

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

PWS ID Number: TX0680214

PWS Name: **GREATER GARDENDALE WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION (GGWSC)**

The source of drinking water used by GREATER GARDENDALE WSC is Ground Water.

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016.

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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.

For more information regarding this report contact: Peggy Cox at Greater Gardendale WSC - 432-561-9255

OR

Name SAMMY BERZOZA Phone (432) 553-8385

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono - 432-553-8385.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION: Board meetings are scheduled at 6:30 pm on the second Tuesdays of each month at the office; located at 6600 E. Goldenrod.

Special Notice

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants 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 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>.

Information on Sources of 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 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

- 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

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- 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.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount 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 causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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).

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>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Assessment Protection

"The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Peggy Cox at our office."

Information about Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level Goal (ALG):	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.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest levels 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.
Level 1 Assessment:	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.
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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Level 2 Assessment:	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.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level:	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.
MFL:	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable.

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NTU:	Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
pCi/L:	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppt:	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq:	parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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Information on Detected Contaminants

The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the office.

Inorganic Contaminants

Name of Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Was This a Violation ?	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic *	2016	8	7.6 -7.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics wastes.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	3	3.37 - 3.37	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	1.33	1.33- 1.33	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Uranium	2016	2.9	2.9 - 2.9	0	30	Ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Inorganic Contaminant Continued – Asbestos

Sample # and Date	Location	Filter Area (mm ²)	Volume Filtered (ml)	Area Analyzed (mm ²)	Asbestos Structures Detected > 10um; chrysotile	Asbestos Structures Detected > 10um amphibole	Analytical Sensitivity (S/L x 10 ⁶)	Concentration of Structures >10um (S/L x 10 ⁶)
1329975 4/18/13	6600 E. Goldenrod	1,064	50	0.1071	NSD	NSD	0.1987	<0.1987

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Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Name of Organic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of MCLG & MCL	Was This a Violation ?	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D	2011	<0.1	<0.1	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	2011	<0.2	<1.2	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
Carbofuran	2011	<0.9	<0.9	40	40	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Dalapon	2011	<1	<1	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Dibromochloropropane	2011	<0.02	<0.02	0	200	ppm	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2011	<0.2	<0.2	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Name of Organic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of MCLG & MCL	Was This a Violation ?	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2016	0.00309	0.00309-0.00309	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories and discharge from chemical factories.

Lead and Copper

Lead or Copper	Year	The 90 th Percentile Value of the Most Recent Round of Sampling	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCLG/ Action Level	Unit of Measure	Was This a Violation?	Source of Contaminant
Lead	2014	0	0	15	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2014	0.077	0	1.3 - 1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Name of Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	2016	5	0 - 10.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TThm (Total Trihalomethanes)	2016	17	7.42 - 25.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Was This a Violation ?	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2016	0.068	0.068 - 0.068	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2016	3.7	3.7 - 3.7	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

Cyanide	2014	5.94	5.94 - 5.94	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Selenium	2016	6.1	6.1 - 6.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

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Thallium	2016	<0.00020	0.00020 -0.00020	0.00020	0.002	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
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Regulated Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2016	<4	4 - 4	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium 226/228	2016	1.65	1.65 - 1.65	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2016	7.0	5 - 7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Year	MRDL/MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Purchase
Chlorine	1.133	0.48	2.20	2016	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes & is purchased from DPC Industries, Inc

Violations Table

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating REPORT (DLQOR)	07/01/2016	09/30/2016	We failed to send in the 3 rd quarterly report for the year before the deadline. Mailing will occur earlier and by Certified mail.

PLEASE CONSERVE WATER!! LOOK AT THE WATER GRAPH UNDER "CONSERVATION TIPS" ON OUR WEBSITE - WWW.GGWSC.COM