

2018

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
(CCR)

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIER TX1940008

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT – JAN. 1, 2018 THRU DEC. 31, 2018

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

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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 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.

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) ³**

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/leadcontroll>.

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.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Definitions and Abbreviations

Action Level:

Action Level Goal (ALG):

Avg:

Level 1 Assessment:

Level 2 Assessment:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

MFL

mrem:

na:

NTU

pcr/L

ppb:

ppm:

ppq

ppt

Treatment Technique or TT:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

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.

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

not applicable.

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

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

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

SOURCE WATER RED RIVER COUNTY WATER SUPPLY CORP.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

1940008

<p>SOURCE WATER NAME G1940008A MADRAS WELL #1 Status: Active Groundwater Location: 2171 FM 1700 Clarksville, Texas 75426</p>	<p>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 <i>Emergency</i></p>
<p>G1940008B HWY. 37 NORTH WELL #2 Status: Active Groundwater Location: 1102 State Highway 37 North Clarksville, Texas 75426</p>	<p>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</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>PURCHASED WATER FROM City of Annona, 1940004 NO WATER WAS OBTAINED IN CALENDAR YEAR <i>2018</i> Due to high disinfection by-products PRESSURE PLANE #1</p>
<p>G1940008E AVERY WELL STATUS: ACTIVE 5215 FM 911 SOUTH, AVERY, TEXAS 75554 THIS LOCATION IS IN THE "NACATOCH" AQUIFER PRESSURE PLANE #1</p>	<p>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</p>

