



City of Quitman
2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of:
January 1 to December 31, 2015

Public Water System Name: City of Quitman

Public Water System ID Number: TX2500003

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by this water system to provide safe drinking water.

Drinking water, included 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.

The source of drinking water used by the CITY OF QUITMAN is Surface Water from Lake Fork Reservoir.

For more information regarding this report or this water system contact the system director: Dee Gilbreath, Utilities Director; (903) 763-2223 PO Box 1855, Quitman, TX 75783 utilities@quitmantx.org
Este reporte incluye informacion sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 763-2223

SPECIAL NOTICE:

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their healthcare providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants 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 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 on Sources of 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. 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, and 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.

WATER LOSS:

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2015 our system lost an estimated 4,733,820 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (903) 763-2223.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our 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 this contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Dee Gilbreath. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus on 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/Time: 3rd Thursday @ 7:00pm Monthly (generally); Location: Quitman City Hall, City Council Chambers, 401 E. Goode St., Quitman, TX 75783, Phone: (903) 763-2223. To learn more about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please contact the system director.

DEFINITIONS: The tables on the reverse page contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or 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 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.

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

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million or 1oz. in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion or 1oz. in 7,350,000 gallons of water. **na:** not applicable **MFL:** million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) **ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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 (HAAs)*	2015	62.2	21.3-62.2	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2015	88.5	31.9-88.5	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By product of drinking water chlorination

*Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2015	0.067	0.067-0.067	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural Deposits
Fluoride	2015	0.0810	0.0810-0.0810	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.154	0.154-0.154	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate level may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your healthcare provider.

Coliform Bacteria:

MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform of E Coli MCL	Total No. of (+) E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	One (1) positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in this period	na	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Metallic Contaminant	Year	The 90 th Percentile	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Maximum Level		MRDLG
Lead	2008	1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	2008	0.033	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	04/10/15	7.0	7.0-7.0	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and manmade deposits

Other Contaminants:

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.16	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil Runoff

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 filtration.

Total Organic Carbon	Year	AVG Level	MIN Level	MAX Level	UOM	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water	2015	7.18	6.15	8.25	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Drinking Water	2015	4.28	3.9	4.83	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Removal Ratio	2015	40.0	33.2	45.0	Na	Na

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

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

Total organic carbon (TOC) has 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. By products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) & haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operation Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfection type, minimum, maximum and average level.

MRDL	Date	AVG Level	MIN Level	MAX Level	MRDL	MRDLG	UM	Source of Chemical
Chloramines	2015	2.82	0.5	3.9	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes
Free Chlorine (July)	2015	2.1	0.4	4.0	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes