

2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System FILES VALLEY WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2019

FILES VALLEY WSC provides surface water from **Aquilla WSD** located in **HILL County**

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (800) 338-6425 Ext. 1151.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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

Action Level:

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 below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg:

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment:

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment:

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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:

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 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)

mrem:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na:

not applicable.

NTU

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Information about your 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.

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 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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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).

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>.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: August 4, 2020

Time: 6:30 pm

Location: HILCO Electric Cooperative, Inc., 115 E. Main Street, Itasca, TX 76055

Information about Source Water

FILES VALLEY WSC purchases water from AQUILLA WSD. AQUILLA WSD provides purchase ground water from Aquilla Lake located in **Hill County**.

Water System Detail Information						
Water System No.:	TX1090016				Federal Type:	C
Water System Name:	AQUILLA WSC				Federal Source:	GW
Principal County Served:	HILL				System Status:	A
Principal City Served:					Activity Date:	01-01-1913
PBCU Sample Summary Results						
MP Begin Date	Type	# Samples	Measure	Units	Analyte Code/Name	Last Sample Date
01-01-2016 12-31-2018	90%	5	0.0359	MG/L	CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	07-08-2018
01-01-2016 12-31-2018	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	
01-01-2016 12-31-2018	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	
01-01-2016 12-31-2018	90%	5	0	MG/L	PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	07-08-2018
01-01-2013 12-31-2015	90%	5	0.046	MG/L	CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	08-27-2015
01-01-2013 12-31-2015	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	
01-01-2013 12-31-2015	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	
01-01-2013	90%	5	0	MG/L	PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	08-27-2015

12-31-2015						
01-01-2002 12-31-2010	90%	5	0.038	MG/L	CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	09-15-2009
01-01-2002 12-31-2010	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	
01-01-2002 12-31-2010	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	
01-01-2002 12-31-2010	90%	5	0.000289	MG/L	PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	09-15-2009

Water System Detail Information						
Water System No.:	TX1090035				Federal Type:	C
Water System Name:	FILES VALLEY WSC				Federal Source:	SWP
Principal County Served:	HILL				System Status:	A
Principal City Served:					Activity Date:	01-01-1913
PBCU Sample Summary Results						
MP Begin Date	Type	# Samples	Measure	Units	Analyte Code/Name	Last Sample Date
01-01-2015 12-31-2017	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	
01-01-2015 12-31-2017	90%	10	0.076	MG/L	CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	08-17-2017
01-01-2015 12-31-2017	90%	10	0	MG/L	PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	08-17-2017
01-01-2015 12-31-2017	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	
01-01-2012 12-31-2014	90%	10	0.038	MG/L	CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	09-11-2014
01-01-2012 12-31-2014	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	
01-01-2012 12-31-2014	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	
01-01-2012 12-31-2014	90%	10	0	MG/L	PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	09-11-2014
01-01-2003 12-31-2011	90%	10	0.0862	MG/L	CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	09-27-2011

01-01-2003 12-31-2011	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	
01-01-2003 12-31-2011	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	
01-01-2003 12-31-2011	90%	10	0	MG/L	PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	09-27-2011

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.'

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/17/2017	1.3	1.3	0.076	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

2019 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	24	14.3 - 29.6	No goal for the total	60	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 sample results collected at a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	17	9.84 - 22.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	1	1.19 - 1.19	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2019	1.63	1.1 – 2.7	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.