



(940) 464-7713

www.argylewater.com

WATER QUALITY REPORT

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS

This report is a summary of water quality information for 2015. 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 page. As evidenced by the Water Quality Table attached to this page, you can see that AWSC had no violations in contaminant level or water quality standards. AWSC is recognized by the state as a “Superior Public Water System”, and our continuing goal is to not only meet but to exceed all water quality standards as set by state and federal standards. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what’s in your drinking water.

WATER SOURCES

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 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.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources (wells) Trinity Aquifer, and from treated surface water purchased from the Upper Trinity Regional Water District. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources 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.

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. 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).



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SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Contaminants (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, and odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact our Water Office at (940) 464-7713.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

If you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact our office at (940) 464-7713 and our staff will be happy to assist you. We want you to be informed. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are normally held on the third Thursday evening of every month at the Corporation's office, 825 West FM 407, Argyle Texas

SPECIAL NOTICE

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised 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 for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines and appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our 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 Water Quality Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Gabrielle Cooley, at (940) 464-7713.

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 tap, 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>.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2015	ARSENIC <small>* In the event of a violation, you will be notified.</small>	Less than Dection Level	N/A	0.01	0.01	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2015	BARIUM	0.026	0.026-0.026	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes. Discharges from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	CHROMIUM	LTDL	N/A	0.1	0.1	ppm	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	FLUORIDE	0.615	0.615-0.615	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2015	NITRATE (measured as Nitrogen)	0.526	0.0645-0.526	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	NITRITE (measured as Nitrogen)	Less than Dection Level	N/A	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	SELENIUM	Less than Dection Level	N/A	0.05	0.05	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2015	THALLIUM	Less than Dection Level	N/A	0.002	0.002	ppm	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2015	BETA/PHOTON EMITTERS	Less than Dection Level	Less than Dection Level	50	0	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (including pesticides & herbicides)	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2015	ATRAZINE	0.17	LTDL - 0.17	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2015	SIMAZINE	LTDL	N/A	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
YEAR	VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2015	XYLENES	0.66	LTDL-0.66	10,000	10,000	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

YEAR	DISINFECTANT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAX LEVEL	MRDLG & MRDL	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2015	CHLORAMINE RESIDUAL	2.2	1.0	3.3	4	ppm	No	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

YEAR	DISINFECTANT & DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2015	HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)*	16.5	1.7-16.5	60	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TThm)*	43.4	4.75-43.4	80	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

LEAD AND COPPER

YEAR	LEAD & COPPER	THE 90TH PERCENTILE	# OF SITES Over AL	ACTION LEVEL	UNIT OF MEASURE	MCLG	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2013	LEAD	2.31	0	15	ppb	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2013	COPPER	0.173	0	1.3	ppm	1.3	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

WATER QUALITY TABLE

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED (No associated adverse health effects)

YEAR OR RANGE	CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	SECONDARY LIMIT	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONSTITUENT
2015	ALUMINUM	0.011	0	0.2	0.2	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	CALCIUM	0.911	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	CHLORIDE	31.1	25	300	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	HARDNESS as Ca/Mg	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2015	MAGNESIUM	0.345	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	MANGANESE	LTDL	0	0.05	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2015	P. ALKALINITY as CaCO3	24.8	0	N/A	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2011	pH	8.5	8.1	8.5	N/A	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2015	SODIUM	228	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	SULFATE	83.6	48	300	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	TOTAL ALKALINITY as CaCO3	357	N/A	N/A	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2015	ZINC	0.0028	0	5	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

TURBIDITY

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

YEAR	CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES MEETING LIMITS	TURBIDITY LIMITS	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2015	TURBIDITY	10.7	100	60	ppb	SOIL RUNOFF

TOTAL COLIFORM

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL	TOTAL COLIFORM MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	HIGHEST NUMBER OF POSITIVE SAMPLES	FECAL COLIFORM OR E. COLI MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	TOTAL # OF POSITIVE E. COLI OR FECAL COLIFORM SAMPLES	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
0	1 Positive Monthly Sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in this WQR period	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

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.

ACTION LEVEL GOAL (ALG) - THE LEVEL OF A CONTAMINANT IN DRINKING WATER WHICH THERE IS NO KNOWN OR EXPECTED RISK TO HEALTH. ALGs ALLOW FOR A MARGIN OF SAFETY.

TURBIDITY - A MEASURE OF WATER'S CLARITY. HOW CLEAR THE WATER IS CAN INDICATE HOW MANY PARTICLES ARE IN IT. THE GOAL IS TO PRODUCE WATER WITH TURBIDITY LEVELS AS LOW AS POSSIBLE

pCi/L - PICOCURIES PER LITER (A MEASURE OF RADIOACTIVITY)

NTU - NEPHELOMETRIC TURBIDITY UNITS. THIS IS THE UNIT USED TO MEASURE WATER TURBIDITY.

MFL - MILLION FIBERS PER LITER (A MEASURE OF ASBESTOS)

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.

ppt-PARTS PER TRILLION, OR NANOGRAMS PER LITER

ppq- PARTS PER QUADRILLION, OR PICOGRAMS PER LITER

LTDL- LESS THAN DECTION LEVEL