

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for East Cedar Creek F.W.S.D. B A McKay

Report for the period of January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019

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 about this report contact James Blodgett at (903) 887-7103.

Where your drinking water comes from

The Source of drinking water used by East Cedar Creek FWSD is Surface Water. It comes from the Cedar Creek Lake Reservoir.

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.

All drinking water may contain 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 us at (903) 887-7103.

Public Participation Opportunities

Board of Directors Meetings: 3rd Wednesday of each month. **Time:** 12:30 P.M.

Location: Admin Office, 115 Hammer Rd., Gun Barrel City, Tx 75156

All meetings are listed on our website at EastCedarCreek.net under the Public Notice. Special meetings and workshops are also posted here when they are called. Notice of meetings are always posted at least 72 hours before in our public display case on the front of our Admin. Building. Notices are also filed with the City of Gun Barrel City, Texas, and Henderson County Court House. . En Espanol Este informe

incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel (903) 887 - 7103 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol

Definitions and Abbreviations

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

Action Level (AL): 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.

Average (Avg): Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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

Level 2 Assessment: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 Contaminant Level Goal (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 safety.

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

MREM: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

N/A: Not applicable.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Treatment Technique or TT: – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Special Notice: Are you vulnerable?

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).

Information about Source Water

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

Lead and Copper: 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>.

Lead and Copper

Constituent/ Unit	Date sampled	MCLG	AL	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper (ppm)	2019	1.3	1.3	0.034	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing system
Lead (ppb)	2019	0	15	0.4	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids – HAA5	2019	43	30.7 – 53.1	No goal for total	60	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	2019	61	39.2 – 76.9	No goal for total	80	ppb	No	By-Product of drinking water disinfection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Barium	2019	0.049	0.049 – 0.049	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2019	61.1	61.1 – 61.1	200	200	Ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/Metal Factories
Fluoride	2019	0.4	0.43 – 0.43	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)	2019	0.385	0.385 – 0.385	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual								
Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRD LG	Units	Violation	Sources in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2019	2.57	1.92 – 3.06	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Turbidity				
Constituent/ Unit	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Constituent
Highest single Measurement	0.3 NTU	1 NTU	No	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting	100%	0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff
NOTE: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.				

Total Organic Carbon
Total Organic Carbon – The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

Violations			
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)	12/30/2019	2019	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
NOTE: The District did provide results to the consumer but failed to do so on the proper TCEQ form. This issue has been resolved by sending the results to the consumer on the proper form.			

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of Jan-Dec 2019, our system lost an estimated 24.3 million gallons of the 102.6 million gallons used which is a loss of 10.81%. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-887-7103.

THIS REPORT IS AVAILABLE ONLINE AT <http://eastcedarcreek.net/2019MCKAYCCR.pdf>