

# CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

## TCEQ CERTIFICATION of DELIVERY

*For Calendar year 2015*

**Public Water System(PWS) Name :** CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD SOUTH PLANT

**PWS ID Number :** TX0800016

I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2015 and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ. Public Water Systems **servicing 500 or fewer persons** are not required to mail the entire CCR to their customers as long as the system provides notice at least once per year by July 1 to its customers by mail, door-to-door delivery, or by posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request.

Date of Delivery: 6/24/2016  
 Certified By: Name (print): Kevin Spence  
 Title: General Manager  
 Phone Number: (903) 588-2081 Email: kevin@cssud.org

Signature: Kevin Spence Date: 6/16/2016

**Direct delivery methods**-You must use at least one direct delivery method (check all that apply)

Mail a paper copy of the CCR

**Electronic Delivery:**

- Mail notification that CCR is available on-line at http://cssudpay.com
- Email direct web address of the CCR, available at http://
- Email CCR as an attachment to an email.
- Email CCR as an embedded image in an email.
- Other direct delivery (for example, door hangers or additional electronic delivery method).

Please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

**Good-faith delivery methods** -To reach people who do not receive bills (check all that apply):

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at http://cssudpay.com
- Mailing the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills.
- Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media.
- Posting the CCR in public places.
- Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons.
- Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations.

\*Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the URL here: http://

**All systems are required to mail by July 1 the certification of delivery and complete Consumer Confidence Report to: TCEQ recommends the use of certified mail.**

Sending by certified mail:	Sending by regular mail:
TCEQ PDW, MC-155, Attn: CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	TCEQ PDW, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX0800016

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD SOUTH PLANT 2

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

For more information regarding this report contact:

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.

Name Cypress Springs S.U.D.

Phone 903-588-2082

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

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD SOUTH PLANT is Surface Water

## 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 pickup 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>.

**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 susceptible and previous data. Any detections of these may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Kevin Spence.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:  
<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

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

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Lake Cypress Springs	SW	A	1,2 Transfer pumps raw water intake on southside of FM115 bridge
	SW		

**Public Participation Opportunities**  
Date: 2nd Tuesday of the month  
Time: 7:00pm  
Location: 114 FM 115  
Mount Vernon, Texas 75457  
903) 588-2082

## Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs 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 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)
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picouries 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 picograms per liter (pg/L)

**Regulated Contaminants**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	46	41.4 - 50.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	72	53.7 - 97.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2015	1	1.2 - 1.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Asbestos	03/12/2013	0.1987	0.1987 - 0.1987	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2015	0.035	0.035 - 0.035	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2015	0.49	0.49 - 0.49	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.1	0.102 - 0.102	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.0395	0.0395 - 0.0395	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	06/24/2013	0.008	0.008 - 0.008	1	1	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	2015	7.1	7.1 - 7.1	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Combined Radium 226/228	2015	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2015	1	0.5 - 0.5	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

### Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration

### Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Violation Notice: On October 14, 2015 CSSUD was notified that we exceeded the MCL for secondary constituent level for aluminum. The MCL level is .22 mg/l or result .26 mg/l. This is not an emergency. The EPA states there are no adverse health effects. You do not need to use an alternative water supply. We are taking corrective actions (treatment techniques and modifications) to get this level back in compliance as soon as possible.

### Water Loss:

During the 2013 83<sup>rd</sup> regular Legislative Session, House Bill (HB1461) was passed. It became requires any retail public water system to file a water loss audit with Texas Water Development Board. The water system also has to notify it's customers on the most recent report.

2015 Water Loss Audit for CSSUD South Plant 2 was 7,279,925 gallons. CSSUD is currently using (BMP) BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES, replacing old lines and meters to reduce water loss.

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**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 Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/05/2010	1.3	1.3	0.0244	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/05/2010	0	15	0.914	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum, and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL MFD/G	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2015	Chloramines	2.78	1.4	3.6	4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used in control water of the



Violations Table

**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
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2015	2015	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.