

Myrtle Springs Water Supply Corporation

P. O. Box 265

Wills Point, Texas 75169

903-865-8402

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013.

TX2340014

Type of water: Groundwater

For more information regarding this report contact:

Water Source: Carrizo/Wilcox Aquifer, Van Zandt County
903-865-8402

Elizabeth Day, Manager Phone:

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 surfaces of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive matter, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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.

A Source Water Assessment

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) 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 detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Elizabeth Day at 903-865-8402.

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.

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. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 disorder, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek the 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).

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 the 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>.

Source Water Susceptibility Assessment Result Interpretation

System Susceptibility Summary											
Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochemical	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other	
-----	LOW	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	-----	MEDIUM	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	

Entry Point Susceptibility Summary											
Entry Point ID	Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochemical	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
Routes 1 & 2	-----	MED	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	-----	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH
Route 3	-----	-----	MED	LOW	HIGH	-----	LOW	-----	LOW	HIGH	-----
Route 4	-----	LOW	MED	MED	HIGH	-----	MED	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	-----

Water Quality Results

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal 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 (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 (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 The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is a convincing evidence that addition of (MRDL) 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.
 ppt: Nanograms per liter or parts per trillion
 na: Not applicable

Regulated Contaminants:

Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)*	2013	10	10 - 10	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2013	52	51.9 - 51.9	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants:

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	1/12/12	0.104	0.104 - 0.104	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2013	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2013	0.06	0.03 - 0.06	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	1/12/12	0 - 0.724	0 - 0.724	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January through December 2013, our system lost an estimated 313,492 gallons of water.

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule linked to violation.	1/10/2012	2013	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
Public Notice Rule linked to violation.	2/10/12	2013	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

The Myrtle Springs Water Supply Corporation (MSWSC) is pleased to serve you, and the Board of Directors welcome your input. The Board usually meets the third Tuesday of each month at in the offices located at 821 VZCR 3202 at 7:00 p.m. From time to time it is necessary for us to change this date, so you should confirm the date with the office staff. If you wish to address the Board of Directors regarding a

specific topic, they may respond during that meeting only if the topic is listed on the posted agenda. As a result, you must make your request in writing, mailing it to the office at the post office box address to allow for the agenda posting.

John Kimbrew, President
Elizabeth Day, Manager
Richard Stack, Vice President
Parsons, Utility Support
Connie Hernandez, Secretary-Treasurer
Operator

Buster Leavell, Director
Frank Meyers, Director
Duane Musgrave, Director
Vacant Director Position

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Ryan Autry,