

**NORTH HOPKINS WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION**

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

**Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016**

**Public Water System ID Number: 1120017**

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 contact Billy Emerson at 903-945-2619.

***Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.***

**Special Notice**

**Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Supplies:**

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).

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 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>.

In 2016 our water department distributed 158,182,200 gallons of water to our customers. North Hopkins Water Supply Corporation purchases pre-treated surface water from the City of Sulphur Springs. Our water comes from Lake Cooper with a back water supply from Lake Sulphur Springs. Your water is treated using disinfection and filtration to remove harmful contaminants that may come from source water.

**OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED**

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required test, and is presented in the additional pages. We hope this information helps your become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

### **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 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.

### **Information about Secondary Contaminants**

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

### **Public Participation Opportunities**

Date: Board Meeting 4<sup>th</sup> Thursday Monthly  
Time: 7:00 P.M.  
Location: Office – 9364 Texas Hwy 19N  
Sulphur Springs, Texas 75482  
Phone Number: 903-945-2619

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

### **Information about Source Water Assessments**

A source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

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 detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:  
<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources of source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:  
<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Lead & Copper	Year	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.3	0/20	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of Household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	1.52	0/20	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Required Additional Health Information for Lead**

"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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 second 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>."

### Water Quality Test Results

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

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level 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.

**Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

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

**ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or once ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2016	0.02	0.02		0.8	ppm	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*(ppb)	2016	30.0	6.9-26.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM's)*(ppb)	2016	44.0	19.7-34.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

\* Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

### Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Year 2016	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.26	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum	2016	0.017	0.017	0.2	0.2	mg/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic	2016	0.0007	0.0007	0.01	0.01	mg/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.041	0.041-0.041	2	2	mg/l	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from meter refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.6	0.556-0.556	4	4.0	mg/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chromium	2016	0.51	0.51-0.51	1	1	mg/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from steel and pulp mills.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2016	0.204	0.186-0.204	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Cyanide	2016	12.1	12.1	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic, fertilizer, steel and pulp mills.
Manganese Nickel	2016 2016	0.00077 0.0011	0.00077 0.0011	0.05 0.1	0.05 0.1	Ppm mg/l	N n	Erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combines Radium 226/228	2015	1	1 – 1	0	5	pci/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2016	Chloramines (ppb)	1.59	.50	2.4	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

### Coliform Bacteria

Year	Contaminant	Highest # if Positive Monthly Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of contamination
2016	Total Coliform	0	*	Presence	Naturally present in Environment

\*Two or more samples in any month.

### Fecal Coliform-NOT DETEECTED

**TWDB Water Loss Audit.** In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period Jan1-Dec31, 2016 our system lost an estimated 9,625,395 gallons of water. For questions concerning the water loss audit, please call 903-945-2619.