Lone Pine Water Supply Corporation

Consumer Confidence Report – 2017 – PWS ID Number TX0010021

Information Specific to Your Community Public Water System

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017.

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. Lone Pine WSC is a groundwater system.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Donald Sloan, Operator 903-729-9660 or Deborah Ledoux, Office Manager 903-729-9660

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 903-729-9660.

Source(s) of Drinking Water

Type(s) of water: Groundwater from the Carrizo and Wilcox aquifers located in Anderson County, Texas. Lone Pine WSC has two groundwater wells.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottles water that must provide the same protection for public health. 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.

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 that the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer; undergoing chemotherapy; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; 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. 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.

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 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 run-off, and septic systems.

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

Source Water Assessment Protection

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 Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts, contact Donald Sloan @ 903-729-9660.

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 Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1- Oil Top/Plant 1	Oil Top	GW	Y	Anderson
2- NE of 1/Plant 2	NE of 1	GW	Y	Anderson

Information on Detected Contaminants

The data presented in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Definitions

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are on running annual average of monthly samples.
Treatment technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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 know 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.
MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem/year: 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)
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million (mg/L) – 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.
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per litter (ng/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per litter (pg/L)
na: not applicable.

Opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water is available at regularly scheduled board meetings held the third Monday of each month at 5:30 PM at the office of Lone Pine WSC 1479 N US Hwy 287 Palestine, TX.

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Unit of MCLG and MCL**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Barium	**2017**	**0.014**	**0.014-0.014**	2	2	ppm	**N**	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	**2015**	**1.5**	**1.5-1.5**	100	100	ppb	**N**	Discharge from steel & pulp mills Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	**2017**	**.0997**	**0.0997-0.0997**	4	4	ppm	**N**	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	**2017**	**0.0347**	**0.0289-0.0347**	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	**2/20/12**	**1**	**1-1**	0	5	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Level Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely source of contamination.**
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	**2015**	**1**	**0.8-0.8**	0	6	ppb	**N**	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Name of Organic 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
Ethylbenzene	**09/09/2009**	**1.45**	**1.45-1.45**	700	700	ppb	**N**	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	**09/09/2009**	**.00449**	**0.00449-0.00449**	10	10	ppm	**N**	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

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. ALG's 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 or Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	90th Percentile	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Lead	**2017**	**0**	**15**	**0**	**1.21**	**ppb**	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	**2017**	**1.3**	**1.3**	**0**	**0.193**	**ppm**	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids (HAA5)	**2017**	**4.6**	**4.6-4.6**	No goal for the total	60	ppb	**N**	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	**2017**	**12**	**12.3-12.3**	No goal for the total	80	ppb	**N**	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

- The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 or all TTHM sample results collected

Chlorine

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Lowest Result of a Single Sample	Highest Result of a Single Sample	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level/unit of Measure(MRDL)	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal/unit of Measure (MRDLG)	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source In Drinking Water
Chlorine	**2017**	**1.59**	**.81**	**1.90**	**4.00**	**4/ppm**	**ppm**	**N**	**Water additive used to control microbes**