01 - 1.07	4	4.0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2014	0.305	0.057 - 0.305	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
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)*	2014	6	5.9 – 5.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	27	26.8 – 26.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level/Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLg	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine – Free	2014	1.85	0.49 3.58	4	4	Ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes
Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0.5	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Lead & 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.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2014	03/06/2015	We collected lead and copper samples in 2013 and while all samples were properly collected and within required parameters, we failed to provide the Lead Consumer Notification to the sample sites and the Lead Consumer Certification to the TCEQ in a timely fashion which caused an infraction of the rules.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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	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
		MFL	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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 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.

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Whitewright, Texas 75491**

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PO Box 966
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