

RPM WSC ANNUAL DRINKING WATER REPORT

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for period January 1, 2016 to
December 31, 2016

*Consumer
Confidence Report
(CCR)*

Message from the General Manager:

With pleasure, we are honored to present our annual water quality report covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2016.

We constantly strive and dedicate ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal standards. We continually are seeking to adopt cost effective new methods for producing and delivering the best quality drinking water to our customers, all at a reasonable cost.

New challenges are constantly presented to us with respect to source water protection, water conservation, and community education. For the last few years, our growth has been modest, but we are anticipating some growth in the near future. To meet future demands, RPM is in process of bringing another deep well with pump into production per TCEQ specifications, for a total of six. We will meet these new challenges while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Last year, 2016, we collected more than 200 samples from various points in our distribution system. This continuous sampling process meets all state and federal water quality regulations.

To further protect your water quality, RPM WSC has stepped up enforcement of its state-mandated Cross Connection Control Program. Cross Connection Control will require some customers to install approved backflow devices.

Please remember that we are always available to assist you should you ever have any questions or concerns about your water.

PWS ID #2340016

For more information regarding this report contact: Robert Young (903) 852-3115

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 852-3115

Sources of 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.

Contaminates 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, 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>.

Information About Source Water Assessment

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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Robert Young (903) 852-3115.

For more information about your source 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 source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>

Source Water Name	Type of water	Report status	Location
Plant 1 (well #1)	Groundwater	Active	Carrizo-Wilcox
Remote SH 64 (well #2)	Groundwater	Active	Carrizo-Wilcox
Plant 2 (well #3)	Groundwater	Active	Carrizo-Wilcox
Remote Plant 2 (well #4)	Groundwater	Active	Carrizo-Wilcox
Remote Plant 1 (well #5)	Groundwater	Active	Carrizo-Wilcox

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead & Copper	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th percentile	# sites over AL	units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	9/29/2014	1.3	1.3	0.18	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

Definition	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL	The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level or Goal or 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 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..
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.
MFL	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
Na;	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 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppt:	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (mg/L)
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	8.0	7.5-7.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Barium	2014	0.068	0.051-0.068	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2014	0.49	0-0.49	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2014	0.22	0-0.22	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2016	0.0355	0.01-0.0355	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Free	2016	1.19	0.4	2.5	4	4	ppm	Y	Water additive used to control microbes

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	10/12/2015	8.2	8.2-8.2	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.

* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium 226/228	10/12/2015	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
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Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection date	Highest level detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Xylenes	2016	0.00052	0-0.00052	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Violation Table

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR)	01/01/2016	03/31/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
The acceptable test was submitted shortly after the submittal date, due to a filing error.			