

# WARREN WATER SUPPLY CORP.

P. O. Box 95

Warren, Texas 77664

Office (409) 547-2719 Fax (409) 547-0734

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## ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

JANUARY 1, 2017 – 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.

Warren Water Supply Corporation water is obtained from the Gulf Coast Aquifer, also known as the Coastal Sands Aquifer.

Our Board of Directors meets on the second Monday of each month at 6:30pm, at the Warren Water Supply office. These meetings provide opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the 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 EPA's 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.

For more information about this report contact:

**THOMAS MACGINNIS, OPERATOR**  
409-547-2719

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 immune-compromised 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>.

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If you wish to file a Civil Rights Program complaint of discrimination, complete the USDA Program Discrimination Form, found online at <http://www.ascr.usda.gov/complaintfilingcust.html>, or at any USDA office, or call (866) 632-9992 to request the form. You may also write a letter containing all of the information requested in the form. Send your completed complaint form or letter to us by mail at U.S. Department of Agriculture, Director, Office of Adjudication, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20250-9410, by fax (202) 690-7442 or email at ["Program.intake@usda.gov"](mailto:Program.intake@usda.gov).

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## Information about Source Water Assessments

The 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 detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidential Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Thomas MacGinnis at (409)547-2719.

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>

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 Highway 69	Ground Water	Active	11248 US Highway 69
3 Highway 69/N of 1	Ground Water	Active	11248 US Highway 69
4 Highway 69	Ground Water	Active	11248 US Highway 69

### DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL TABLE

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
CL2	2017	0.94	0.49	1.86	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

### 2015 Regulated Containments

#### 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. ALGs 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 and Cooper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/26/2016	1.3	1.3	0.15	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	09/26/2016	0	15	2	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

#### Water Quality Test Results

##### Definitions:

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

##### Avg:

Regulatory compliance with some MCL:s are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

##### 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 if 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.

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MFL:	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
na:	Not applicable
NTU:	Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L:	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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
ppt:	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq:	Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

**Regulated Contaminants**

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2/23/2018	0.233	0.211 – 0.233	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	8/2/2017	0.05	0.05 – 0.05	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
Beta/photon emitters	2/20/2018	5.5	5 – 5.5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	10/15/2012	.58	.01 - .58	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2/20/2018	8.2	6.3 – 8.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

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