How Can I Learn More About Our Drinking Water?

Community Participation.
You are invited to participate in our monthly board meetings. We meet on the second Monday of each month, beginning at 6 p.m., at the Dog Ridge WSC office located at 7480 FM 2410, Belton, Texas. You may also visit our website for involvement opportunities: www.dogridgewsc.com

En español

Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al (254) 939-6533 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Dog Ridge WSC
P.O. Box 232
Belton, TX 76513

Return Service Requested

DOG RIDGE
Water Supply Corporation

PWS ID #0140044

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Dear Members and Customers,

As President of Dog Ridge Water Supply Company (DRWSC), I am pleased to present our 2016 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). Our staff strives to deliver clean, safe, quality water, at the lowest cost possible; coupled with responsive and dedicated customer service.

It has been an incredible journey over the last year! We have corrected several pages of deficiencies and are planning more strategies to the improvement of DRWSC.

If you have any questions or concerns, do not hesitate to contact our office located at 7480 FM 2410.

Sincerely,

Wayne Rutherford

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies. Last year we conducted tests for over 80 contaminants. Dog Ridge Water Supply Corporation can assure you that our priority is to supply superior-quality drinking water to our customers.

For more information about this report, please contact (254) 939-6533.

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

Our water is purchased from Central Texas Water Supply Corporation and is taken by them from the Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir.

Source Water Name	Type of Water
1 - 4462 W Amity Rd	GW
Intake 1 - Stillhouse Hollow	SW
Intake 2 - Stillhouse Hollow	SW

How Safe Is The Source Of Our Drinking Water?

A source water assessment describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. Information on the Dog Ridge Water Supply Corporation source water assessment and availability of the assessment may be obtained by contacting our office (254) 939-6533. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (800) 426-4791.

Lead and Drinking 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. 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 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.

Why provide a water quality report?

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 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.

"Mark- do you need any help? Kasey, age 5, of Colinas Del Lago is reporting to duty!"

2016 Test Results

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find some terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

		Dog Ridge WSC		Central Texas WSC					
Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2016	28	13.4 - 56.2	22	17.5 - 22.4	NA	60	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2016	27	15 - 35.9	32	19 - 57	NA	80	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorite (ppm)	2016	NA	NA	0.85	0 - 0.85	0.8	1	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

		Dog Ridge WSC		Central Texas WSC					
Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	2016	NA	NA	0.053	0.0452 - 0.053	2	2	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	2016	NA	NA	180	50 - 180	200	200	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	2016	NA	NA	0.5	0.19 - 0.45	4	4.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertlizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2016	0.37	0.36 - 0.37	0.4	0.35 - 0.4	10	10	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2015	0.05	0.01 - 0.05	NA	NA	1	1	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper - Dog Ridge WSC

Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of Sites of AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	2016	0	15	1.9	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria

Location	Date Sampled	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Dog Ridge WSC	2016	0	1 positive monthly sample	7	Fecal Coliform or E Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	1	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Central Texas WSC	2016	0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	No	

Radioactive Contaminants - Central Texas WSC

Contaminant (Unit)	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2011	1	1-1	0	5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity - Central Texas WSC

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminantion
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.45 NTU	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	98%	No	Soil runoff.

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.

Violations Table

Dog Ridge WSC Violation: Consumer Confidence Rule – The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	7/1/15	11/10/16	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR Report	7/1/15	11/10/16	

Dog Ridge WSC Violation: Lead and Copper Rule – 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)	12/30/2013	06/21/2016	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.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2016	2016	

Dog Ridge WSC Violation: Public Notification Rule – The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	9/25/2015	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
	01/08/2016	2016	
	04/20/2016	2016	

Dog Ridge WSC Violation: Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) – E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, E. coli, Pos E. Coli (RTCR)	08/01/2016	08/31/2016	We had an E. coli-positive (EC+) repeat (RP) or total coliform-positive (TC+) routine (RT) sample following a TC+ or EC+ RT sample, failed to take all required RP samples following an EC+ RT sample, or failed to test for EC for any RT or RP sample.
Monitoring, Routine, Major (RTCR)	07/01/2016	07/31/2016	We failed to collect all required routine samples of 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.

Central Texas WSC Violation: Public Notification Rule – The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	01/10/2013	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
	05/12/2015	2016	
	07/31/2015	02/05/2016	
	12/08/2015	02/03/2016	
	12/31/2015	02/03/2016	

Tap vs. Bottled, Rethinking What You Are Drinking

When choosing the water you want to drink, it is often easy to be convinced that bottled water is healthier for you than tap water, but in truth is it? The answer, thanks to a study by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) is not always. First, approximately 25 percent of bottled water is – in reality – bottled tap water. Additionally, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates bottled water; however, their testing standards are not as rigorous as the ones required by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for tap water. Moreover, FDA oversight does not apply to water that is packaged and sold within the same state. According to the NRDC's report, this leaves approximately 60 -70 percent of bottled water, including the contents of watercooler jugs, free of FDA regulation. It is estimated that people spend almost 5,000 times more per gallon of bottled water than they would for tap water. For those who get their recommended eight glasses of water a day, you could be saving over $1,000 annually if you switched to tap water!

My immune system is compromised, should I be concerned?

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.

Definitions:

90th Percentile – 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.
Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
NA – not applicable
Parts per billion (ppb) – micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
Parts per million (ppm) – milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)