

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX0430026

ALTOGA WSC

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017

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.

ALTOGA WSC is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Allen Knight

Phone 972-529-9595

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (972) 837-2331.

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.

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 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>.

*TCEQ 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 is 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 Allen Knight @ 972-529-9595.

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|--|
| Copper | 2017 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.11 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead | 2017 | 0 | 15 | 1.3 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

2017 Water Quality Test Results

| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level or Average Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2017 | 7 | 1.6 - 6.5 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

** 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) | Collection Date | Highest Level or Average Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| | 2017 | 20 | 18.8 - 20.2 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

** 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 | Collection Date | Highest Level or Average Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Barium | 10/25/2016 | 0.0047 | 0.0047 - 0.0047 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium | 10/25/2016 | 1.1 | 1.1 - 1.1 | 100 | 100 | ppb | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 07/09/2015 | 1.37 | 1.37 - 1.37 | 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] | 2017 | 0.0705 | 0.0705 - 0.0705 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level or Average Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|------------|---|-------|---|---|-------|---|------------------------------|
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 09/24/2013 | 1 | 1 - 1 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
|-------------------------|------------|---|-------|---|---|-------|---|------------------------------|

Disinfectant Residual

'A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).'

| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Source in Drinking Water |
|-----------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Chlorine | 2017 | 1.6 | 0.2 - 2.2 | 4 | 4 | PPM | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Public water systems must routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. ALTOGA WSC, TX0430026 failed to monitor for or meet drinking water standards. The table below lists each violation, the time period(s), potential health effects, and associated analytical results (if applicable).

| Violation | Violation Number | Time Period(s) of Violation(s) | Potential Health Effects | Analytical Results |
|---|------------------|--------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| A Triggered Groundwater Rule (GWR) Monitoring/Reporting (M/R) violation | 2015 90059437 | 07/01/2014 07/31/2014 | Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes 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, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems. | No Analytical Result(s) Associated |
| A Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR) violation | 2017 90059440 | 01/01/2016 03/31/2016 | Required Disinfection Quarterly Operating Report samples were not collected for the specified monitoring period. | No Analytical Result(s) Associated |

You do not need to boil your water or obtain alternative water supply (e.g. bottle water) at this time. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor

If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of drinking water contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Corrective Action:

ALTOGA WSC has taken the following action(s) to return the system to compliance:

REPEAT SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AND WERE ABSENT OF ANY CONTAMINATION

DISINFECTION RESIDUALS WERE TAKEN. THIS WAS A REPORTING ISSUE ONLY

For more information, or to learn more about protecting your drinking water, please contact ALTOGA WSC TX0430026 representative ALLEN KNIGHT at 972-529-9595.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.