2015 Annual Drinking
WATER QUALITY REPORT
(Consumer Confidence Report)
FOR
CROSS TIMBERS WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
PWS TX 0610020
940-584-0780
www.crosstimberswater.com

Cross Timbers Water Supply Corporation's Drinking Water: Quality You Can Count On

Cross Timbers Water Supply Corporation (CTWSC) is pleased to present our **2015 Drinking Water Quality Report**. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of your drinking water and the services we deliver to you every day.

Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

CTWSC's current water sources consist of seven (7) wells that are often referred to as ground (below the surface) water and treated water we purchase from the Upper Trinity Regional Water District (UTRWD). UTRWD's water comes from lakes and goes through an extensive treatment process prior to distribution to its customers. CTWSC principally provides water service to 2,259 connections in a 20+ square mile area which includes the Towns of Bartonville, Double Oak, Copper Canyon and some unincorporated portions of south central Denton County. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Your Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

CTWSC's Board of Directors and Staff are pleased to report that our "Superior" rated drinking water system is safe and meets federal and state requirements. As required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (T.C.E.Q.) has assessed our system and made this determination. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. EPA required tests and is presented in the attached pages. However, if you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact Lloyd Hanson, General Manager or Paul Hightower, Water Superintendent for the corporation. They can be reached by calling the office at (940) 584-0780. We want you to be informed about your water quality.

Public Participation Opportunities

If you want to learn more about CTWSC, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings or call our office to request to schedule one. Unless rescheduled, the Board of Directors meetings are held at 7:00 p.m. on the second Monday of every month at the office at 2032 E Hickory Hill Rd in Argyle, TX, 76226-3125. All meeting agendas, with time and date, are posted at the office and on line. If you have questions or comments, please call the office at (940) 584-0780. You may also visit our web site at www.crosstimberswater.com for more information.

SPECIAL NOTICE
Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Cross Timbers WSC: The Future

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, CTWSC is now constructing specific system improving capital projects necessary to deliver superior service to our customers. For additional news and information, you can visit us at www.crosstimberswater.com.

Commitment

Cross Timbers Water Supply Corporation is committed to excellence in all that we do. Now and in the future, the Board of Directors and Staff will continue to strive for excellence in water quality and service. We endeavor to produce superior results and ask that our members help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life, and our children's future.

If there are any questions pertaining to this report or the CTWSC system, please contact the office at (940) 584-0780.

Assurance of Quality in Our Drinking Water

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. All of these sources, including bottled drinking water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants or constituents. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity (pesticides & herbicides from agriculture, etc.) and in some cases radioactive material. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants. In order to insure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems.

The FDA also regulates bottled water but not as closely as the EPA regulates public water supplies. It is important to remember that the presence of constituents does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would need to drink two (2) liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect. Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) that are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The State of Texas, not the EPA, regulates the taste and odor, called **secondary constituents**. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, **secondary constituents** are not required for this report but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. **Remember**, when drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the **Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800) 426-4791.**

CTWSC routinely monitors the constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The tables in this report show the results of our monitoring in accordance with regulations for the period of January 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015.

Water Constituents Detected for 2015

Cross Timbers Water Supply Corporation's well water and the treated surface water purchased from the Upper Trinity Regional Water District, Texas were tested for up to 97 federally regulated or monitored constituents with no violations noted. The results are listed in the following Table (CTWSC). For a copy of the CCR for UTRWD, please see their Water Quality Report at http://www.utrwd.com.

TABLE

Cross Timbers Water Supply Corporation
Inorganic Contaminants

TCEQ Year or Range Sampled	Contaminant	Range of Levels	Min Level	Max Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Fluoride	0.592-0.592	0.592	0.592	4.0	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2015	Nitrate {measured as Nitrogen}	0.0 - 0.673	0	0.673	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Nitrite {measured as Nitrogen}	0-0.45	0	0.45	1	1	ppm	Same source as Nitrate
2013	Barium	0.0603-0.0603	0.0603	0.0603	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Arsenic	0.858 - 1.62	0.858	1.62	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2013	Chromium	6.03-6.03	6.03	6.03	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Selenium	1.57-1.57	1.57	1.57	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2013	Thallium	0.225-0.225	0.225	0.225	2	0.5	ppb	Discharge from electronics; glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
2010	Beryllium	0-0	0	0	4	4	ppb	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; etc.
2010	Cadmium	0-0	0	0	5	5	ppb	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; etc.
2010	Antimony	0-0	0	0	6	6	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronic; solder.

Organic Contaminants and Radioactive Contaminants*

Year	Contaminant	Range of Levels	Min Level	Max Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2015	Atrazine	0 - 0.16	0	0.16	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. Source: UTRWD
2014	Simazine	0 - 0.06	0	0.06	4	4	ppb	Herbicide Runoff
2013	Xylenes	0.00076	0.00076	0.00076	10	10	ppm	Discharge from petroleum and chemical factories.
2013	Combined Radium 226/228	2-2	2	2	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Gross alpha ex-cluding radon and uranium	2-2		2	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of Natural deposits

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Year	Disinfectant	Avg Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2015	Chloramine Residual/Free Residual	1.4	0.5	2.4	4	<4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2015	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*		0	7	0-13.3 Range of Levels Found	60 MCL No Goal for Total	ppb	By-product of Drinking water disinfection.
2015	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		0	28.1	0-33 Range of Levels Found	80 MCL No Goal for Total	ppb	Same as Above

IMPORTANT:

THERE WERE NO VIOLATIONS NOTED BY THE TCEQ IN ANY OF THE TESTED CONSTITUENTS LISTED ABOVE.

CROSS TIMBERS WSC UNACCOUNTED WATER LOSS FOR JANUARY 1, 2015 – DECEMBER 31, 2015 WAS 7.59%.

*Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Lead and Copper "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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water however 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

Year*	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level Goal	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Lead	0.00	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Copper	0.138	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives. *Violation: CTWSC failed to provide 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. However, none of the consumers results exceeded the Action Level Goal set by EPA/TCEQ.

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.**"**

Total Coliform - There were No Total Coliform detections in the distribution system for CTWSC in this CCR period.
Fecal Coliform - Reported Monthly Tests for 2015 Found No (0) Fecal Coliform Bacteria.

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	1	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Definitions:

- **EPA -** Environmental Protection Agency
- **FDA -** Food and Drug Administration
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) -** One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter -** One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
- **Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) -** Million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) -** Nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.
- **Picocuries per Liter (pCi/L) -** a measure of radioactivity.
- **Treatment Technique (TT) -** A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) -** The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (MRDL) -** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)* -** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Action Level (AL) -** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- **Turbidity -** Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease - causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

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

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
10 - ORCHID HILL	GW	____A____	_Denton County_
11 - COPPER HILL	GW	____A____	_Denton County_
12 - STONEWOOD	GW	____A____	_Denton County_
13 - STARGATE	GW	____A____	_Denton County_
6 - JERNIGAN	GW	____A____	_Denton County_
7 - CHINN CHAPEL	GW	____A____	_Denton County_
9 - ORCHID HILL	GW	____A____	_Denton County_
SW FROM UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WD; CC FROM TX0610213 UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DIST	SW	____A____	_Denton County_

Violations Table

E. coli

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitor GWR Triggered/	06/01/2015	06/30/2015	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive samples. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being collected at the time the positive sample was collected.

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 Began	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/13	2015	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. As noted above, there were no sites exceeding the action level goal.

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