



# Sand Flat Water Supply Corp. 2014 Consumer Confidence Report

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. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires us to prepare and deliver this report to you on an annual basis. For questions or more information regarding this report, please contact Larry Winters at (903)526-5243.

This report includes important information about your drinking water. To receive a copy of this information or have it translated into Spanish, please call (903)526-5243.

Este reporte incluye la información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903)526-5243.

## Sources of Drinking Water

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us when finished. 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 on 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://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

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

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - Plant 1 / FM 14	Groundwater	Active	14874 FM 14 Tyler, TX 75706
3 - Cr 313 / N Of Plant 1	Groundwater	Active	1064 CR 313 E Tyler, TX 75706
4 - FM 16 E	Groundwater	Active	762 FM 16 E Tyler, TX 75706
5 - S Of CR 313	Groundwater	Active	8050 CR 313 E Tyler, TX 75706

## Special Notice for Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other Immune Problems

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).

## 2014 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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.

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 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.

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.

- 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.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
- 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.
- 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.
- ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	3	2.9 – 2.9	No goal for the total	60	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	13	12.7 – 12.7	No goal for the total	80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chlorine	2014	1.14	.78 – 1.14	1.5	4.0	mg/L	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2014	0.023	0.021 – 0.023	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2014	0.82	0 – 0.82	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	0.164	0.15 – 0.164	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]	2014	0-025	0.0125 – 0.025	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	11/26/2012	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Additional Information for Lead and Copper

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>.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/05/2013	1.3	1.3	0.416	0	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/05/2013	0	15	1.52	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 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.

### Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2013	06/13/2014	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

### 2014 Water Loss

In our water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) for the calendar year ending December 31, 2014, our system lost an estimated 15.0% of total water pumped. If you have any questions regarding the water loss audit, please call our office at (903)526-5243.