Consumer Confidence Report
Woodrow-Osceola WSC PWS 109064
Community Public Water System

Year this report covers: 2011

Source(s) of Water

Type(s) of water: Groundwater

Any commonly used name of the body(ies) of water: Trinity

Location(s) of the body(ies) of water: Hill County

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 detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Malcolm Tucker

Variance(s) or Exemption(s)
NONE

efinitions

Treatment technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Information on Detected Contaminants

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

Total Coliform Bacteria

NONE

Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies

NONE

Radioactive Contaminants

Name of Radioactive Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure-ment	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	**2009**	**0**	**0-0**	0	50*	pCi/L	**N**	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Alpha emitters	**2009**	**0**	**0-0**	0	15	pCi/L	**N**	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Inorganic Contaminants

Name of Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL (unless treatment technique or action level is specified)	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	**2011**	**0.572**	**0.572-0.572**	2	2	ppm	**N**	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	**2011**	**0.05**	**0.05-0.05**	10	10	ppm	**N**	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	**2011**	**0.0**	**0.0-0.0**	1	1	ppm	**N**	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

2011 levels lower that detect level

Volatile Organic Contaminants

2011 levels lower that detect level

Lead and Copper

Lead or Copper	Year	The 90th Percentile Value of the Most Recent Round of Sampling	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Was This a Violation?	Source of Contaminant
Lead	**2011**	**0.00034mg/l**	**0**	15	ppb	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	**2011**	**0.00232 mg/l**	**0**	1.3	ppm	**N**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at the homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

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

Name of Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Highest Locational Running Annual Average	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	2011	**5.9**		**5.9-5.9**	n/a	80	ppb	**N**	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Violations that Occurred in 2011

NONE

Variances and Exemptions

NONE

Interconnects or Emergency Sources

NONE