2017

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

(CCR)

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIER TX1940008

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT – JAN. 1, 2017 THRU DEC. 31, 2017

THIS REPORT IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE YOU

WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR

DRINKING WATER AND THE EFFORTS MADE BY YOUR

WATER SUPPLIER TO PROVIDE SAFE DRINKING WATER

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Wendell Davis

Phone 903-427-2891

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Por asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono 903-427-2891

SOURCE WATER USED BY RRCWSC IS BOTH SURFACE WATER AND GROUND WATER. EMERGENCY WATER SOURCES INCLUDE WATER FROM PAT MAYSE LAKE IN LAMAR COUNTY AND TEXARKANA WATER UTILITIES IN TEXARKANA. ALSO AN EMERGENCY CONNECTION IS MAINTAINED FROM 410 WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION ON FM 2120 NEAR BAGWELL. PRIMARY WATER SOURCES INCLUDE 3 WELLS IN THE BLOSSOM AQUIFER, 2 WELLS IN THE NACATOCH AQUIFER.

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 pickup 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 EPAs 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.

HEALTH WARNING

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)

LEAD WARNING

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.

Public Participation Opportunities
Date: Monday-Friday
Location: 1404 East Main St.
Clarksville, Texas
Phone 903-427-2891

CONTACT PERSON
Wendell Davis-903-427-2891

To our members: The Lead Warning Is required even if we have NO EXCEEDANCES in our Lead and Copper Testing. Our water system is constructed entirely out of PVC.

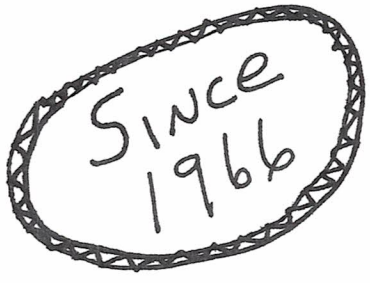
WATER LOSS

In the water audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 1, 2017 thru December 31, 2017 the water loss was 12.98%

HOW YOU CAN HELP WITH WATER LOSS

As a member, you can report a possible leak to our office at 903-427-2891. If you see water running down ditches or in pastures please let us know about it. We appreciate your help.

Red River County Water Supply Corporation is a non-profit membership water supply started in 1966.



SOURCE WATER

RED RIVER COUNTY WATER SUPPLY CORP.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

1940008

SOURCE WATER NAME

G1940008A MADRAS WELL #1

Status: Active Groundwater

Location: 2171 FM 1700

Clarksville, Texas 75426

SOURCE WATER NAME

PURCHASED WATER FROM THE City of Avery, 1940005

Status: Active Surface water source (Lake Wright Patman And Lake Millwood) Location of pump station 187 C.R. 4325 South, Avery, Texas, 75554

G1940008B HWY. 37 NORTH WELL #2

Status: Active Groundwater

Location: 1102 State Highway 37 North

Clarksville, Texas 75426

PURCHASED WATER FROM Texarkana Water Utilities-City of Texarkana, Texas 01940004 Status: **EMERGENCY** SURFACE (Lake Wright Patman and Lake Millwood) Location of pump station 187 C.R. 4325 South, Avery, Texas 75554

G1940008C BAIRD'S WELL #3

Status: Active Groundwater

Location: 2825 C.R. 2161

Clarksville, Texas 75426

THESE LOCATIONS ARE IN THE "Blossom Sands" Aquifer

PRESSURE PLANES – MAIN AND # 2

PURCHASED WATER FROM City of Annona, 1940004

NO WATER WAS OBTAINED IN CALENDAR YEAR **2017**

Due to high disinfection by-products

PRESSURE PLANE #1

G1940008D JOHNTOWN WELL #4 Status: Active Groundwater Location: 1927 C.R. 1436, Bogata, Texas 75417

This location is in the "NACATOCH" Aquifer

PRESSURE PLANE # 3

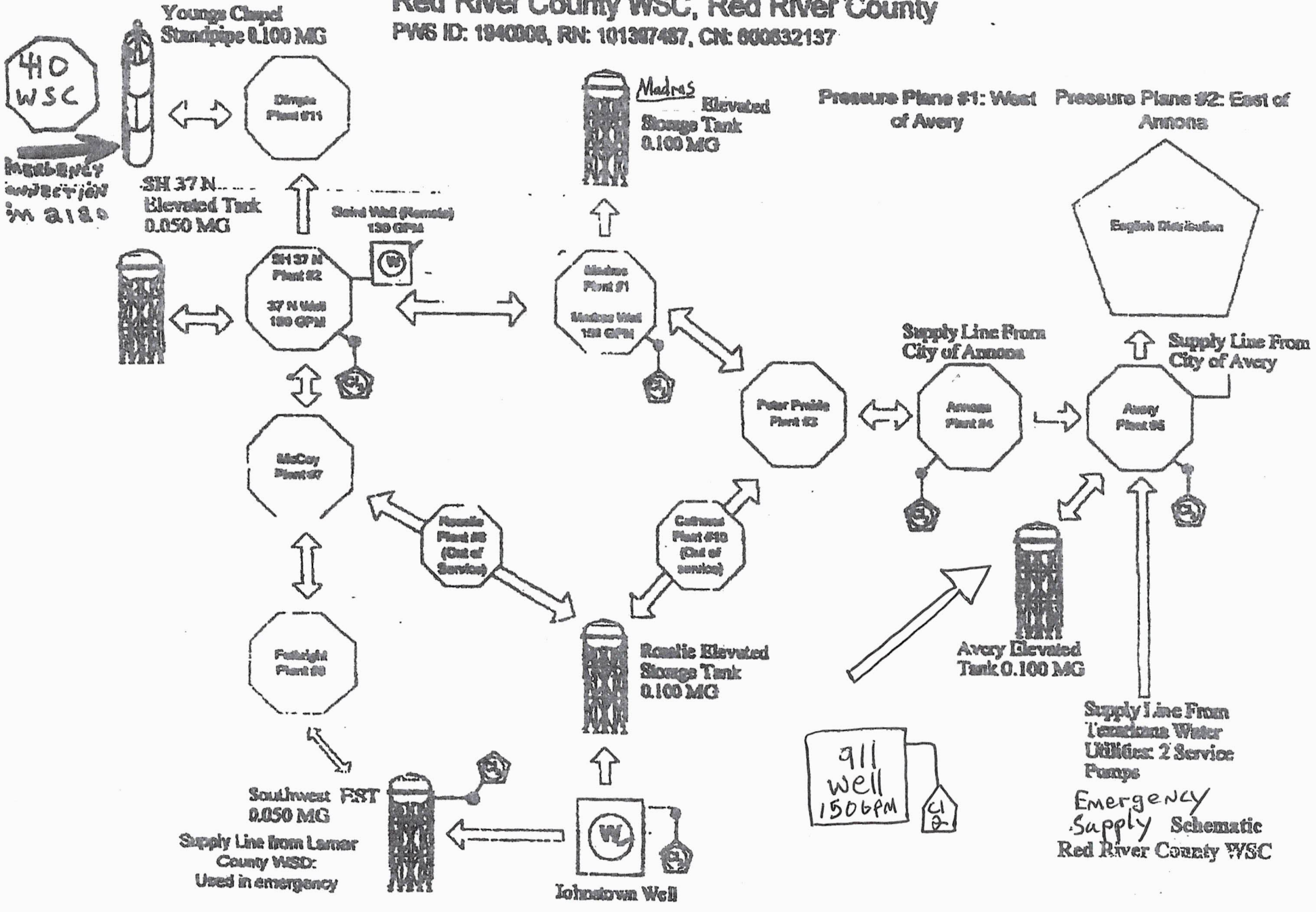
SOURCE WATER NAME

G1940008E AVERY WELL STATUS: ACTIVE

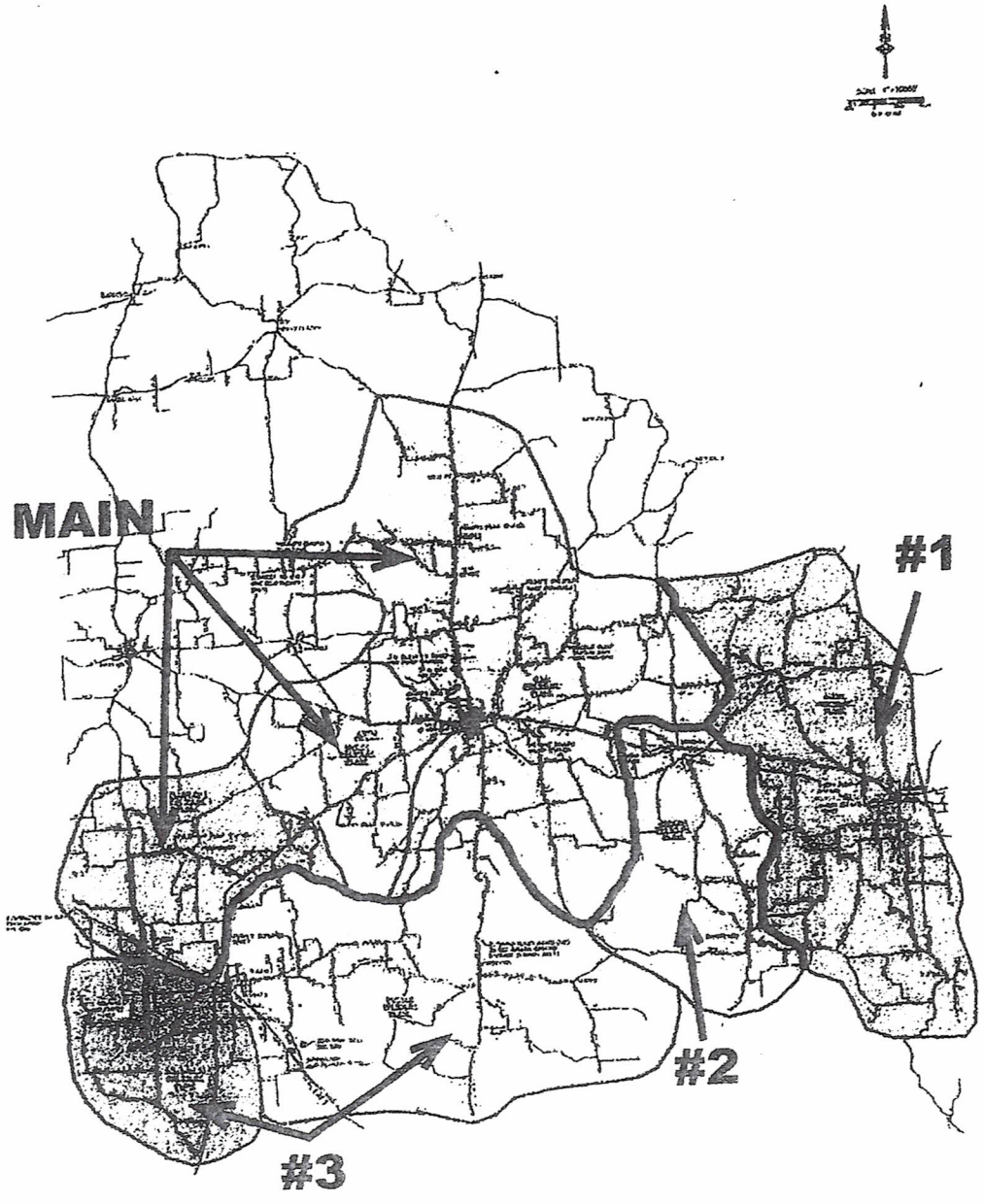
5215 FM 911 SOUTH, AVERY, TEXAS 75554

THIS LOCATION IS IN THE "NACATOCH' AQUIFER

PRESSURE PLANE #1


Red River County WSC, Red River County
PWS ID: 1940006, RN: 101387487, CN: 600632137
40 WSC
Emergency connection in also
Youngs Chapel Standpipe 0.100 MG
Dingle Plant #11
SH 37 N Elevated Tank 0.050 MG
Solid Well (Remote) 150 GPM
SH 37 N Plant #2
37 N Well 150 GPM
Madras Elevated Storage Tank 0.100 MG
Madras Plant #1
Madras Well 150 GPM
Pressure Plane #1: West of Avery
Pressure Plane #2: East of Annona
English Distribution
Supply Line From City of Annona
Supply Line From City of Avery
Peter Preble Plant #3
Annona Plant #4
Avery Plant #5
McCoy Plant #7
Ronnie Plant #8 (Out of Service)
Cottonwood Plant #10 (Out of service)
Ronnie Elevated Storage Tank 0.100 MG
Avery Elevated Tank 0.100 MG
Fothright Plant #9
Southwest FST 0.050 MG
Supply Line from Lamar County WSD: Used in emergency
Johnstown Well
911 well 150GPM
Supply Line From Texarkana Water Utilities: 2 Service Pumps
Emergency Supply Schematic
Red River County WSC

