

2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Northeast Texas Municipal Water District

PWS ID: TX 15800655 The source of drinking water treated by the Homer Tanner WTP is surface water

Annual water quality report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426- 4791.

For more information concerning this report contact: NETMWD main office, at 903-639-7538

Special Notice

Required Language for All Community Public Water Systems

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 from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants 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 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 it 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 on Sources of 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 contaminants that may be present such as:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban 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 agricultural, urban storm runoff.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are the by product 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.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulate by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not the cause for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Information on Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(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 source of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment viewer available at the following: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

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

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. **MCLGs** allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set close to the **MCLGs** as feasible using the best available treatment

technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or **MRDLG**: The level of 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

na: not applicable

avg: regulatory compliance with some **MCLs** are based on running annual average of monthly samples

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million- or one ounce in 7,350, gallons of water