

2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Everman, Texas

ID# TX2200010

Phone No. (817) 293-0525

Special Notes

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 (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>.

Water Sources: The sources of drinking (both tap water and bottle water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material and can pick up substance resulting from the presence of contaminants that may be present in source.

- 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 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.

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 Agency (EPA) required test 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 (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your source points 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 the City of Everman Public Works Department.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by City of Everman is obtained from Ground Water. It comes from the Paluxy and Twin Mountains Aquifers. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(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 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>

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Monday through Friday
Time: 8:00 am to 5:00 p.m.
Location: Everman City Hall, 212 North Race St.
Phone No: (817) 293-0525

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

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (817) 293-0525.

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.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

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.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents, which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

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 EPA. These constituents are not cause for health concerns. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Microorganism Testing

TRWD monitors the raw water at all intake sites for Cryptosporidium, Giardia Lambia and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed.

No viruses were detected, but Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lambia, microbial parasites common in surface water, were detected at very low levels.

The Cryptosporidium testing methods cannot determine if the parasite is dead and inactive or alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis. This is an abdominal infection that causes nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps after ingestion. The drinking water treatment process is designed to remove Cryptosporidium and Giardia Lambia through filtration.

DEFINITIONS / Abbreviations:

Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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 (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 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

Mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU - nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (measurement 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.

N/A - not applicable

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

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

Regulated Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
2014	Fluoride	1.6	0.856 - 1.6	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2014	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	0.079	0.0265 - 0.079	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
2014	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1	0 - 5.7	No goal for Total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
2014	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	7	1.6 - 13.7	No goal for Total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.
2015	Gross Beta particles & photon emitters	5.6	4 to 5.6	N/A	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation
2015	Radium 226/228	1	1 to 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2015	Arsenic	1.7	0.96 to 1.70	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2015	Antimony	0.21	0 to 0.21	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder, test addition
2015	Barium	0.07	0.05 to 0.07	2	0.07	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2015	Chromium (Total)	1	0.87 to 1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, erosion of natural deposits
2015	Cyanide	145	13.4 to 145	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
2015	Fluoride	0.56	0.12 to 0.56	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2015	Nitrate (measures as Nitrogen)	0.67	0.2 to 0.67	10	10	ppm	N	Runof from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2015	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	0.04	0 to 0.04	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2015	Bromate	6.22	0 to 6.22	0	10	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2015	Haloacetic Acids	15.6	8.8 to 15.6	N/A	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2015	Total Trihalomethanes	27.8	12.4 to 27.8	N/A	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	MRDL	Level	Range	MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminant
2015	Chloramines	4	0		4	Water Additive used to control microbes

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

1 Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Year	Contaminant	Measure	MCL	Level	Lowest Monthly % of samples \leq 0.3 NTU	MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminant
2015	Turbidity	NTU	TT	0.50	98.9%	N/A	Soil runoff (Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

Coliform Bacteria

Year	Measure	MCL	Level	Range	MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminant
2015	% positive samples	Presence in 5% or less of monthly samples	Presence in 2% of monthly samples	0 to 2%	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E. coli only come from human and animal waste

Total Organic Carbon

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by products.

Disinfection is necessary to ensure that the water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens.

Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Year	Contaminant	High	Low	Average	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
2015	Total Organic Carbon	1	1	1	TT = %removal	N/A	Naturally occurring

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.

Year	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level	The 90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
2013	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.106	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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>.

Unregulated Contaminants*

Year	Contaminant	Unit	Range of Levels Detected	Level	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
2015	Chloral Hydrate	ppb	0.30 to 0.67	0.67	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2015	Bromoform	ppb	1.5 to 9.9	9.9	N/A	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes

2015	Bromodichloromethane	Ppb	2.6 to 8.9	8.9	N/A	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
2015	Chloroform	ppb	2.8 to 15.2	15.2	N/A	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
2015	Dibromochloromethane	ppb	1.9 to 9.0	9.0	N/A	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Total Trihalomethanes
2015	Monochloroacetic Acid		2.0 to 5.0	5.0	N/A	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
2015	Dichloroacetic Acid		7.3 to 9.3	9.3	N/A	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
2015	Trichloroacetic Acid		1.2 to 6.8	6.8	N/A	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
2015	Monobromoacetic Acid		0 to 2.4	2.4	N/A	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids
2015	Dibromoacetic Acid		0 to 3.8	3.8	N/A	N/A	By-products of drinking water disinfection; not regulated individually; included in Haloacetic Acids

*Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Secondary Constituents

Year	Contaminant	Unit	Range
2015	Bicarbonate	ppm	96.4 to 120
2015	Calcium	ppm	33.3 to 42.1
2015	Chloride	ppm	12.5 to 25.9
2015	Conductivity	umhos/cm	333 to 427
2015	pH	units	8.0 to 8.2
2015	Magnesium	ppm	3.55 to 6.79
2015	Sodium	ppm	P12.3 to 28.5
2015	Sulfate	ppm	20.2 to 29.0
2015	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	ppm	96.4 to 120
2015	Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	163 to 234
2015	Total Hardness as CaCO3	ppm	101 to 133
2015	Total Hardness in Grains	grains / gallon	6 to 8

Violations Table

LEAD and COPPER RULE: The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2013	03/15/2014	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

City of Everman Water Loss for 2015

For the calendar year 2015, our system lost an estimated 22,232,238 gallons of water per the audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board. If you have any question about the water loss audit please call (817) 293-0525.