



2020 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System MACEDONIA EYLAU MUD 1

This is your water quality report for
January 1 to December 31, 2020
MACEDONIA EYLAU MUD 1 provides surface water from
Lake Wright Patman located in Bowie County, TX,
and Lake Millwood located in Miller County, AR.

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 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>.

INFORMATION ABOUT SOURCE WATER

MACEDONIA EYLAU MUD 1 purchases water from TEXARKANA WATER UTILITIES. TEXARKANA WATER UTILITIES provides purchase surface water from Lake Wright Patman located in Bowie County, TX, and Lake Millwood located in Miller County, AR.

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Carrie McCreery, General Manager, 903-832-1691.

Microbiological Contaminants

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Contaminant	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Total No. of Positive E Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	1 positive monthly sample	7	0%	No	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity

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 system and disinfection process.

Contaminant	Location	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	Wright Patman	0.26	100%	≤0.3 in 95% of samples	NTU	Soil runoff
	Millwood	0.26	100%			

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Location	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Barium	WVZ & MW Millwood	0.03	0.013 - 0.046	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Millwood	0.0159	0 - 0.0159				
Fluoride	Wright Patman	0.0401	0 - 0.0401	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Cyanide	Wright Patman	0.103	0 - 0.103	0.2	0.2	ppm	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Contaminant	Location	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	Macedonia-Eylau MUD	0.325	0.325 - 0.325	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leakage from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits
	MUD						
Nitrite (as Nitrogen)	Macedonia-Eylau MUD	0.0114	0.0114 - 0.0114	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leakage from septic tanks, sewerage; erosion of natural deposits
	MUD						

Radioactive Contaminants (2020 Results)

Contaminant	Location	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha	Millwood	4.1 (+/- 0.9)	4.1 (+/- 0.9)	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits of certain radioactive minerals that may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
	Millwood						
Gross Beta	Millwood	2.7 (+/- 0.7)	2.7 (+/- 0.7)	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain radioactive minerals that may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.

Lead & Copper Tap Monitoring

Contaminant	Location	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Lead	Macedonia-Eylau MUD	0.001	0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
	MUD						
Copper		0.088	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	

Disinfectants

Contaminant	Location	Annual Average	Range of Detected Level	MROD	MRODG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (total)	Macedonia-Eylau MUD	2.6	0.6 - 4.1	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Location	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	Macedonia-Eylau MUD	51	24.8 - 57.6	80	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
	MUD						
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	Macedonia-Eylau MUD	39	2 - 42.1	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether further regulation is warranted. MCLs (Maximum Contaminant Levels) and MCLGs (Maximum Contaminant Level Goals) have not been established for all unregulated contaminants.

Contaminant	Reporting Agency	Range of Detected Level	Avg Level Detected	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Chloroform	TCEQ	37.6 - 51.7	44.55		70	ppb
	ADH	32.9 - 32.9	32.90			
Bromodichloromethane	TCEQ	0 - 10.6	10.60		0	ppb
	ADH	6.88 - 6.88	6.88			
Dibromochloromethane	ADH	1.91 - 2.61	2.26		60	ppb
	TCEQ	0 - 6.21	6.21		6000	

Used in the manufacture of plastic, fibers, cosmetics, photographic film and many other kinds of consumer goods

DEFINITIONS

ADH: Arkansas Department of Health
AL: Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which water systems must follow.

ALG: Action Level Goal - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which the risk to human health is expected to be low. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

AVG: Average - regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on a running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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 a total MCL violation has occurred and for why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level - the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - unenforceable public health goal; 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.

MROD: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - 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.

MRODG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRODGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
MREM: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
MW: Millwood Water Treatment Plant
NA: not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (a measurement of turbidity)
PPM: parts per million or milligrams per liter - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

PPB: parts per billion or micrograms per liter - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
PPQ: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
PPT: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

PCLL: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
TCEQ: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
TWU: Texarkana Water Utilities
WP: Wright Patman Water Treatment Plant
UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

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Consumer Confidence Report
Yearly Informational Report
About the Quality of Your Drinking Water



Tips to Save Water and Money

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) offers tips to help Texans conserve water and lower costly water bills. With drought conditions continuing to persist, and water costs rising throughout much of Texas, consumers are looking for ways to save both water and money.

- **Taking advantage of a few simple tips can help you save thousands of gallons of water, and hundreds of dollars, each year.**
- **Use Less Water** - One easy step is to take shorter showers. With a new water-efficient showerhead, a five-minute shower uses less water than a bath. Also, instead of letting the water run while shaving or brushing your teeth, run it just to wet and rinse your razor or toothbrush. Turning off the tap can save up to 2,400 gallons of water a year.
- **Check Faucets and Toilets for Leaks** - A faucet leaking at a rate of one drop per second can waste up to 3,000 gallons of water per year, and a leaky toilet can waste about 73,000 gallons per year. Fixing hot-water leaks can save up to \$35 per year in utility bills.
- **Wash Full Loads of Laundry** - Washing full loads as opposed to partial loads of laundry can save an average household more than 3,400 gallons of water each year. Need a new clothes washer? Look for an ENERGY STAR qualified model, which typically uses about 50 percent less water and 25 percent less energy per load.
- **Invest in a New, Water-Efficient Toilet** - Toilets are the main source of water use in the home, accounting for approximately 30 percent of indoor water use. Replacing older toilets with water-efficient ones can save 4,000 gallons of water and more than \$90 per year. If 25 percent of all Texas households reduced their water consumption by replacing one older toilet with a 1.6-gallon-per-flush toilet, it would reduce water consumption throughout Texas by more than 875 million gallons annually.
- **Install Water-Efficient Showerheads and Faucet Aerators** - Showering is one of the leading ways we use water. In the home, accounting for nearly 17 percent of residential indoor water use -- for the average family, that adds up to nearly 40 gallons per day. By installing a water-efficient showerhead, your family can save 2,900 gallons of water per year. In addition, replacing old, inefficient faucets and aerators can save the average family 700 gallons of water per year, equal to the amount of water needed to take 40 showers. Since these water savings will reduce demands on water heaters, they will also save energy.
- **Use Native Plants** - Plants that are native to Texas aren't only beautiful; they typically require less water, pesticides, fertilizers, and maintenance -- saving you time and money.
- **Water Wisely** - Water your yard thoroughly, but only as needed -- usually no more than one inch, once a week. Use drip irrigation where possible and water early in the morning to minimize evaporation. Make certain to always comply with your water systems water-use restrictions.