

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

STEPHENS REGIONAL SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

PWS ID #:2150007

May 23, 2016

Phone No: 254-559-6180

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 immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 before treatment include:

- **Microbial Contaminates**, 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 runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Third Thursday of each month

Time: 6:00 P.M.

Location: 204 FM 3099, Breckenridge, TX

Phone Number: 254-559-6180

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

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono: 254-559-6180

Where do we get our drinking water?

During 2015, the source of drinking water produced by Stephens Regional Special Utility District was SURFACE water which came from POSSUM KINGDOM LAKE. A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source 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 will allow us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview> or for more details at Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>. You may also contact our office at 254-559-6180 or PO Box 1621, Breckenridge, TX 76424

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based 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, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of 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 (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 contamination.

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 which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2015	Chloramine	2.68	.91	3.68	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	7	1.4-8.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	17	9.2-23.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Inorganic Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCGL	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2015	Arsenic	1	1.4-1.4	0	10	ppb	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronic production wastes.
2015	Barium	0.03	0.03-0.03	2	2	ppm	None	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2015	Cyanide	5.75	5.75-5.75	200	200	ppb	None	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories
2015	Fluoride	0.1	0.082-0.082	4	4.0	ppm	None	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2015	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.0165	0.0165-0.0165	10	10	ppm	None	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

Year	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.14	None	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	None	Soil runoff.

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled	Contaminant	MCGL	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
08/06/2014	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.079	0	ppm	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
08/06/2014	Lead	0	15	0	0	ppb	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

"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. Stephens Regional Special Utility District 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 at 1-800-426-4791"