
2018 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

DOG RIDGE WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

PWS ID# 0140044

Dear Members and Customers,

As we continue working to improve your water system our mission is to provide you with safe drinking water. This report provides information for you, regarding the quality of water that is delivered to you. If you have any questions concerning the information provided in this report, please contact Lafonda Wilsey, General Manager at (254)939-6533.

Why we 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.

The presence of these 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 EPS's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

In order to assure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPS prescribes regulations which limit the amounts 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 a cause for health concerns. If you experience any of these problems please contact our business office for more information.

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 health care provider. 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>.

Where Does our drinking water come from?

Our water is purchased from Central Texas Water Supply Corporation, they take water from the Stillhouse Hollow Reservoir. There are two intake points from the reservoir (SW-surface water) and one well at 4462 Amity Road (GW-groundwater) in Bell County.

Definition and Abbreviations:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require an explanation. These definitions and abbreviations are to help to better understand the language.

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

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

Avg-Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment-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.

Level 2 Assessment-A very detailed study of the water system to identify 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL-The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG-The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL-million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem-millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

n/a-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 gallons of water)

ppq-parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt-parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Treatment Technique or TT-A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Coliform Bacteria

Dog Ridge WSC

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Number of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	2		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Central Texas WSC

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Number of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Dog Ridge WSC

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/30/2016	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	09/30/2016	0	15	1.9	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts

Dog Ridge WSC

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	15	7.2-16.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	27	14.3-35.2	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 HAA5 and all TTHM sample results collected at a location of a year.

Disinfection Byproducts (cont.)

Central Texas WSC

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	15	7.8-12.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	27	20.2-27.8	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 HAA5 and all TTHM sample results collected at a location of a year.

Chlorite	2018	0.521	0-0.521	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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Inorganic Contaminants

Dog Ridge WSC

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	1	0.21-0.63	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	<0.10	0.1	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants (cont.)

Central Texas WSC

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	0.12	0.09-.012	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2018	0.0369	0.0369-0.0369	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2018	120	90-120	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Flouride	2018	0.3	0.25-0.26	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2018	0.13	0.13-0.13	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Disinfectant Residual

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Disinfectant Residual	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine	2018	6.27	0.22-6.27	4	4	ppb	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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Disinfectant Residual	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine	2018	4.00	N/A	4	4	ppb	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

Central Texas WSC

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1.36 NTU	1 NTU	Y	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	91%	0.3 NTU	Y	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: 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 system and disinfectants.

Total Organic Carbon

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The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violation section.

Violations

Central Texas WSC

Chlorine Dioxide

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, (DBP) (CHL DIOXIDE)	06/01/2018	06/30/2018	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.

Chlorite

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	06/01/2018	06/30/2018	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.
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	08/01/2018	08/31/2018	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.

Interim Enhanced SWTR

The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONTHLY COMBINED FILTER EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	10/01/2018	10/31/2018	Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.
SINGLE COMBINED FILTER EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	10/01/2018	10/31/2018	One turbidity measurement exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.