PRESSURE PLANES



Red River County Water Supply Corporation maintains an "Emergency Connection" to Lamar County Water Supply District at the elevated tower on State Highway 271 at Deport and an "Emergency Connection" to 410 Water Supply Corporation on FM2120 near Bagwell in the Young's Chapel Community. An "Emergency Connection" is also at Avery on 187 County Road 4325 South from Texarkana Water Utilities.

TEXARKANA WATER UTILITIES (TWU)

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites and some bacteria. These organisms can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Contaminant	Location	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	Wright Patman	0.37	98.1%	≤0.3 in 95% of samples	NTU	Soil runoff
	Millwood	0.25	100%			

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Reporting Agency	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	TCEQ	0.117	0.076 - 0.158	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	ADH	0.14	0.14 - 0.14				
Barium	TCEQ	0.033	0.046 - 0.019	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	ADH	0.17	<0.2 - 0.0114				
Fluoride	TCEQ	0.04	0.0363 - 0.0511	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Organic Contaminants

Atrazine	TCEQ	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbacide used on row crops.

Radioactive Contaminants (2016 Sample Results)

Combined Radium (226 + 228)	ADH	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant	Location	Highest Quarterly Distribution Average	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Chlorite	Texas	426.2	<10 - 604	1000	800	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
	Arkansas	155.6	<20 - 409				

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether further regulation is warranted. MCLs (Maximum Contamiinant Levels) and MCLGs (Maximum Contaminant Level Goals) have not been established for all unregulated contaminants.

Contaminant	Reporting Agency	Level Detected Range	Avg Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
Chloroform	TCEQ	46.5 - 161	103.75	ppb	70	By-products of drinking water disinfection
	ADH	37.40	37.40			
Bromodichloromethane	TCEQ	10.2 - 14.0	12.10	ppb	0	
	ADH	7.00	7.00			
Dibromochloromethane	TCEQ	1.04 - 3.24	2.14	ppb	60	
	ADH	1.36	1.36			

"EMERGENCY CONNECTION ONLY"

Pressure Plane # 1

Lamar County Water Supply
PWS ID # 1390015
Constituents Detected In Treated Water Leaving the WTP
2017

Regulated Contaminants	Levels	Unit Abbrev.	Units	MCL
Fluoride	.0939	mg/L	<milligrams/Liter	4 mg/L
Atrazine	.2	ug/L	<micrograms/Liter	3 ug/L
Nitrate*	0.348	mg/L	<milligrams/Liter	10 mg/L
Barium	0.036	mg/L	<milligrams/Liter	2 mg/L

*NOTE: Every system must collect data for Nitrate and Nitrite. This value is for the LCWSD only.

NOTE: MCL =Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed

Turbidity at the Treatment Plant

Turbidity NTUs	.32 Max. NTU	<Nephelometric Turbidity Units
	.16 Avg. NTU	<Nephelometric Turbidity Units
Lowest % of Monthly Samples Meeting NTU Limits:		97.8%

NOTE: Turbidity MCL is exceeded if more than 5% of all samples in a single moth are greater than 0.3 NTU

Unregulated Contaminants Monitored at the Treatment Plant

Chloroform	46.5 ug/L	<micrograms/Liter
Bromodichloromethane	9.1 ug/L	<micrograms/Liter
Dibromochloromethane	<1.00 ug/L	<micrograms/Liter

Non-Regulated and Secondary Constituents

Chloride	8.65 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Sulfate	41.8 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Conductivity	216	micromhos/centimeter
Cyanide	0.0476 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Total Dissolved Solids	130 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Sodium	16.0 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Total Alkalinity	42.7 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Hardness	56.1 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Calcium	19.7 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Aluminum	0.015 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Magnesium	1.65 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Manganese	<0.001 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Potassium	3.05 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Silver	<0.001 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter

This connection to Lamar County Water District at Deport is an "EMERGENCY CONNECTION" only.

