

2016

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT



#1820050

SPORTSMAN'S WORLD MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

SPORTSMAN'S WORLD M.U.D.
3138 HELL'S GATE LOOP
STRAWN, TX 76475

TO:

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
Consumer Confidence Report for the Calendar Year 2016
SPORTSMAN'S WORLD MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT – PWS ID NO. 1820050

Sportsman's World Municipal Utility District is pleased to present our **2016 Drinking Water Quality Report**. 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. **Public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water is welcome at the monthly Board Meetings held every 2nd Friday of each month at 2:00 p.m. at the Fire Department located at 3140 Hell's Gate Drive in Sportsman's World.**

For more information regarding this report contact Roy Davis, Operator, at 940-779-2580.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 779-2580.

Source Water Assessment Study

The TCEQ has completed an assessment of Sportsman's World Municipal Utility District's source water and results indicate that some of its sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in the Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts in their system, contact Roy Davis, Operator, 940-779-2580.

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/>

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.

The source of drinking water used by SPORTSMAN'S WORLD MUD is Surface Water that comes from Possum Kingdom Lake.

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>.

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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 | 06/24/2015 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.005 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

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. |
| Level 1 Assessment: | 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. |
| 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. |
| Level 2 Assessment: | 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. |
| 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. |
| mrem: | millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| 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. |
| Treatment Technique or TT: | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |
| ppt | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) |

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federal allowed levels. The state of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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) | 2016 | 20 | 3.8 - 18.4 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2016 | 122 | 23.9 - 127 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | Y | 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 |
| Barium | 2016 | 0.025 | 0.025 - 0.025 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2016 | 0.133 | 0.133 - 0.133 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 2016 | 1 | 1 - 1 | 50 | 50 | ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Xylenes | 2016 | 0.0019 | 0.0019 - 0.0019 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories. |

Turbidity

| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest single measurement | 1 NTU | 1 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.

Violations Table

| Total Organic Carbon | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR | 07/01/2016 | 09/30/2016 | 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. |

| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|--|
| Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| MCL, LRAA | 01/01/2016 | 03/31/2016 | 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 | 04/01/2016 | 06/30/2016 | 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 | 07/01/2016 | 09/30/2016 | 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. |

Chlorine is used in our system

| Disinfectant | Year | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| CL | 2016 | 99.3 | .9 | 1.3 | 2.5 | 2.5 | mg/l | n | Water additive used to control microbes. |

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2015, our system lost an estimated 9,750,953 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 940-779-2580.

