2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)

Tarkington Special Utility District TX1460055

Phone Number: 281-592-6060

Information Required for ALL Community Public Water Supplies

For more information regarding this report contact:

Clint W. Coleman
281-592-6060

Este reporte incluye información sobre el agua para tomor. Para assistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 281-592-6060.

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.

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; 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.

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.

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 on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
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.
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 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 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.
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.
MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
na: not applicable
NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb: micrograms per liter (μg/L) or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
Average (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.
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Consumer Confidence Report
Information Specific to Tarkington Special Utility District

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2018

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Monday of each month
Time: 6:30pm
Location: 19396 Hwy 321 (TSUD Office), Cleveland, TX 77327
Phone Number: 281-592-6060

Source of Water

Type of water: Groundwater
Any commonly used name of the body of water: Evangeline Aquifer
Location of the body of water: Liberty County
Water Loss: In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period Jan.-Dec. 2015, our system lost an estimated 13,780,706 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 281-592-6060

Source Water Assessment Protection

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Clint W. Coleman at 281-592-6060.

Source Water Name	Location	Type of Water	Status
WELL 1	84 CR 2235	GW	Active
WELL 2	685 CR 2234	GW	Active
WELL 3	19396 Hwy 321	GW	Active

Information on Detected Contaminants

The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

2018 Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Avg. Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual Free	1.17	1.11	1.24	4.0	4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Inorganic Contaminants

Name of Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	03/21/2016	0.164	0.148-0.164	2	2	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen	07/18/2018	0.07	0.04-0.07	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Name of Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	07/18/2018	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Name of Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene	07/18/2018	1.1	0-1.1	0	5	ppb	No	Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Xylenes	07/18/2018	0.0009	0.0006-0.0009	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories

Lead and Copper

Lead or Copper	Date Sampled	The 90th Percentile Value of the Most Recent Round of Sampling	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	Unit of Measure	Was This a Violation?	Source of Contaminant
Lead	08/22/2017	0.574	0	0	15	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	08/22/2017	0.133	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.