CITY OF EMORY

2023 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.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As eater 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 and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-5791.

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

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT :

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.

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 at 903-473-2465.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

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 can not 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 the 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.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 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.
Level 2 Assessment:	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 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)
mrem:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 City of Emory Public Works Director, Blake Brumit at 903-473-2465.

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	2023	1.3	1.3	0.25	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

2023 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

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)	2023	38	29.3 - 44.2	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 HAA% sample results collected at a location over a year.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	69	42 - 93.6	No goal for the total	80	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 Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos	09/15/2021	0.5911	.0.5911 - 0.5911	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2023	0.067	0.067 - 0.067	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	133	133 - 133	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2023	0.3	0.26 - 0.26	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)	2023	0.257	0.257 - 0.257	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. *EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
Combined Radium 226/228	05/03/2018	1.5	1.5-1.5	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	2023	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
monochloramines	2023	1.88	1.2 - 2.29	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

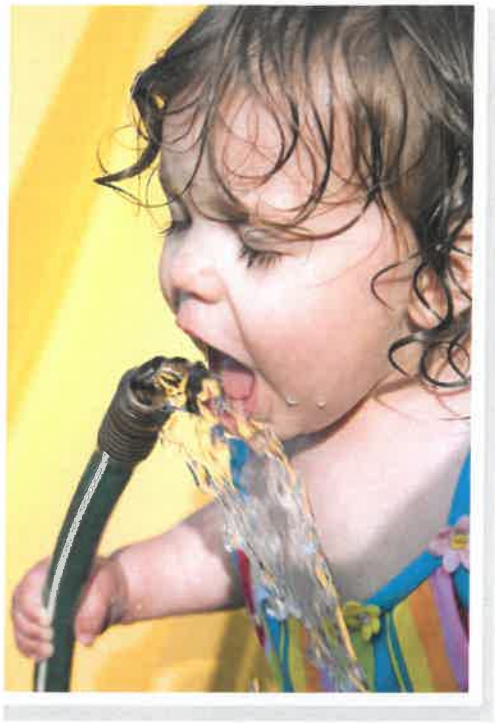
TURBIDITY

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.14 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Information Statement: 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 system and disinfectants.				

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

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 violation section.

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.