

2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF HEARNE

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017

CITY OF HEARNE provides ground water from **Simsboro Aquifer** located in **Robertson County**.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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Action Level:

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

Action Level Goal (ALG):

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Avg:

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.

Level 1 Assessment:

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

Level 2 Assessment:

A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

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 or MRDL:

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

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.

MFL

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.

mrem:

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na:

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

NTU

not applicable.

pCi/L

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

ppb:

picrocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm:

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppq

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppt

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

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

Definitions and Abbreviations

Treatment Technique or TT:

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Information about your 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 EPA's 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 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.

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 cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on 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 (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

Information about Source Water

*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 is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact

Terry Thomas at 979-279-3461

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/23/2016	1.3	1.3	0.082	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	07/23/2016	0	15	1.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	14	13.9 - 13.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	2	6.0-6.0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

** The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year*

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	00.0588	0.0512-0.0588	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2017	0.38	0.36-0.38	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2017	0.06	0.02-0.06	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	08/23/2016	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2017	0.72	0.5 - 1.5	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Secondary Constituents

Year Sampled	Substance	Average Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units
2017	Alkalinity (total)	327	322-332	Mg/l
2017	Calcium	3.40	2.68-4.12	Mg/l
2017	Carbonate	2.0	2.0-2.0	Mg/l
2017	Chloride	52.5	52-53	Mg/l
2017	Copper	0.0022	.00122-.00320	Mg/l
2017	Diluted Conductance	787	765-814	Umhos/cm
2017	Fluoride	0.37	.36-.38	Mg/l
2017	Manganese	0.0095	.0085-.0105	Mg/l
2017	pH	8.25	8.2-8.3	Mg/l
2017	Sodium	172.5	167-178	Mg/l
2017	Sulfate	1.33	1-2	Mg/l
2017	Total Dissolved Solids	455	448-466	Mg/l
2017	Total Hardness (as CaCO3)	6.75	3.32-10.3	Mg/l

Coliform Bacteria						
Year	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of possible samples	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. Of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2017	0	1 positive monthly sample	0	0 positive sample	N	Naturally present in the environment

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq>

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?wtsrc=>

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
2 - SAN ANTONIO / MARY	GW	A	1106 San Antonio Street
3 - MOSS / PEEL	GW	A	509 MOSS AVE.
4 - POW CAMP	GW	A	12254 FAIRGROUNDS ROAD
5 - 410 W 3RD ST / REPLACED WELL 1	GW	A	210 CEDAR STREET

Public Participation Opportunities - City Council Meetings

Date: 1st & 3rd Tuesday

Time: 6:00 P.M.

Location: Hearne City Hall

To learn more about future meeting (concerning your drinking water) or request one contact us at 979-279-3461