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2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT
Rice Water Supply & Sewer Service Corporation
P.O. Box 137
Rice, TX 75155

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Rice Water Supply & Sewer Service Corporation

P.O. Box 137
200 E. Calhoun St.
Rice, TX 75155
(903) 326-5551

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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.

Sources 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. 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 water runoff, and septic systems. - Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activity. 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 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 at (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 Assessment:** A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes 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 contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information about your sources of water, please call Ada Garza at Rice Water at (903) 326-5551.

If you need a copy of this report in Spanish please call the office and request one. Thanks, Ada Garza

Si necesita una copia de este informe en español favor llame a la oficina y solicitor uno. Gracias, Ada Garza

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: The Board of Directors of Rice Water Supply and Sewer Service Corporation meet the third Tuesday of the month.

Time: 7:00 p.m., when scheduled

Location: 200 E. Calhoun, Rice, TX 75155

Phone Number: (903) 326-5551

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

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2013, our system lost an estimated 26,836,264 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (903) 326-5551.

Thanks, Ada

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014

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.

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

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

AvG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level pr 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. MCLG's 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 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)

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

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

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

2014 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	ACTION Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.112	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives, Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2013	0	15	1.67	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	25	15.8-56	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	61	39.9-134.7	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.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2014	0.166	0.083-0.166	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination.
Barium	2014	0.054	0.048-0.054	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2014	3.1	2.8-3.1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2014	39	29.7-39	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2014	0.7	0.554-0.747	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured by Nitrogen)	2014	0.401	0.219-0.0401	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2014	2	1.9-2	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination.
Beta/Photon emitters	01/26/2011	4.7	0-4.7	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits .
Combined Radium 226/228	01/26/2011	1	1-1	0	5	pCi/L*	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination.
Atrazine	2014	0.24	0-0.24	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Di (2-ethylhexy) phthalate	2014	1	0-0.7	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.29 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination.
Antimony	2014	N/A	N/A	0.006	0.006	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, ceramics, solder.
Arsenic	2014	2	1.8-1.8	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Barium	2014	0.069	0.069-0.069	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination.
Fluoride	2014	0.627	0.627-0.627	4	4.0	ppm		Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium	2014	3.9	3.9-3.9	50	50	ppb		Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, solder.
Arsenic	2014	1.8	0.0018-1.8	0	0.010	ppb		Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronic production.
Barium	2014	0.069	0.069-0.069	2	2	ppm		Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from drilling and metal refineries.
Chromium	2014	2.9	2.9-2.9	100	100	ppb		Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from steel mills.
Cyanide	2014	138	138-138	200	200	ppb		Discharge from metal, plastic and fertilizer factories .
Nitrate *1	2014	0.569	0.569-0.059	10	10	ppm		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/Photon emitters*2	2011	4.5	4.5-4.5	0	50	pCi/L		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	2011	1.0	1.0-1.0	0	5	pCi/L		Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Atrazine	2014	0.17	0.17-0.17	3	3	ppb		Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Chloramines *3	2014	3.5	2.2-4	MRDLG=4	MRDL=4	ppm		Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Total Coliform *4	2014	N/A	N/A	0	*4	found/not found		Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform	Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria							
Total Organic Carbon (TOC) *6	2014							
Source Water	2014	5.5	5.08-6.67			ppm		Naturally present in the environment.
Drinking Water	2014	3.92	3.73-4.28			ppm		Naturally present in the environment.
Removal Ratio	2014	0.77	0.73-1.00	% Removal*		%		N/A
Substance	Year	Highest Single Measurement		Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limit		Units	Turbidity Limits	Possible Source
Turbidity *7	2014	0.09		100		NTU	0.3	Soil Runoff
Substance *8	Year	Action Level	Number of Sites > Action Level		90th Percentile	Units	MCLG	Possible Source
Lead	2013	15	1		2.87	ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2013	1.3	1		0.216	ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; corrosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.

Unregulated Substances

Year	Substance	Units	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	MGLG	Possible Source
2014	Chloroform	ppb	11.7	9.2	14.9	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	By product of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes.
2014	Bromoform	ppb	5.4	3.1	6.4	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2014	Bromodichloromethane	ppb	22.9	17.9	27.9	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2014	Dibromochloromethane	ppb	18.1	13.6	20.8	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	
2014	Acetone	ppb	6.14	6.14	6.14	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Manufacturing processes such as paper, plastic and pharmaceuticals.
2014	Molybdenum	ppb	4.84	4.54	5.38	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Naturally occurring element found in ores and present in plants and animals.
2014	Srromium	ppb	484	437	521	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Naturally occurring element with some commercial use.
2014	Vanadium	ppb	0.877	0.454	1.02	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Naturally occurring element with some commercial use.
2014	Chromium-6	ppb	0.0158	<0.03	0.0316	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning and wood preservation.
2014	Bicarbonate	ppm	98.7	98.7	98.7	NA		Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2014	Chloride	ppm	37.1	37.1	37.1	300		Abundant, naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Hardness as Ca/Mg	ppm	124	124	124	NA		Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2014	pH	units	7.5	7.3	7.8	>7.0		Measure of corrosivity of water.
2014	Sodium	ppm	43.2	43.2	43.2	NA		Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Sulfate	ppm	70.7	70.7	70.7	300		Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	98.7	98.7	98.7	NA		Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2014	Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	379	379	379	1000		Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.