

**2015 Annual Drinking
Water Quality Report**

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CROSS COUNTRY WSC

Phone Number: 254-836-9962

SPECIAL NOTICE

**Required language for ALL community
public water supplies:**

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk infections. You should seek advice about drinking water your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**Public Participation
Opportunities**

Date: July 19, 2016

Time: 6:30 PM

Location: 14933 Wortham Bend

Phone Number: 254-836-9962

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

**OUR DRINKING WATER
IS REGULATED**

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Source 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.

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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (254) -836-9962 -para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by CROSS COUNTRY WSC is Ground Water. 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. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

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.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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>.

Abbreviations

- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Definitions

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

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 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 Office at (254)836-9962.

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://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - FM 2490	McLennan County	GW	A	Trinity Aquifer
2 - PLANT 2 / BOSQUE CO	Bosque County	GW	A	Trinity Aquifer
3 - PLANT 3 / EAGLE CANYON	McLennan County	GW	A	Trinity Aquifer
4 - PLANT 5 / PATRICK	McLennan County	GW	A	Trinity Aquifer
6 - PLANT 6 / Austin Hines	McLennan County	GW	A	Trinity Aquifer
7 - PLANT 7	Bosque County	GW	A	Trinity Aquifer

2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/14/2013	1.3	1.3	0.0918	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	08/14/2013	0	15	1.76	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2015	4.8	-4.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Inorganic Contaminants								
Flouride	4/23 & 7/23	1.14	.91-1.14	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits Water additive which promotes strong teeth Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Barium	4/23 & 7/23	0.0357	.0336-.0357	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	4/23 & 7/23	0.07	.02-.07	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use Leaching from septic tanks, sewage Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	4/23 & 7/23	0.0081	.0-.0081	5	5	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits Discharge from mines
Radioactive Contaminants								
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	3/4/2009	5.5	0-5.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides								
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2010	1.9	1.9-1.9	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Xylenes	2010	0.0012	0-.0012	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories Discharge from chemical factories

Violations Table: In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2015, our system lost an estimated 34 million gallons of water. The System received no violations during the calendar year 2015. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (254) 836-9962.