

2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System SENECA WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017

SENECA WSC provides ground water from the Gulf Coast Aquifer pumped from two locations; 178 CR 4260 & 594 CR 1040, Tyler County, TX.

For more information regarding this report contact James MacGinnis @ 409-283-7116.

Public Participation Opportunities are Date: 3rd Tuesday of each month. Time: 5:30pm @ 576 CR1040 Woodville, TX.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 409-283-7116

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.

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>.

Definitions and Abbreviations :

Action Level The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal {AGL}: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which the is no known or expected risk to health. AGLs allow for safety margins.

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 why total coliform bacteria have been found in the system.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine why E. coli MCL violation has occurred and /or why coliform bacteria have been found in the system.

Maximum Contaminant Level {MCL}: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal {MCLG}: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

Maximum residual disinfectant level {MRDL}: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. Adding a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminant

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal {MRDLG}: The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

na: not applicable

mrem: millirems per year { a measure of radiation absorbed by the body }

pCi/L: picocuries per liter { a measure of radioactivity }

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one ounce in 7350 gallons of water...

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion- or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Treatment Technique or {TT}: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water...

Information about Source Water.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.285	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and the 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 report. For more information on these assessments and protection efforts for our water system contact : James MacGinnis @ 409-283-7116.

2017 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	03/28/2016	3.1	0 - 3.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	03/28/2016	0.283	0.12 - 0.283	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/28/2015	0.19	0.18 - 0.19	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta-photon emitters	07/28/2015	7.5	7.5 - 7.5	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Combined Radon 226/228	07/28/2015	1.9	1.9 - 1.9	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	07/28/2015	5.8	5.8 - 5.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MMDL	MMDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
1.39 mg/l	2017	1.39 mg/l	.76 - 2.20mg/l	4	4	Ppm-mg/l	None.	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations.

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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	05/01/2017	06/28/2017	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Lead and Copper Rule

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.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2016	01/24/2017	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.