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 of 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 me more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminates, 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



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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 your 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 https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information about Source Water Assessments

Benedict St	Benedict St	Benedict St	407 S Gowdy St	204 E Grand Ave	204 E Grand Ave	Source Water Name
GW	GW	GW	GW	GW	GW	Type of Water
Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Report Status

Source Water Assessment Protection

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicated that some of our sources are susceptible to certain 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: Brandon Latimer, Public Works Director, City of Whitewright, 903-364-2219

City of Whitewright P.O. Box 966 Whitewright, TX 75491 903-364-2219



		City of Whitewright
		PWS Name:
		TX 0910011
	+++• w. C. a.i.d.	PWS ID Number:
	111 W Grand	
	איוויבאיו8וור אופורסופ כבוורבו	Grayson County
	Whitewright Vicitors Contor	Whitewright, Texas
	6:30 p.m.	Location of the body of water:
-	First Tuesday of each month at	
		WOODBINE AQUIFER
	City Council Meetings	is
		Commonly used body of water
- 15	opolical lico.	is Ground Water.
	Opportunities	City of Whitewright
	Public Participation	Source of water used by the

Special Notice

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

For more information regarding this report contact: Public Works Director, Brandon Latimer, at 903-364-2219

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (903) 364-2219.

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

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

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I and Company	Data Campled	MCIG	Action Level (AL) 90th Percentile	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation		ikely Source	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MICEG	אננוטוו בפפנו (אבי)			_				in the state of th
		٥	ມ	0.52	0	ppm	Z		rosion of natura	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of nousehold plumbing systems.
Copper	701/	L.J	Fic							
								-	Vi-li-ii-ii	Tick force of Contamination
Disinfection By-Products	cts Collection Date		Highest Level or Average	Range of Individual Samples	idual Samples	MCLG	MCL Units		Alongtion	Violetion Likely Source of Contamination
The state of the s			Detected							

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average	Range of Individual Samples	les	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
		Detected							
Halo acetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	17	17.4 – 17.4	z	No goal for the total	60	ppb	z	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
			li l	100					
*The value in the Highest Level or Av	erage Detected colum	*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAAS sample results collected at a location over a year	nple results collected at a location of	ver a year		-	-	2	p. seption of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018		47.9-47.9	_	No goal for the total	80	ppb	2	by-product of difficility water distillection.
Total Illiaiotticaliance (111111)									
*The value in the Highest Level or Av	erage Detected colum	*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	nple results collected at a location o	over a yea		-			
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Lever or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples N	MCLG	MCL Units		Violation	LIKELY SO	Likely Source of Contamination
	-	N/D	N/D	0	10 ppb		Z	Erosion o	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production
Arsenic	out for loo	- 7						wastes.	
			20000	٥	2 ppm	5	Z	Discharge	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	2018	0.0032	0.0023-0.0032	_	,	-			and the state of section of deposits
Chromium	2018	1.8	1.2-1.8	100	100 ppb		z	Discharge	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; grosion of liacural deposits.
1	2017	1.49	0.912 - 1.49	4	4.0 ppm	3	z	Erosion o	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from Tertilizer and
Huorice	7077							aluminun	aluminum factories.
				-				D	for the second packing from centic tanks cowage. Fraction of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	0.0629	0.0599 - 0.0629	10	10 ppm	3	z	KUNOTTTO	KUNOTT from Tertilizer use, teaching from separa taring sewege, crossor or natural acquaison
s colonium	2018	N/D	N/D	50	50 ppb	-	z	Discharge	Discharge from perforentiation lifetal relificates, crossor or natural achosits, provincing manners.

	202		0.0579	0.0	6790.0 - 6650.0	TO	F	77:::		
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leniim	2018	00	N/D		N/D	50	50	ppb	Z	Discharge from petroleum and metal remensa, crosson or natural actions, process or months.
genun	100		7							
Total Booking	Voor	Vear Average Level	Range of Levels Detected MRDL MRDLG Unit of Measure Violation (Y/N) Source in Drinking Water	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	(Y/N)	Source in Drinking	Vater
ISINTECTANT KESIQUAI	icai	Dacing Creati	0	-			The state of the s		11/11/11/11	***************************************
Posico Prop	2018	1.77	.56-3.75	4	4	ppm	2		Water additive used	Water additive used to control illicropes.
noniie - riee	1010									
finitions and Abbreviations	ns					-			a biob many roa	ico ovalanation
Definitions and Abbreviations	ons		The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of white independent of the following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of white independent of the following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of white independent of the following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of white independent of the following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of white independent of the following tables contain scientific terms and measures.	ables cor	ntain scienti	fic terms and r	neasures,	some of	Williayied	ille explanation.
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	Level 1 Assessment:	Avg:	Action Level Goal (ALG):	Action Level:	Definitions and Abbreviations	Definitions and Abbreviations	Chlorine – Free		Disinfectant Residual	
					ions	ons	2018		Year	
							1.//	4 77	Average Level	
water system.	A Level 1 asses	Regulatory com	The level of a c	The concentrat	The following t		.50 - 5.75	EC 275	Range of Levels Detected	
	sment is	npliance	ontamin	ion of a	ables cor			Δ	INIVOL	MBDI
	a study o	with som	ant in drin	contamin	ntain scie			4	MINORO	MBDIG
	the water syste	e MCLs are based	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or	ant which, if exce	ntific terms and r			mag	Citt of telegonia	Unit of Measure
	m to identify por	on running anni	which there is	eded, triggers u	neasures, some of			Z	-	Violation (Y/N)
	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and vecenimite in positive, may be a second of the water system to identify potential problems.	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average or morning (if possible) why total coliform hacteria have been found in our	no known of expected list to fieditif. According to a margin of safety.	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a make a provided the concentration of a febt.	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some or which may require experiments which a water system must follow	of which may require evaluation		Water additive used to control microbes.		Source in Drinking Water

	water system.
	A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (ii possible) with an E. Con infection in as
LEVEL & MOSESSITICITY.	and for why total coliform hacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
	occurred and/or willy total controlled have been reasonable and the second of the seco
	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water, MCLs are set as close to the MICL as as reasible using the best available treatment reclinioners.
Maximum Contaminant Level of Mich.	incling to the state of the sta
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCIG.	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected his to incurrent more and a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected his to incurrent more and a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected his to incurrent more and a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected his to be a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected his to be a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected his to be a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected his to be a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected his to be a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected his to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water water water below to be a contaminant with the contaminant water with the contaminant water water with the
	Thora is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial

water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in uninking water, increasing section and the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in uninking water, increasing section and the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in uninking water, increasing section and the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in uninking water, increasing section and the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in uninking water, increasing section and the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in uninking water, increasing section and the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in uninking water, increasing section and the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in uninking water, increasing section and the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in uninking water, increasing section and the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the highest level of the highe
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to nearth. Indicate the most respective of the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to nearth. Indicate the most respectively.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a distinectant is necessary for control of intervals.
	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.
MEI	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)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons or water.
pm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons or 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.

