

2019

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIER TX1940008

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT **JAN. 1, 2019 thru DEC. 31, 2019**

THIS REPORT IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE YOU
WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR
DRINKING WATER AND THE EFFORTS MADE BY YOUR

For more information regarding this report contact:

By Wendell Davis

Phone 903-427-2891

WATER SUPPLIER TO PROVIDE SAFE DRINKING WATER

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar.

Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 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 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) .**

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/leadwater/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.

Red River County Water Supply Corp.

PWS 1940008

Calendar Year 2019

CHLORINE

(DISINFECTION RESIDUAL TABLE)

Disinfectant	Year	Average	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
FREE CHLORINE	"19"	2.0	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

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

pCi/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.

RED RIVER COUNTY WSC

WATER LOSS

THE WATER LOSS FOR CALENDAR YEAR 2019 WAS 10.38%. 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!

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: 2828 C.R. 2161 Clarksville, Texas 75426</p> <p>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>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

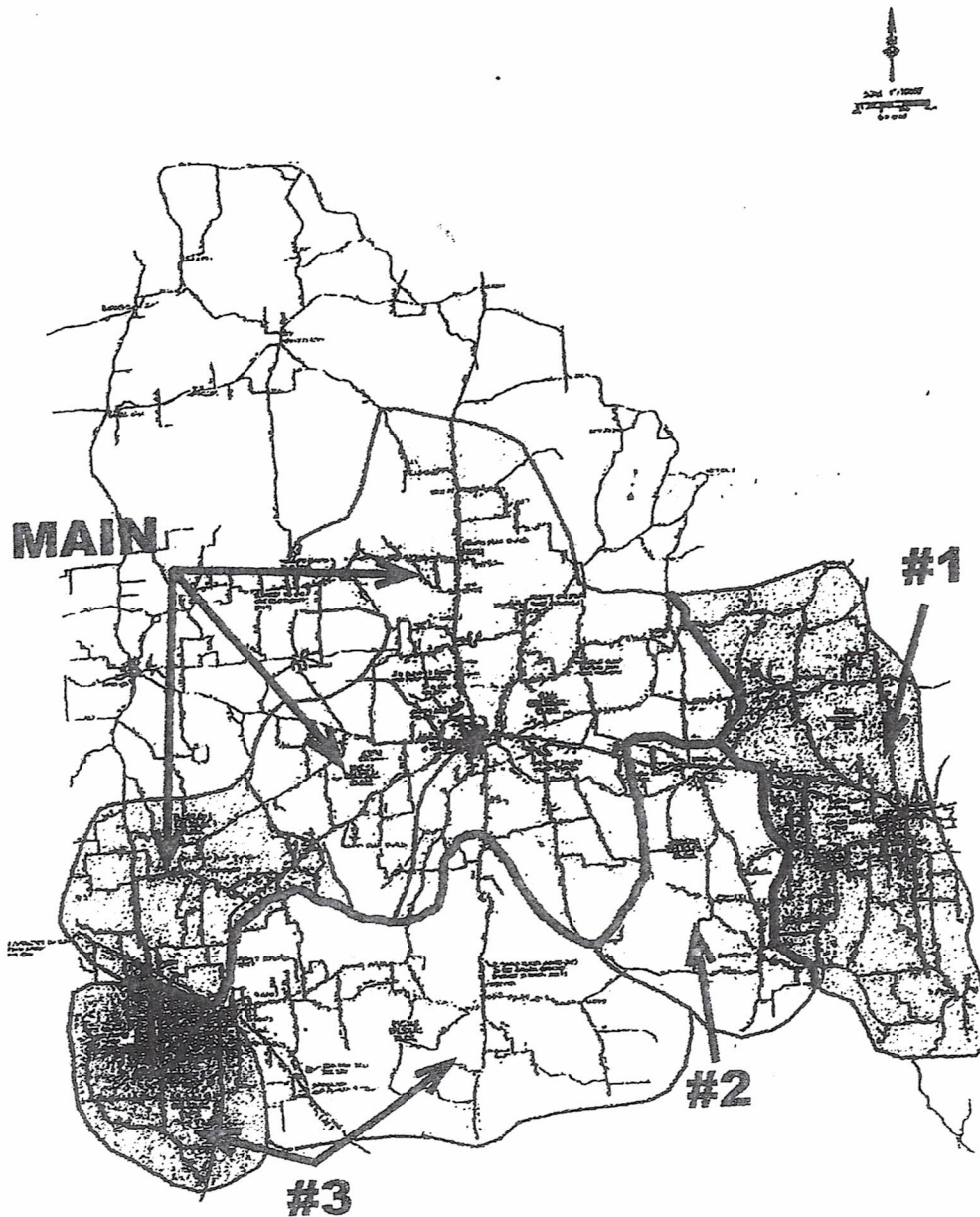
G1940008E AVERY WELL STATUS: ACTIVE

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.

