

# 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## Consumer Confidence Report

### CITY OF STEPHENVILLE

PWS ID Number TX0720002 Phone Number: 254-918-1223

#### **SPECIAL NOTICE**

##### **Required language for ALL Community Public Water Systems**

Immunocompromised persons such as those 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 health care 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).

##### **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. 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>.

#### **Public Participation Opportunities**

**Date:** 1<sup>st</sup> Tuesday of each Month

**Time:** 5:30 p.m.

**Location:** City Hall - 298 W. Washington

**Phone Number:** 254-918-1212

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

#### **OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED**

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to 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.

#### **Source of 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. 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 byproducts 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.

#### **En Español**

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (254) 918 - 1230 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

## Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by the CITY OF STEPHENVILLE is a combination of GROUND and SURFACE water sources from the following sources: the TRINITY AQUIFER and the UPPER LEON RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources 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/>

## 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.

## 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) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000,000 gallons of water.
- ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000,000,000 gallons of water.

## Definitions

**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 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 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.

**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.

**Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**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.

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

**ppt** - nanograms per liter or parts per trillion

**na** - not applicable.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking 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.

### Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in the CCR period		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

### Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Site Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/29/2007	1.3	1.3	0.154	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	06/29/2007	0	15	4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Disinfection Data

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2010	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.34	0.83	2.48	4.0	4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *	2010	3.1	1.7 – 3.1	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm) *	2010	14	8.4 - 14	No Goal for the 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 Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	02/02/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	02/02/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	02/02/2005	0.117	0.117 – 0.117	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	02/02/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense.
Cadmium	02/02/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries.
Chromium	02/02/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	11/17/2008	0.36	0.3 – 0.36	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Mercury	02/02/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills and cropland.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2010	0.58	0.36 – 0.58	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 month of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels 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 health care provider.

Selenium	02/02/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	02/02/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	02/02/2005	6.9	4.7 – 6.9	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and Uranium	02/02/2005	9.2	6 – 9.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alachlor	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and disinfection lines.
Chlordane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	05/19/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Endrin	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Lindane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Pentachlorophenol	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.

Simazine	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Volatile Organic Compounds	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1,1,1 - Trichloroethane	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2 - Trichloroethane	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1 - Dichloroethylene	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2,4 – Trichlorobenzene	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,2 - Dichloroethane	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2 - Dichloropropane	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Cis-1,2 – Dichloroethylene	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trans-1,2 - Dichloroethylene	11/17/2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Water quality data for the Upper Leon River Municipal Water District may be found at <http://ulrmd.com>.

