2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

***Consumer Confidence Report* (CCR) for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019**

STURDIVANT PROGRESS WATER SUPPLY CORP - SURFACE WATER SYSTEM PWS No. TX1820011

SPECIAL NOTE: You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED AND MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS: This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

SOURCE 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. 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.

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241 Village Bend Rd
Mineral Wells, TX 76067
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Office Hours 8am – 5pm M – F
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EN ESPANOL: Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (940) 452-6541 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

The source of drinking water used by
STURDIVANT PROGRESS WATER SUPPLY CORP
SURFACE WATER SYSTEM

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It is purchased from the City Of Mineral Wells and comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: Lake Palo Pinto, Palo Pinto Creek, and Hilltop Pre-sedimentation Reservoir.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

ALL DRINKING WATER MAY CONTAIN CONTAMINANTS: When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (800) 426-4791.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS: 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 regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not necessarily causes 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.

DEFINITIONS

Avg – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 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 (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 disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

ABBREVIATIONS

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
na - not applicable
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (measure of turbidity)
pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm - milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons water
ppb - micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons water
ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Informe Anual de Calidad del Agua Potable 2019
Informe de Confianza del Consumidor (CCR) para el período del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2019
PROGRAMA DE AGUA DEL SISTEMA DE AGUA DE SUPERFICIE

NOTA ESPECIAL: Usted puede ser más vulnerable que la población en general a ciertos contaminantes microbianos, como Cryptosporidium, en el agua potable. Los lactantes, algunas personas de edad avanzada o inmunocomprometidos, como los que se someten a quimioterapia para el cáncer; Aquellos que han sido sometidos a trasplantes de órganos; Aquellos que están recibiendo tratamiento con esteroides; Y las personas con VIH / SIDA u otros trastornos del sistema inmunológico pueden estar particularmente en riesgo de infecciones. Usted debe buscar consejo sobre el agua potable de su médico o proveedor de atención médica. Directrices adicionales sobre los medios adecuados para disminuir el riesgo de infección por Cryptosporidium están disponibles en la línea directa de agua potable segura al (800) 426-4791.

OPORTUNIDADES DE PARTICIPACIÓN PÚBLICA

Localización: 241 Village Bend Rd. , Mineral Wells, TX 76067
Teléfono: (940) 325-6020
Para obtener información sobre futuras reuniones públicas (en relación con el agua potable), o para solicitar a programar uno, por favor llámenos.

NUESTRO AGUA POTABLE SE REGULA Y CUMPLE O SUPERA TODOS LOS REQUERIMIENTOS FEDERALES DE AGUA POTABLE (EPA): Este informe es un resumen de la calidad del agua que ofrecemos a nuestros clientes. El análisis se realizó utilizando los datos de las pruebas más recientes de la Agencia de Protección Ambiental de los Estados Unidos (EPA, por sus siglas en inglés) y se presenta en las páginas adjuntas. Esperamos que esta información le ayude a familiarizarse más con lo que hay en su agua potable.

FUENTE DE AGUA POTABLE: Las fuentes de agua potable (agua de grifo y agua embotellada) incluyen ríos, lagos, arroyos, estanques, embalses, manantiales y pozos. A medida que el agua viaja sobre la superficie de la tierra oa través del suelo, disuelve los minerales naturales y, en algunos casos, materiales radiactivos, y puede recoger sustancias resultantes de la presencia de animales o de la actividad humana. Los contaminantes que pueden estar presentes en el agua de la fuente incluyen:

- Contaminantes microbianos, como virus y bacterias, que pueden provenir de plantas de tratamiento de aguas residuales, sistemas sépticos, operaciones de ganadería agrícola y vida silvestre.
- Contaminantes inorgánicos, tales como sales y metales, que pueden ser naturales o resultantes de escurrimientos urbanos de aguas pluviales, descargas de aguas residuales industriales o domésticas, producción de petróleo y gas, minería o agricultura.
- Plaguicidas y herbicidas, que pueden provenir de una variedad de fuentes como la agricultura, el agua de lluvia urbana y los usos residenciales.
- Contaminantes químicos orgánicos, incluidos los productos químicos orgánicos sintéticos y volátiles, que son subproductos de los procesos industriales y la producción de petróleo, y también pueden provenir de estaciones de servicio, escorrentías de aguas pluviales urbanas y sistemas sépticos.
- Contaminantes radiactivos, que pueden ser naturales o ser el resultado de la producción de petróleo y gas y actividades mineras.

