



# City of Emory

## 2021 Annual Drinking Water

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](http://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 *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

## EN ESPANOL

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en Español, favor de llamar al tel. (903) 473-2465 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en Español.

**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

<b>Definitions:</b>	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
<b>Avg:</b>	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:</b>	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.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:</b>	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.
<b>Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:</b>	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.
<b>Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:</b>	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.
<b>MFL</b>	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
<b>na:</b>	not applicable.
<b>NTU</b>	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
<b>pCi/L</b>	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>ppb:</b>	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
<b>ppm:</b>	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
<b>ppt</b>	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
<b>ppq</b>	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)*	2021	48	25.7-73.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	79	47.8-85.4	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
Asbestos	2021	0.5911	0.5911-0.5911	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural Deposits.
Barium	2021	.065	.065-.065	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2021	0.1	0.119-0.119	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)	2021	0.213	0.213-0.213	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	05/03/2018	4.1	4.1-4.1	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	05/03/2018	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
								* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for
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	2021	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

## TURBIDITY

	Limit (Treatment)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.27NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	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	2021	1.92	1.5	2.78	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	1 Positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

## 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	2021	1.3	1.3	0.446	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

## Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/09/2020	06/23/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	03/15/2021	06/23/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

## 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 previous 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

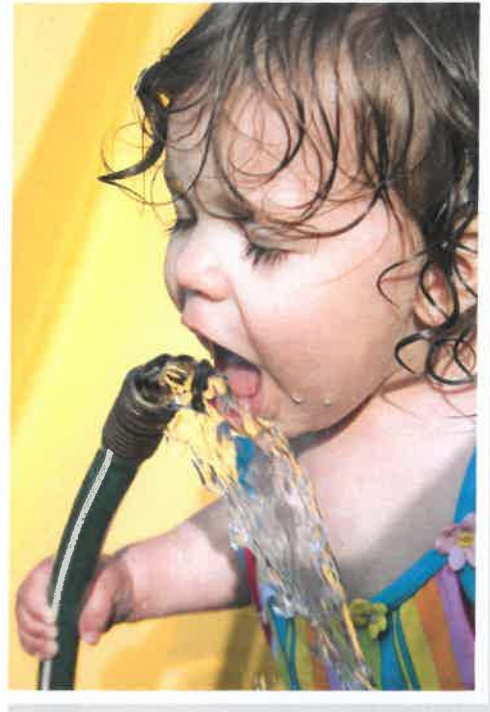
Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be 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 2nd 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