

# 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The source of drinking water for Prairie Grove WSC is groundwater from its well C (Sherwood Forest Plant) located in Diboll, Texas. The source is the Yegua aquifer.

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

**PWS ID Number: TX0030027**

**PWS Name: PRAIRIE GROVE WSC**

- Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020
- 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.
- 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

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Angelina & Neches River Authority (ANRA)

Mr. Chris Key, P.E. - (936) 632-7795

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (800) 282-5634.

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>.

### **Information on Sources 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 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.

## Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Mr. Chris Key, P.E. at (936) 632-7795.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:  
<https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:  
<http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

## Public Participation Opportunities

To learn more about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, please call or contact:

### **Angelina & Neches River Authority**

**Contact: Mr. Chris Key, P.E.**

**2901 N. John Redditt Drive**

**Lufkin, Texas 75904**

**Phone: (936) 632-7795**

### **Next Regularly Scheduled Board Meeting:**

**Date:** August 3, 2021

**Time:** 10:00 AM

**Place:** ANRA Office

2901 N. John Redditt Drive  
Lufkin, Texas 75904

ANRA also welcomes public comments in writing mailed to:

### **Angelina & Neches River Authority**

**2901 N. John Redditt Drive**

**Lufkin, Texas 75904**

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Please find below definitions and abbreviations to aid in understanding the results provided.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <u>Avg:</u>   | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.   |
| <u>Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:</u>                  | 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.  |
| <u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:</u>            | 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.   |
| <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL:</u>       | 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.  |
| <u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG:</u> | 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.   |
| <u>Action Level Goal or ALG:</u>                          | 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.  |
| <u>Action Level:</u>                                      | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  |
| <u>Level 1 Assessment:</u>                                | 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.  |
| <u>Level 2 Assessment:</u>                                | 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. |

---

|               |   |                                   |   |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| <u>MFL:</u>   | Million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos).                 | <u>ppb:</u>                       | Micrograms per Liter or Parts per Billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. |
| <u>na:</u>    | Not applicable.   | <u>ppm:</u>                       | Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.     |
| <u>mrem:</u>  | Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). | <u>ppt:</u>                       | Parts per Trillion, or Nanograms per Liter (ng/L).                                    |
| <u>NTU:</u>   | Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity).           | <u>ppq:</u>                       | Parts per Quadrillion, or Picograms per Liter (pg/L).                                 |
| <u>pCi/L:</u> | Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity).                | <u>Treatment Technique or TT:</u> | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.   |

# 2020 Water Quality Test Results

## Lead and Copper

| <u>Lead and Copper</u> | <u>Date Sampled</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>Action Level (AL)</u> | <u>90th Percentile</u> | <u># Sites over AL</u> | <u>Units</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>   |
|------------------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|------------------|---|
| Copper                 | 2020                | 1.3         | 1.3                      | 0.18                   | 0                      | ppm          | N                | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead                   | 2020                | 0           | 15                       | 1.4                    | 0                      | ppb          | N                | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.                                   |

## Disinfectant Residual

| <u>Disinfectant Residual</u> | <u>Year</u> | <u>Average Level</u> | <u>Range of Levels Detected</u> | <u>MRDL</u> | <u>MRDLG</u> | <u>Unit of Measure</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Source in Drinking Water</u>          |
|------------------------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------|--|
| Chlorine                     | 2020        | 156                  | 0.70—3.80                       | 4.0 mg/L    | 4.0 mg/L     | ppm                    | N                | Water additive used to control microbes. |

## Regulated Contaminants

| <u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>         | <u>Collection Date</u> | <u>Highest Level Detected</u> | <u>Range of Individual Samples</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>MCL</u> | <u>Units</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Likely Source of Contamination</u> |
|---|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium | 2017                   | 4                             | 4—4                                | 0           | 15         | pCi/L        | N                | Erosion of natural deposits.          |
| Uranium                                 | 2017                   | 1.5                           | 1.5—1.5                            | 0           | 30         | ug/L         | N                | Erosion of natural deposits.          |

## 2020 Water Quality Test Results

| <u>Disinfection By-Products</u> | <u>Collection Date</u> | <u>Highest Level Detected</u> | <u>Range of Individual Samples</u> | <u>MCLG</u>           | <u>MCL</u> | <u>Units</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>      |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*        | 2020                   | 34                            | 10—30.9                            | No Goal for the Total | 60         | ppb          | N                | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)**  | 2020                   | 128                           | 46.8—131                           | No Goal for the Total | 80         | ppb          | Y                | 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.