RED RIVER COUNTY WSC 1940008 RESULTS

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	11/12/2018	1.3	1.3	0.197	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

RED RIVER COUNTY WSC 2019

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halooacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	5	3.2 - 6.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	41	15.8 - 61.7	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
Arsenic	2019	1.2	0 - 1.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2019	0.012	0.0092 - 0.012	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2019	4.1	1.7 - 4.1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; 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]	2019	0.0771	0.0196 - 0.0771	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2019	5.1	0 - 5.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

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.

Violations

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	11/02/2019	12/02/2019	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Public Notice Violation Report
PWS ID: TX1940008, PWS Name: RED RIVER COUNTY WSC

Monitoring and Reporting (M&R) Violation

WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LGR) LEAD & COPPER RULE
 30 TAC §290.117(e), §290.117(f) - LEAD & COPPER Monitoring
 PN Requested 10/31/2018 PN Required 11/1/2019 Compliance Period 1/1/2018-6/30/2018

THIS VIOLATION WAS ONE OF NOT SAMPLING WHEN IT WAS SCHEDULED. THE FIRST QUARTER WAS MISSED MAKING IT LATE FOR ALL OTHER SAMPLES. IT WAS TESTS SUCH AS PH, ALKALINITY, HARDNESS, CONDUCTIVITY, ETC. WE SAMPLED TO COMPLETE THE REQUIRED TESTS. THIS IS CLASSIFIED AS A LEAD & COPPER VIOLATION.

TEXARKANA WATER UTILITIES (TWU)

Turbidity

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 disinfection process.

Contaminant	Location	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	Wright Patman	0.33	100%	≤0.3 in 95% of samples	NTU	Soil runoff
	Millwood	0.29	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	0.1946	0.0522 - 0.337	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leakage from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	TCEQ	0.021	0.011 - 0.031	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	ADH	0.0146	0.0146 - 0.0146				
Fluoride	TCEQ	0.0146	0.0146 - 0.0146	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Cyanide	TCEQ	0.0367	0.0367 - 0.0367	0.2	0.2	ppm	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

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	Range of Detected Level	Avg Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
Chloroform	TCEQ	39.0 - 53.3	46.15	ppb	70	By-products of drinking water disinfection
	ADH	109 - 109	109.00			
Bromodichloromethane	TCEQ	6.78 - 8.75	7.765	ppb	0	
	ADH	8.4 - 8.4	8.40			
Dibromochloromethane	ADH	0.96 - 0.96	0.96	ppb	60	
Acetone	TCEQ	5.84 - 7.28	6.56	ppb	6000	
Methyl ethyl ketone	TCEQ	1.29 - 1.29	1.29	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

Unregulated Contaminants - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4)

Haloacetic Acid Groups						
Contaminant	Reporting Agency	Range of Detected Level	Avg Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	
HAA5 (UCMR4)	ADH	17.5 - 53.7	35.20	ppb	By-products of drinking water disinfection	
HAA6Br (UCMR4)	ADH	5.6 - 16.5	9.50	ppb		
HAA9 (UCMR4)	ADH	23.6 - 67.1	43.20	ppb		

Metals						
Contaminant	Reporting Agency	Range of Detected Level	Avg Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	
Manganese	ADH	0.77 - 28.6	13.70	ppb	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient	

The objective of the UCMR program is to collect national occurrence data for suspected drinking water contaminants that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Drinking water occurrence information is used to support future regulatory actions to protect public health. The public will benefit from information about whether unregulated contaminants are present in their drinking water.

Pressure Plane # 1

“EMERGENCY CONNECTION ONLY”

Emergency Supply
ONLY

Lamar County Water Supply

PWS ID # 1390015

Constituents Detected In Treated Water Leaving the WTP

2019

<u>Regulated Contaminants</u>	<u>Levels</u>	<u>Unit Abbrev.</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>MCL</u>
Atrazine	0.400	ug/L	<micrograms/Liter	3 ug/L
Fluoride	1.030	mg/L	<milligrams/Liter	4 mg/L
Nitrate*	0.252	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	.42 Max. NTU	<Nephelometric Turbidity Units
	.21Avg. NTU	<Nephelometric Turbidity Units
Lowest % of Monthly Samples Meeting NTU Limits:		98%

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	57.9 ug/L	<micrograms/Liter
Bromodichloromethane	11.5 ug/L	<micrograms/Liter

Non-Regulated and Secondary Constituents

Chloride	8.71 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Sulfate	49.8 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Conductivity	221	micromhos/centimeter
Total Dissolved Solids	124 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Sodium	15.4 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Total Alkalinity	37.4 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Hardness	55.5 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Calcium	19.7 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Aluminum	0.042 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Magnesium	1.53 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Potassium	2.88 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter