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DIANA, TX 75640

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

DIANA
Special Utility
District

Phone No: 903-663-4837

Our Drinking Water 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 following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

WATER LOSS REPORT:

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January-December 2017, our system reported an estimated 20,785,300 gallons of water loss. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call the Diana SUD business office at 903-663-4837.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Second Monday of each month

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Location: Diana Special Utility District
1716 US Highway 259 South
Diana, Texas
Phone: (903) 663-4837

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language For All Community Public Water Supplies:

Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised, persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy; 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.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water.

Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at:

(1-800-426-4791).

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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, in which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Information about Source Water Assessments:

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your 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 may be found in this consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the General Manager, Susan Whitfield at 903-663-4837.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

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

Source Water Name:	Location:	Type of Water:	Report Status:	Susceptibility Assessment:
Carrizo-Wilcox	EP001-12248 PARROTT RD	GW	MINERALS/METALS	MEDIUM/HIGH
Carrizo-Wilcox	EP002-1576 ZINNIA RD	GW	MINERALS/METALS	MEDIUM/HIGH
Carrizo-Wilcox	EP003-1976 US HWY 259 S	GW	MINERALS/METALS	MEDIUM/HIGH
Carrizo-Wilcox	EP004-1387 POP'S LANDING RD	GW	MINERALS/METALS	HIGH/MEDIUM
Carrizo-Wilcox	EP005-2834 US HWY 259 N	GW		
Carrizo-Wilcox	EP006-12750 SMILAX RD	GW	MINERALS/METALS	MEDIUM/MEDIUM
Carrizo-Wilcox	EP007-2772 MYRTLE RD	GW	MINERALS/METALS	MEDIUM/HIGH
Carrizo-Wilcox	EP008-10433 FM 1972	GW		

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P.O. Box 74
DIANA, TX 75640-0074

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health 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 at:

(1-800-426-4791)

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 causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

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.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

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

ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L).

ABOUT THE FOLLOWING TABLES

The tables that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water.

The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2017	Chloramine/Chlorine Residual	0.96	0.38	4.0	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	No. Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.35	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	1.58	0	ppb	N	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>.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	2017	34	24.7 - 35.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (THM)	2017	25	14 - 39.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	0.046	0.041 - 0.046	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2016	1.8	0 - 1.8	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2017	62.1	0 - 62.1	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories. Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2017	0.776	0.0683 - 0.776	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2017	0.238	0.047 - 0.238	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as nitrogen)	07/01/2015	0.13	0 - 0.13	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon Emitters	2016	5.4	0 - 5.4	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	3.3	1.5 - 3.3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	2016	3.3	0 - 3.3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health Effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2016	Aluminum	0.04	0.005	0.09	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Calcium	5.3	1.6	8.7	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2014	Chloride	65	21	112	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2016	Copper	0.001	0.001	0.004	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2014	Hardness as Ca / Mg	7	7	7	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2016	Magnesium	1.8	0.4	3.2	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Manganese	0.002	0.001	0.005	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2011	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	6	2	11	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2011	pH	8.6	8.2	9.0	> 7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2016	Sodium	124	30	239	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
2014	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	339	339	339	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2011	Total Dissolved Solids	432	318	617	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2016	Zinc	0.08	0.005	0.087	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

Total Coliform
Fecal Coliform

REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.
REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA