



2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015. 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.

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. For more information regarding this report contact:

Dolores Hennesy of the Public Services Department at (940) 668 4540

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (940) 668-4540 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly or and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC 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 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>.

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 attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has rated our Water Supply **SUPERIOR**.

WATER SOURCES: 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water and SURFACE water sources. It comes from the ANTLERS Aquifer and the Hubert H. Moss Lake respectively. 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 detections 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 Mark Mask at 940-668-4577.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Tuesday, July 19, 2016
Time: 6:30 pm
Location: City Hall
Phone No: (940) 668-4500

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 (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.

About The Following Pages

The pages 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. If contaminants tested for were below detection limits they will not be listed in this report.

DEFINITIONS

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 health risk. MCLGs 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 contamination.

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 which a water system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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)*	2015	45	0 - 128	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	56	7.1 - 123	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	2015	0.03	0.03 - 0.03	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural
Chromium	2015	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2015	5.94	5.94 - 5.94	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2015	0.2	0.166 - 0.166	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.053	0.0305 - 0.053	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	08/03/2011	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
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2015	0.7	0 - 0.7	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over Action Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/10/2013	1.3	1.3	0.122	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of
Lead	07/10/2013	0	15	1.54	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.13 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2015	Chlorine	0.98	0.30	2.50	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Total Organic Carbon

Total organic carbon (TOC) no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2015	Source Water	3.79	3.10	4.45	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2015	Drinking Water	2.53	1.9	3.47	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2015	Removal Ratio	1.50	0.91	2.03	% removal*	NA

*The Removal Ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Violations Table

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*			
Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2015	12/31/2015	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

More information about our source of drinking water can be found on these TCEQ sites:

Source Water Assessment link <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>
 Drinking Water Watch link <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>