Pressure Plane # 3

2017 City of Avery

Microbiological Contaminants

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of positive samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	*0.00%*	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Presence	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is used to indicate water quality and filtration effectiveness (e.g., whether disease-causing organisms are present). Higher turbidity levels are often associated with higher levels of disease-causing microorganisms such as viruses, parasites and some bacteria. These organisms can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Contaminant	Location	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	Wright Patman	0.37	98.1%	≤0.3 in 95% of samples	NTU	Soil runoff
	Millwood	0.25	100%			

Inorganic Contaminants

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Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	TCEQ	0.117	0.076 - 0.158	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	ADH	0.14	0.14 - 0.14				
Barium	TCEQ	0.033	0.046 - 0.019	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	ADH	0.17	<0.2 - 0.0114				

Organic Contaminants

Atrazine	TCEQ	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbacide used on row crops.

Radioactive Contaminants (2016 Sample Results)

Combined Radium (226 + 228)	ADH	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper Tap Monitoring

Contaminant	Location	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Lead	*City of Avery*	0.00319	0	0.015	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper		0.015405	0	1.3	ppm	

Disinfectants

Contaminant	Location	Annuel Average	Range of Detected Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (total)	*City of Avery*	*1.2*	*5.0-3.1*	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Location	Highest Locational Running Annual Average	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	*City of Avery*	*0.0622*	*0382-102*	80	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	*City of Avery*	*0.0235*	*0174-0588*	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Contaminant	Location	Highest Quarterly Distribution Average	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Chlorite	Texas	426.2	<10 - 604	1000	800	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
	Arkansas	155.6	<20 - 409				

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether further regulation is warranted. MCLs (Maximum Contamiinant Levels) and MCLGs (Maximum Contaminant Level Goals) have not been established for all unregulated contaminants.

Contaminant	Reporting Agency	Level Detected Range	Avg Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
Chloroform	TCEQ	46.5 - 161	103.75	ppb	70	By-products of drinking water disinfection
	ADH	37.40	37.40			
Bromodichloromethane	TCEQ	10.2 - 14.0	12.10	ppb	0	
	ADH	7.00	7.00			
Dibromochloromethane	TCEQ	1.04 - 3.24	2.14	ppb	60	
	ADH	1.36	1.36			

Red River County Water Supply Corp.

PWS 1940008

2017

CHLORINE (DISINFECTION RESIDUAL TABLE)

Disinfectant	Year	Average	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
FREE CHLORINE	2017	2.03	4.0	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Microbiological Contaminants

Total Coliform Bacteria are used as an indicators of microbiological contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indicator that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of positive samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Presence	Naturally present in the environment

Source Water Assessments

System Susceptibility Summary										
Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochemical	Sythetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
-----	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW

Entry Point Susceptibility Summary											
Entry Point ID	Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochem	Sythetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
004	-----	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM
005	-----	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	LOW
007	-----	MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Red River County Water Supply Corporation

1940008

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	64	5 - 98.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Y	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)	2017	114	31 - 119	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	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	2017	0.0088	0.0088 - 0.0088	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.5	0.168 - 0.585	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	1	0.0191 - 0.724	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	01/28/2016	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2017	0.675	0 - 0.675	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2017	0.00192	0 - 0.00192	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

RED RIVER COUNTY WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

1940008

VIOLATIONS

The past several years you have received notice of violation of Trihalomethanes and Haalic Acids , products formed when you add chlorine to water that has organic carbon. The Texarkana water source caused high levels of by-products which required the notices. The switch to groundwater has solved the problem of disinfection by-products in the Avery area. The Texarkana water is now an emergency supply and not the primary supply.

QUESTIONS ? ? ? ? ?

If you have questions relating to water, contact us at 903-427-2891 and we will be pleased to meet with your group or organization and discuss water issues. Many changes are planned that will affect us in the future. Learn about how water will be used as the demand for water increases due to population increases in Texas.