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¿DÓNDE RECIBEMOS NUESTRO AGUA POTABLE?

La fuente de agua potable usada por
PROGRAMA DE AYUDA AL AGUA
SISTEMA DE AGUA DE SUPERFICIE
Nuestro agua potable se obtiene de fuentes de agua SUPERFICIALES. Se adquiere de la ciudad de los pozos minerales y viene del lago / río / depósito / acuífero siguientes: Lago Palo Pinto, cala de Palo Pinto, y depósito de la Pre-sedimentación de la cumbre.

EVALUACIÓN DEL AGUA DE LA FUENTE

La TCEQ está llevando a cabo una Evaluación del Agua Fuente para su (s) fuente (s) de agua potable y debe ser proporcionada a nosotros este año. El informe describirá la susceptibilidad y los tipos de componentes que pueden entrar en contacto con su fuente de agua potable basada en las actividades humanas y las condiciones naturales. La información de esta evaluación nos permitirá enfocar nuestras estrategias de protección de fuentes de agua. El sistema o sistemas de los cuales compramos agua recibieron el informe de evaluación. Cualquier detección de estos contaminantes puede encontrarse en este informe de confianza del consumidor. Parte de esta información sobre la evaluación del agua de origen está disponible en Texas Drinking Water Watch en http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/. Para obtener más información sobre las evaluaciones del agua de origen y los esfuerzos de protección en nuestro sistema, póngase en contacto con nosotros.

TODO EL AGUA POTABLE PUEDE CONTENER CONTAMINANTES: Cuando el agua potable cumple con los estándares federales, puede que no haya ningún beneficio relacionado con la salud para comprar agua embotellada o dispositivos de punto de uso. Se puede esperar razonablemente que el agua potable, incluyendo agua embotellada, contenga por lo menos pequeñas cantidades de algunos contaminantes. La presencia de contaminantes no indica necesariamente que el agua represente un riesgo para la salud. Para obtener más información sobre los contaminantes y los efectos potenciales para la salud, llame a la línea directa de agua potable segura de la EPA (800) 426-4791.

CONSTITUYENTES SECUNDARIOS: Muchos constituyentes (como el calcio, el sodio o el hierro) que se encuentran a menudo en el agua potable pueden causar problemas de sabor, color y olor. Los constituyentes de sabor y olor se llaman constituyentes secundarios y son regulados por el Estado de Texas, no por el EPA. Estos constituyentes no son necesariamente causas de preocupación por la salud. Por lo tanto, las secundarias no se requieren para ser divulgadas en este documento pero pueden afectar grandemente la apariencia y el gusto de su agua.

DEFINICIONES

Prom - La conformidad regulatoria con algunos MCLs se basa en el promedio anual de las muestras mensuales.
Nivel Máximo de Contaminante (MCL) - El nivel más alto permisible de un contaminante en el agua potable. Los MCL se establecen lo más cerca posible de los MCLGs utilizando la mejor tecnología de tratamiento disponible.
Meta Máxima de Nivel de Contaminante (MCLG) - El nivel de un contaminante en el agua potable por debajo del cual no hay riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. MCLGs permiten un margen de seguridad.
Nivel máximo de desinfectante residual (MRDL) - El nivel más alto de un desinfectante permitido en el agua potable. Existen pruebas convincentes de que la adición de un desinfectante es necesaria para el control de los contaminantes microbianos.
Objetivo de nivel máximo de desinfectante residual (MRDLG) - El nivel de desinfectante del agua potable por debajo del cual no hay riesgo conocido o esperado para la salud. Los MRDLG no reflejan los beneficios del uso de desinfectantes para controlar los contaminantes microbianos.

ABREVIATURAS

MFL - millones de fibras por litro (una medida de amianto)
Na - no aplicable
NTU - Unidades Nefelométricas de Turbidez (medida de turbidez)
PCi / L - picocuries por litro (una medida de radiactividad)
Ppm - miligramos por litro o partes por millón - o una onza en 7,350,000 galones agua
Ppb - microgramos por litro o partes por billón - o una onza en 7,350,000 galones agua
Ppt - partes por trillón, o nanogramos por litro (ng / L)
Ppq - partes por cuatrillón, o picogramos por litro (pg / L)

2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System STURDIVANT PROGRESS WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2019

