

**SHARON WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION**  
2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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

**Public Water System ID Number: 2500020**

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.

*For more information contact Vanessa Stone at 903-342-3525.*

***Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.***

**Special Notice**

**Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Supplies:**

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 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 minimum exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The source of drinking water used by SHARON WSC is Ground Water. It comes from the Wilcox Aquifer, Carrizo Sand.

**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 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.

**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, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

**Public Participation Opportunities**

Date: Board Meeting 4<sup>th</sup> Monday Monthly  
Time: 7:00 P.M.  
Location: Office – 6175 N. State Hwy. 37  
Winnsboro, Texas 75494  
Phone Number: 903-342-3525

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

### Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection 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 Vanessa Stone.

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 of source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:

<http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

| <u>Source Water Name</u>               | <u>Type of Water</u> | <u>Report Status</u> | <u>Location</u>           |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 – PLANT 1 (LAKE WINNSBORO)           | GW                   | A                    | 855 CR 4860 WOOD CTY      |
| 2 – PLANT 2 (SH 37 S OF WINNSBORO)     | GW                   | A                    | 144 CR 4730 WOOD CTY      |
| 3 – PLANT 3 (FM 852 / SE WINNSBORO)    | GW                   | A                    | 3634 CR 4560 WOOD CTY     |
| 4 – PLANT 4 (FM 2088 / FM 556)         | GW                   | A                    | 10177 FM 556 UPSHUR CTY   |
| 5 - PLANT 5 (FM 852 / FM 1647)         | GW                   | A                    | 7814 E FM 852 WOOD CTY    |
| 6 – PLANT 6 (FM 2869 / S OF FM 2088)   | GW                   | A                    | 2294 N. FM 2869 WOOD CTY  |
| 7 – PLANT 7 (CR / FM 2088)             | GW                   | A                    | 6501 CAMEL RD. UPSHUR CTY |
| 8 - PLANT 8 (6 MI W OF SH 37 / FM 515) | GW                   | A                    | 323 CR 4286 WOOD CTY      |
| 9 - PLANT 9 (FM 852)                   | GW                   | A                    | FM 852 WOOD CTY           |
| 12 - PLANT 12 (LAKE WINNSBORO)         | GW                   | A                    | 855 CR 4860 WOOD CTY      |

| Lead & Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|---------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper        | 2016         | 1.3  | 1.3               | .378            | 0               | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of Household plumbing systems. |
| Lead          | 2016         | 0    | 15                | 1.65            | 0               | ppb   | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.                                   |

Definitions: Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know 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.

### Water Quality Test Results

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

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

**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.

**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

**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)

**Na:** not applicable.

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

**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 once ounce in 7,350

**ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

**Ppq:** part per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

### Regulated Contaminants

| <b>Disinfection and Disinfection By-Products</b> | <b>Collection Date</b> | <b>Highest of Levels Detected</b> | <b>Range of Levels Detected</b> | <b>MCLG</b>           | <b>MCL</b> | <b>Units</b> | <b>Violations</b> | <b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>  |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|-------------------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)                          | 2016                   | 19                                | 17.9-20.8                       | No goal for the total | 60         | Ppb          | N                 | By-product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| Total Trihalomethans (TTHM)                      | 2016                   | 64                                | 58.2-68.8                       | No goal for the total | 80         | Ppb          | N                 | By-product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| <b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>                    | <b>Collection Date</b> | <b>Highest Level Detected</b>     | <b>Range of Levels Detected</b> | <b>MCLG</b>           | <b>MCL</b> | <b>Units</b> | <b>Violation</b>  | <b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>  |
| Barium   | 2016                   | 0.019                             | 0.017-0.019                     | 2                     | 2          | ppm          | N                 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits                                 |
| Chromium   | 2016                   | 1.4                               | 0.86-1.4                        | 100                   | 100        | ppb          | N                 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Fluoride   | 2016                   | 0.286                             | 0.286-0.286                     | 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]                    | 2016                   | 0.0485                            | 0.0094-0.0485                   | 10                    | 10         | ppm          | N                 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits                                |
| <b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>                  | <b>Collection Date</b> | <b>Highest Level Detected</b>     | <b>Range of Levels Detected</b> | <b>MCLG</b>           | <b>MCL</b> | <b>Units</b> | <b>Violation</b>  | <b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>  |
| Beta/photon emitters                             | 2016                   | 4.2                               | 0-4.2                           | 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                   | 1.5                           | 1.5-1.5                         | 0           | 5          | pCi/L        | N                | Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| <b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b> | <b>Collection Date</b> | <b>Highest Level Detected</b> | <b>Range of Levels Detected</b> | <b>MCLG</b> | <b>MCL</b> | <b>Units</b> | <b>Violation</b> | <b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>                                 |
| Ethylbenzene                         | 2016                   | 0.91                          | 0-0.91                          | 700         | 700        | Ppb          | N                | Discharge from petroleum refineries.                                  |
| Toluene                              | 2016                   | 0.00224                       | 0-0.00224                       | 1           | 1          | Ppm          | N                | Discharge from petroleum factories                                    |
| Xylenes                              | 2016                   | 0.0073                        | 0-0.0073                        | 10          | 10         | Ppm          | N                | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories |

### Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

E.Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

| Violation Type                    | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation  |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR) | 06/01/2016      | 06/30/2016    | We failed to collect some of the required routine samples of 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. |
| MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR) | 09/01/2016      | 09/30/2016    | We failed to collect some of the required routine samples of 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. |

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2016, our system lost an estimated 36,696,966 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Sharon Water Supply office at: 903-342-3525