



2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012. 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:

Leslie Reed 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. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources are currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water sources based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Tuesday, July 16, 2013

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

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2011	Barium	0.0078	0.008 – 0.008	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Arsenic	0.773	0.374 – 0.773	0	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2011	Chromium	6.95	6.72 – 6.95	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2012	Fluoride	0.2	0.15 – 0.15	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
2012	Nitrate	0.155	0 – 0.155	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Selenium	2.76	2.24 – 2.76	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2011	Thallium	0.02	0 – 0.2	0.5	2	ppb	Discharge from glass, electronics, and leaching from ore processing sites; Drug factories.
2010	Combined Radium 226/228	1	1 – 1	0	5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2010	Chlorine	0.79	0.36	1.80	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and Haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units
2010	Haloacetic Acids	35.5	0 – 35.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	70.1	9 – 70.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	90 th Percentile	MCLG	Number of Sites Over Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Lead	2.91	0	1	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2010	Copper	0.152	1.3	0	1.3	ppm	Erosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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Turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our water filtration system.

Year	Contaminant	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2011	Turbidity	1	0.14	No	NTU	Soil runoff
2011	Turbidity	0.3	100%	No	NTU	Soil runoff

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
2011	Source Water	4.03	3.46	5.4	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2011	Drinking Water	2.84	2.47	3.09	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
2011	Removal Ratio	1.34	0.89	2.31	% 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.

Cryptosporidium Monitoring Information

We monitored for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite that may be commonly found in surface water. Cryptosporidium may come from animal and human feces in the watershed. The result of our monitoring indicated that there was no Cryptosporidium in our raw water or finished drinking water.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.