

2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Woden WSC

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

Jimmie Langston
(936) 715-0307

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (936) 715-0307

Woden WSC is a Groundwater System

Public Participation Opportunities

Woden Water Supply Corporation

4683 FM 226

Woden WSC Office

2nd Thursday of each month

6:30 PM

Woden WSC provides groundwater from the following locations:

| Source Water Name | Identification # | Type of Water | Report Status Active or Not | Location |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| Woden Well #1 | G1740020A | GW | A | 172 CR 409 (Carrizo Aquifer) |
| Woden Well #2 | G1740020B | GW | A | 179 CR 410 (Carrizo Aquifer) |
| Midway Well #3 | G1740020C | GW | A | 274 CR 506 (Carrizo Aquifer) |
| Barker Well #4 | G1740020D | GW | A | 1496 CR 504 (Carrizo Aquifer) |
| Oakridge Well #5 | G1740020E | GW | A | 1680 FM 226 (Carrizo Aquifer) |
| Pineflat Well #6 | G1740020F | GW | A | 6024 FM 1275 (Carrizo Aquifer) |
| Fairview Well #7 | G1740020G | GW | A | 721 CR 511 (Carrizo Aquifer) |

VARIANCE

Woden WSC has been granted an exception to the sanitary control easement requirement for the property owned by Red River Nacogdoches ILP. (537 Acres of Tract 75, Parcel 1527, Nacogdoches, Nacogdoches County, Texas) within a 150' radius of Well No. 6, (Pine Flat Well Site). Because of this variance, Woden WSC is required to take a monthly raw water sample at this well.

Water Loss

Woden Water Supply's most recent water loss audit was in 2015. The water loss for 2015 was an estimated 18.96%

Information about your 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.
- 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

The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our systems, contact: Jimmie Langston at (936) 715-0307.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations

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

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)
safety.

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.

Avg:

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

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.

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 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.

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.

MFL

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem:

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

na:

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.

Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 08/04/2017 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.64 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

2018 Water Quality Test Results

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Barium | 09/14/2017 | 0.064 | 0.0045 – 0.064 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 09/14/2017 | 0.182 | 0.0622 – 0.182 | 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 | 0.0165 | 0 – 0.0165 | 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 Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 10/08/15 | 1.5 | 1.5 – 1.5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

Disinfection Data

| Disinfectant Level | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation(Y/N) | Source in Drinking Water |
|--------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|----------------|--|
| | 2019 | 1.0 | .4-2.0 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

Coliform Bacteria

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total No. 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. |