\*\* 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.

| <u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>  | <u>Collection Date</u> | <u>Highest Level Detected</u> | <u>Range of Individual Samples</u> | <u>MCLG</u> | <u>MCL</u> | <u>Units</u> | <u>Violation</u> | <u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>  |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| Barium                         | 2020                   | 0.015                         | 0.015—0.015                        | 2           | 2          | ppm          | N                | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.            |
| Fluoride                       | 2020                   | 0.446                         | 0.446—0.446                        | 4           | 4.0        | ppm          | N                | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2020                   | 0.0445                        | 0.0323—0.0445                      | 10          | 10         | ppm          | N                | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.           |

# 2020 Water Quality Violations

## Public Notification Rule

| <u>Violation Type</u>                         | <u>Violation Begin</u> | <u>Violation End</u> | <u>Violation Explanation</u>   |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|--|
| <b>PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION</b> | 11/12/2019             | 08/25/2020           | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |
| <b>PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION</b> | 01/21/2020             | 08/25/2020           | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |
| <b>PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION</b> | 03/04/2020             | 08/25/2020           | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |
| <b>PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION</b> | 05/28/2020             | 08/25/2020           | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |
| <b>PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION</b> | 09/19/2020             | 2020                 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |

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).

## Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)

| <u>Violation Type</u>                   | <u>Violation Begin</u> | <u>Violation End</u> | <u>Violation Explanation</u>  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| <b>MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR</b> | 07/01/2020             | 09/30/2020           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. |

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

# 2020 Water Quality Violations

## Lead and Copper Rule

| <u>Violation Type</u>                     | <u>Violation Begin</u> | <u>Violation End</u> | <u>Violation Explanation</u>  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| <b>FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)</b> | 01/01/2018             | 01/20/2021           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.           |
| <b>FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)</b> | 07/01/2018             | 01/20/2021           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.           |
| <b>FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)</b> | 01/01/2019             | 01/20/2021           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.           |
| <b>FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)</b> | 07/01/2019             | 01/20/2021           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.           |
| <b>FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)</b> | 01/01/2020             | 01/20/2021           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.           |
| <b>FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)</b> | 07/01/2020             | 01/20/2021           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.           |
| <b>LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)</b>         | 09/29/2017             | 01/08/2021           | We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. |

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

# 2020 Water Quality Violations

## Chlorine

| <u>Violation Type</u>                                 | <u>Violation Begin</u> | <u>Violation End</u> | <u>Violation Explanation</u>  |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR) | 07/01/2020             | 09/30/2020           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. |
| Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR) | 10/01/2020             | 12/31/2020           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. |

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

## Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

| <u>Violation Type</u>              | <u>Violation Begin</u> | <u>Violation End</u> | <u>Violation Explanation</u>  |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM | 12/19/2019             | 01/26/2021           | We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedences of TTHM. |
| FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM | 01/29/2020             | 01/26/2021           | We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedences of TTHM. |
| FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM | 05/18/2020             | 01/26/2021           | We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedences of TTHM. |
| FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM | 08/20/2020             | 01/26/2021           | We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedences of TTHM. |



## 2020 Water Quality Violations

### Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (continued)

| <u>Violation Type</u>            | <u>Violation Begin</u> | <u>Violation End</u> | <u>Violation Explanation</u>  |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| MCL, LRAA                        | 01/01/2020             | 03/31/2020           | Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.    |
| MCL, LRAA                        | 04/01/2020             | 06/30/2020           | Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.    |
| MCL, LRAA                        | 10/01/2020             | 12/31/2020           | Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.    |
| MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR | 07/01/2020             | 09/30/2020           | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. |

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

## Alert Notification System

Prairie Grove WSC is now offering an alert notification service to all of its water customers. This service will allow customers to be notified by text message of important information pertaining to the water system. Types of alerts that will be sent using this service include, but are not limited to, boil water notices, scheduled maintenance or repair activities, water conservation notices, and any other situations that might result in interruption of service. Customers can register for this service at no additional cost and it can be cancelled at anytime; however, standard cellular message and data rates from your service provider may apply. To sign up for these alert notifications, text “ PGU ” to (800) 282-5634.