STURDIVANT PROGRESS WSC provides surface water from Lake Palo Pinto, Palo Pinto Creek, and Hilltop Presedimentation Reservoir located in Palo Pinto County.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name _____Billy Brillhart_____

Phone _____940-325-6020_____

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 452- 6541.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on 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 an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.
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.
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 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

STURDIVANT PROGRESS WSC purchases water from CITY OF MINERAL WELLS. CITY OF MINERAL WELLS provides purchase surface water from Lake Palo Pinto, Palo Pinto Creek, and Hilltop Presedimentation Reservoir located in Palo Pinto County

'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 Billy Brillhart 940-325-6020

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	15	1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2019 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	27	17 - 32	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

'* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	46	18 - 70.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

'* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	0.0483	0.0391 - 0.0483	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2019	0.077	0.077-0.077	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion on natural deposits
Fluoride	2019	0.200	0.159-0.159	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloromine	2019	2.10	1.7-2.4	4	4	mgL	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	.1 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff

Radioactive Contaminates	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta / Photon emitters	02/23/2017	6.2	6.2-6.2	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

'* EPA considers 50pci/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Uranium	02/23/2017	1.2	1.2-1.2	0	30	Ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Violations

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/04/2019	2019	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	06/27/2019	2019	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Sturdivant-Progress Water Supply Corporation
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Phone: 940-325-6020 Fax: 940-325-3424
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May 13, 2020

Public Notice to Customers of Violation

Type of Violation:	Chlorine Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major Failure to submit Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report
Time Period of Violation:	Third Quarter of 2017: 07/01/17 – 9/30/17 First Quarter of 2018: 1/1/18-3/31/18

The Sturdivant Progress WSC water system, PWS ID 1820011, has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Title 30 , Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC), Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to properly disinfect water before distribution, maintain acceptable disinfection residuals within the distribution system, monitor the disinfectant residual at various locations throughout the distribution system, and report the results of that monitoring to the TCEQ on a quarterly basis.

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your dinking water is safe from microbial contamination.

This violation occurred in the monitoring period: Third Quarter 2017, 07/01/17 – 09/30/17
First Quarter 2018, 1/1/18-3/31/18

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:
SPWSC has assigned a certain person for this monitoring task. The monitoring was done by field personal but was overlooked when SPWSC went through some personal changes in the office, matters have been corrected.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., People in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, you can contact **Bill Brillhart (940)325-6020** or by email at spwsc@suddenlinkmail.com.

Posted/Delivered on: 6/4/20

PLEASE NOTE: YOUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE; WE RECEIVCED THIS VILATION FOR SUBMITTING OUR DISINFECTANT LEVEL QUARTERLY OPERATING REPORT LATE. THE MONITORING REPORT WAS COMPLETED; HOWEVER, IT WAS TURNED IN LATE. THIS IS NOT AN ISSUE REGADING YOU HEALTH OR THE SAFETY OF THE WATER; IT'S A MATTER OF A PAPERWORK ERROR. WE MONITOR CHLORINE RESIDUALS ON A DAILY BASIS AND MAINTAIN RECORDS TO ENSURE SAFETY AND QUALITY OF YOUR DRINKING WATER.

STURDIVANT PROGRESS WSC
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June 4, 2020

Public Notice to Customers of Violation

Type of Violation:	TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANE (TTHM) MCL, LRAA Total Trihalomethane maximum contaminant level exceedance
Time Period of Violation:	Second Quarter of 2017: 04/01/17 – 6/30/17

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the STURDIVANT PROGRESS WSC TX1820011 that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total trihalomethanes. The U>S> Environmental Protection Agency (U>S> EPA) has established the MCL for total trihalomethanes to be 0.080 milligrams per liter (mg/L) based on locational running annual average (LRAA) and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for total trihalomethanes indicates a compliance value in quarter two 2017 of 0.081 mg/L for DBP2-01.

Trihalomethanes are a group of volatile organic compounds that are formed when chlorine, added to the water during the treatment process for disinfection, reacts with naturally-ocurring organic matter in the water.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However, if you have health concerns, you may want to talk to your doctor to get more information about how this may affect you.

This violation occurred in the monitoring period: Second Quarter 2017, 04/01/17 – 06/30/17

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:
We will do more thorough flushing on SP water lines.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., People in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, you can contact **Bill Brillhart** at **(940)325-6020** or by email at spwsc@suddenlinkmail.com.

Posted/Delivered on: 6/4/20

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