SOMERVELL COUNTY
WATER DISTRICT

Water Report

2017 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Board meetings take place the second Monday of every month at The Districts Administrative office located at 2099 CR 301, Glen Rose, Texas. Meetings start at 8:00AM. For additional info or to see when the next meeting will take place refer to the districts website at www.scwd.com

Whats This?

This is your yearly consumer confidence report, this report contains chemical analysis of your drinking water for the year 2017. For additional information on the contents of this report please contact:

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General Manager

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Your Water

Your water comes from Wheeler Branch Reservoir. Wheeler Branch Reservoir is a man made lake located approximately one mile north of Glen Rose. The lake is around 180 acres in surface area and can yield 2000 acre feet of water per year, or about 650 million gallons. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. 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. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWWor at http://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Wheeler Branch Reservoir

Water and your Health

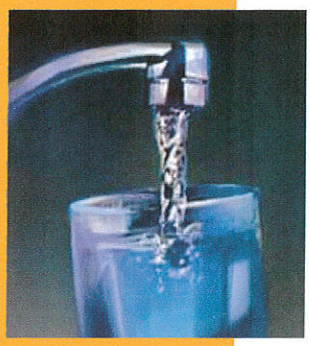
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). 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). 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 districts administrative office.

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period Jan-Dec 2017, our system lost an estimated 8,207,279 gallons of water. This was due mainly to flushing and disinfecting new distribution system pipelines. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call SCWD at 254-897-4141.

"Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (254) 897-4141.

Lead in the Water?



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. The District 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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Contaminants in the Water

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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. 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.*
- *Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.*
- *Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.*

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	0.57	0	ppm	N	erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2017	0	15	2	0	ppb	N	corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	16	3.3-26.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	by-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (tthm)	2017	69	9.48-117	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	by-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Ind, Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	.048	.048-.048	2	2	ppm	N	discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2017	.2	.225-.225	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	.0806	0.0806-0.0806	10	10	ppm	N	runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
	2017	2.3	1.3-3.3	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Avg.Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	3-2-15	4.8	4.8-4.8	0	4	mrem/yr	N	decay of natural and man-made deposits

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

Turbidity Data from the Treatment Plant

Information statement: Turbidity is the measure 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.

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Highest single measure	0.08 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff

Somervell County Water District

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Disinfection Data

The District uses sodium hypochlorite as its disinfectant, our supplier is Hydro-Plus Inc. The disinfectant residual is measured in free chlorine in mg/L. The MRDL and MRDLG for chlorine is 4.0 mg/L as set by the EPA. Below are The Districts highest and lowest single results for the year 2017.

Disinfectant	Highest single result	Lowest single result
Chlorine;Free	3.3mg/L	1.3 mg/L

Definitions

- **AVG:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples
- **MCL:** Maximum contaminant level, 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.
- **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.
- **MCLG:** Maximum contaminant level goal, the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **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.
- **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.
- **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.
- **NTU:** nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
- **MRDLG:** Maximum residual disinfectant level goal, 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
- **mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- **TT:** Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- **ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)
- **Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **ALG:** Action Level Goal. 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.