City of Emory

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

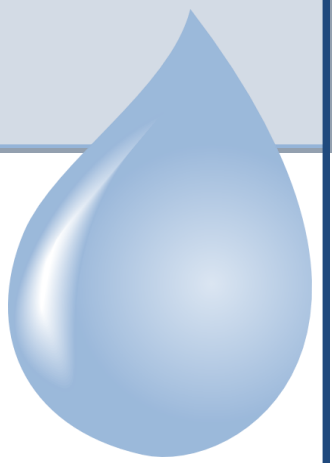
Consumer Confidence Report

How Safe Is Your Drinking Water?

Find Out Inside

City of Emory
PO Box 100
399 N. Texas St.
Emory, TX 75440
(903) 473-2465
www.cityofemory.com

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS ALL OF THE FEDERALLY REGULATED OR MONITORED CONTAMINANTS WHICH HAVE BEEN FOUND IN OUR DRINKING WATER. THE U.S. EPA REQUIRES WATER SYSTEMS TO TEST FOR UP TO 97 CONTAMINANTS.



SPECIAL NOTICE

You may be more vulnerable to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised such as: those undergoing Chemotherapy for Cancer, those who are undergoing steroid treatments, those who have undergone organ transplants, and people with other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryposporidium are available form the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

EN ESPANOL

Este informe inclye informacion importante sorbre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntes o comentarios sobre este informe en Espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (903) 473-2465 para hablar con una person bilingue en Espanol.

Information can also be found on the EPA website:
http://www.epa.gov/safewater/
Or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline
at (800) 426-4791

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 following brochure. 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. Your drinking water is provided by the City of Emory in Rains County from surface water obtained from Lake Tawakoni. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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 waste water discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as, agriculture, urban storm 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 runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

WATER QUALITY TEST

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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 Contaminant Level Goal or 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.
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.
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.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2016	58	46.5-78.7	No goal for the total	60	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	45	34.7-74.7	No goal for the total	80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Arsenic	2016	.7	.7-.7	0	10	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium	2016	.052	.052-.052	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2016	.52	0.52-0.52	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride	2016	0.1	0.0945-0.0945	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)	2016	0.039	0.039-0.039	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2016	1	1-1	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Radium 226/228	02/09/2012	1	1-1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Atrazine	2016	0.11	0.11-0.11	3	3	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Volatile Organic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Xylenes	2016	0.0005	0.0005-.0005	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

TURBIDITY

	Limit (Treatment	Level	Violati	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single	1 NTU	0.31 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting	0.3 NTU	99%	N	Soil Runoff

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2015	1.70	.5	2.1	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	.289	20	Ppm	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2016	0	15	4.14	20	Ppb	Y	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SOURCE WATER SUSCEPTIBILITY ASSESSMENT

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and precious sample data. Any detection 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 City of Emory. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available online at: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch online at: 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 at (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. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

KNOW WHAT'S IN YOUR WATER!

Safe Drinking Water Hotline

(800) 426-4791

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES:

City Council meets the 3rd Tuesday of each month at 7:00 pm at the Emory City Hall at 399 N. Texas St., Emory, Texas, 75440. Contact our office to learn more about future public meetings concerning your drinking water or to request to schedule one at (903) 473-2465.