SOURCE WATER NAME

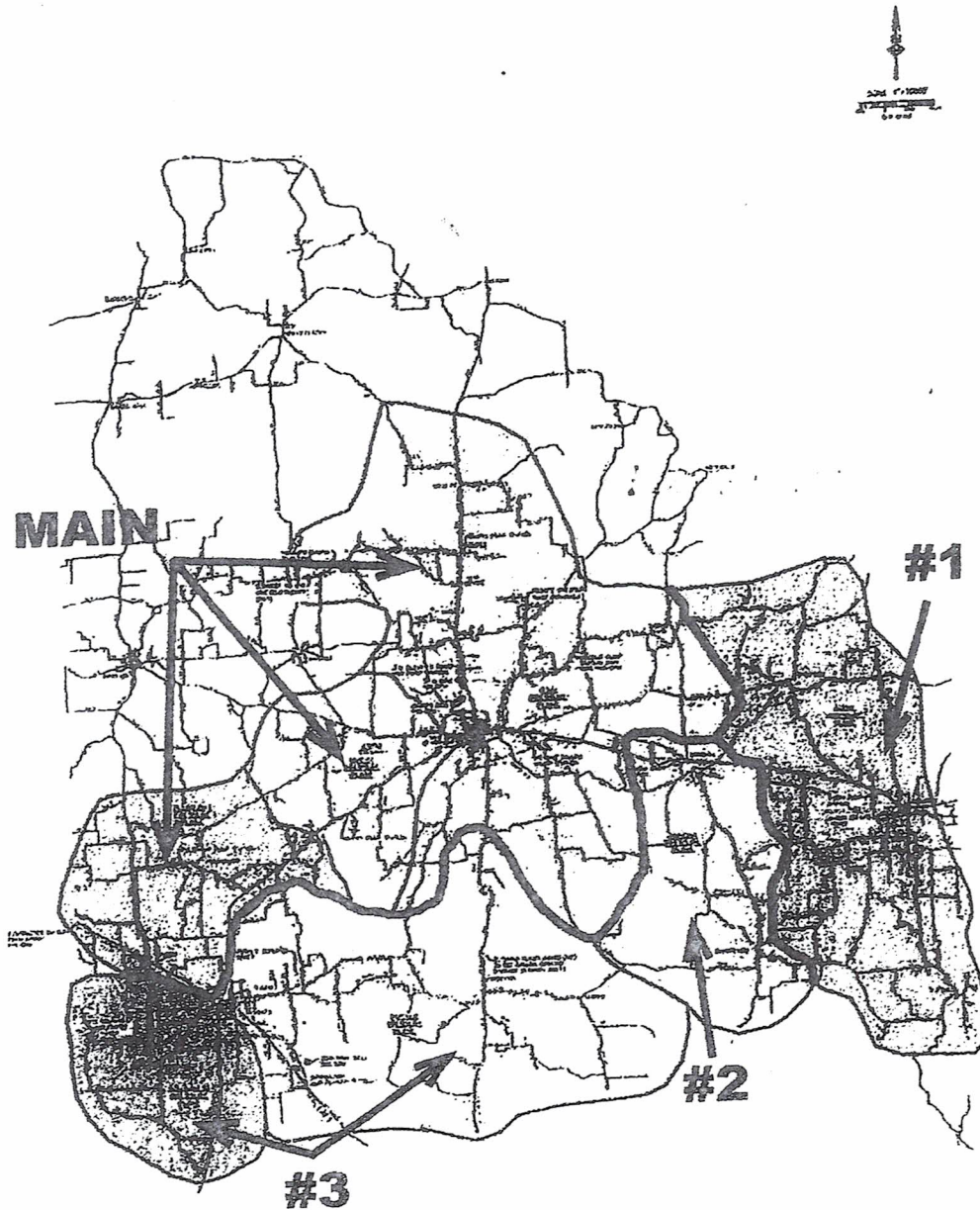
G1940008E AVERY WELL STATUS: ACTIVE

5215 FM 911 SOUTH, AVERY, TEXAS 75554

THIS LOCATION IS IN THE "NACATOCH" AQUIFER

PRESSURE PLANE #1

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	0.32	100%	≤0.3 in 95% of samples	NTU	Soil runoff
	Millwood	0.29	100%			

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a tiny intestinal parasite found naturally in the environment. It is spread by human and animal waste. If ingested, cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection (symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps). Some ways cryptosporidium can be spread include drinking contaminated water, eating contaminated food that is raw or undercooked, exposure to the feces of animals or infected individuals (i.e. changing diapers without washing hands afterward), or exposure to contaminated surfaces. Not everyone exposed to the organism becomes ill. During 2018, Texarkana tested for cryptosporidium in both untreated and treated water. It has only been found in the untreated water supply. Cryptosporidium has not been found in Texarkana's treated drinking water. Texarkana works to protect the watershed from contamination and optimizes the treatment process. Although Texarkana's water treatment process removes cryptosporidium, immuno-compromised persons should consult their physician regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

Contaminant	Location	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Cryptosporidium	Wright Patman untreated water	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	oocysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Reporting Agency	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	TCEQ	0.167	0.0336 - 0.3	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaking from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
	ADH	0.1	0.1 - 0.1				
Barium	TCEQ	0.034	0.014 - 0.054	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	ADH	0.0162	0.0142 - 0.0182				
Fluoride	TCEQ	0.0379	0.0218 - 0.0539	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Organic Contaminants

2,4-D	ADH	0.29	0.29 - 0.29	70	70	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
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Radioactive Contaminants (2016 Sample Results)

Combined Radium (226 + 228)	ADH	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
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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 Contaminant 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	26.2 - 33.5	29.85	ppb	70	By-products of drinking water disinfection
	ADH	28.6 - 28.6	28.60			
Bromodichloromethane	TCEQ	9.45 - 12.1	10.78	ppb	0	
	ADH	10.8 - 10.8	10.80			
Dibromochloromethane	TCEQ	2.87 - 3.69	3.28	ppb	60	
	ADH	2.47	2.47			
Acetone	TCEQ	6.16 - 6.88	6.52	ppb	6000	Used in manufacture of plastic, fibers, cosmetics, photographic film and many other kinds of consumer goods.
Methyl ethyl ketone	TCEQ	0.89 - 1.02	1.00	ppb	None	A solvent used in the synthetic rubber industry, in the production of paraffin wax and in household products such as lacquers, varnishes, paint remover and glues.

Pressure Plane # 1

“EMERGENCY CONNECTION ONLY”

Lamar County Water Supply
PWS ID # 1390015
Constituents Detected In Treated Water Leaving the WTP
2018

<u>Regulated Contaminants</u>	<u>Levels</u>	<u>Unit Abbrev.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MCL</u>
Fluoride	0.988	mg/L	<milligrams/Liter	4 mg/L
Nitrate*	0.294	mg/L	<milligrams/Liter	10 mg/L
Barium	0.035	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	.35 Max. NTU	<Nephelometric Turbidity Units
	.18 Avg. NTU	<Nephelometric Turbidity Units

Lowest % of Monthly Samples Meeting NTU Limits: 98.39%

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	50.7 ug/L	<micrograms/Liter
Bromodichloromethane	11.6 ug/L	<micrograms/Liter
Dibromochloromethane	1.56 ug/L	<micrograms/Liter

Non-Regulated and Secondary Constituents

Chloride	9.32 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Sulfate	47.8 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Conductivity	217	micromhos/centimeter
Cyanide	0.0496 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Total Dissolved Solids	117 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Sodium	16.0 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Total Alkalinity	32.6 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Hardness	62.8 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Calcium	22.1 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Aluminum	0.025 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Magnesium	1.82 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Potassium	3.31 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter

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

Pressure Plane # 3

RED RIVER COUNTY WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

PWS 1940008 2018 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.197	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2018	0	1.5	0.652	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2018 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	29	1.6 - 5.6	No goal for the total	60	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 sample results collected at a location over a year*

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	61	9.04 - 42.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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* 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 Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	11/29/2017	0.0088	0.0088 - 0.0088	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	11/29/2017	0.488	0.488 - 0.488	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)	2018	1	0.071 - 0.772	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level 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.

Red River County Water Supply Corp.

PWS 1940008

2018

CHLORINE

(DISINFECTION RESIDUAL TABLE)

Disinfectant	Year	Average	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
FREE CHLORINE	'18	1.9	3.9	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	Synthetic 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	Synthetic 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

AVERY

2018 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2018	1.3	1.3	0.197	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2018	0	15	0.652	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Total Coliform Bacteria	0.00%	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Presence	Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	30	11.8 - 46	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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** 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)	2018	55	27.7 - 72.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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** 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*

EMERGENCY ONLY

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	0.219	0.219 - 0.219	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	02/10/2015	0.126	0.126 - 0.126	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2018	2.2	5.0 - 3.1	4	4	mg/l	ppm n	Water additive used to control microbes.

RED RIVER COUNTY WSC
WATER LOSS

THE WATER LOSS FOR CALENDER YEAR 2018 WAS 8.55%. THIS IS VERY GOOD BUT WITH YOUR HELP WE CAN DO BETTER.

If you see water running down ditches with no rain or if a wet spot in a pasture seems to not dry out or if you see water running out from under a house please let us know at 903-427-2891. We would be happy to check it out and see if is a leak. Water saved helps make it available when we really need it.

WANT TO LEARN MORE ABOUT WATER?

CONTACT US AT 903-427-2891 AND LET US COME TO YOUR GROUP OR ORGANIZATION TO TALK ABOUT WATER. NEW REGULATIONS WITH NEW REQUIREMENTS , DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS AND LEAD AND COPPER TESTING. FUTURE DEMANDS FOR WATER IN TEXAS. FIND OUT WHAT IS COMING IN THE FUTURE. WATER IS LIFE!

Public
Notice

LEAD & COPPER RULE MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATION
MANDATORY LANGUAGE - TIER III

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Red River County Water Supply Corporation, PWS 1940008

has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing (or did) to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During [compliance period] we [did not monitor or test - or - did not complete all monitoring or testing] for [contaminant(s)] and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for [these contaminants], how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples were [or will be] taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Water quality parameters	quarterly	4	1st Qtr 2018	2nd, 3rd + 4th Qtrs 2018
Alkalinity, pH Hardness				2nd Qtr 2019
Dissolved Solids Conductivity				

What is being done?

We have corrected the problem. This notice states that we cannot be sure of the quality of the water. That is incorrect. This violation was sampling done to test the corrosive properties of the water. We failed to do the first quarter sampling of 2018, it was to be four quarters of tests such as ph, alkalinity, hardness, conductivity, etc. We simply done the next four quarters, to do the required sampling period. It finished up in early 2019. The Corrosive Report has been submitted and evaluated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This is classified as a lead & copper rule monitoring violation but your water has NEVER has a high result of lead, or copper. Corrosion is what makes lead leach into water.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, please contact Wendell Davis, General Manager, at 903-427-2891 or at 1404 East Main Street, Clarksville, Texas, 75426

This notice is being sent to you by Red River County Water Supply Corporation, Public Water System Number TX1940008 Distributed to www.redrivercountywsc.com by July 1, 2019

Violations

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
WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR)	01/01/2018	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.