



City of Emory

2022 Annual Drinking Water

Consumer Confidence Report

How Safe Is Your Drinking Water?
Find Out Inside



City of Emory
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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 than the general population 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 HIV/AIDS or 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 informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas 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 and Abbreviations:	The following tables contain specific 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.
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).
pCi/L:	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
ppb:	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion.
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million.
ppq:	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L).
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.

TURBIDITY

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.23 NTU	1 NTU	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
monochloramines	2022	1.63	1.09	2.13	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	2022	1.3	1.3	.0128	0	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
								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 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 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 .

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.

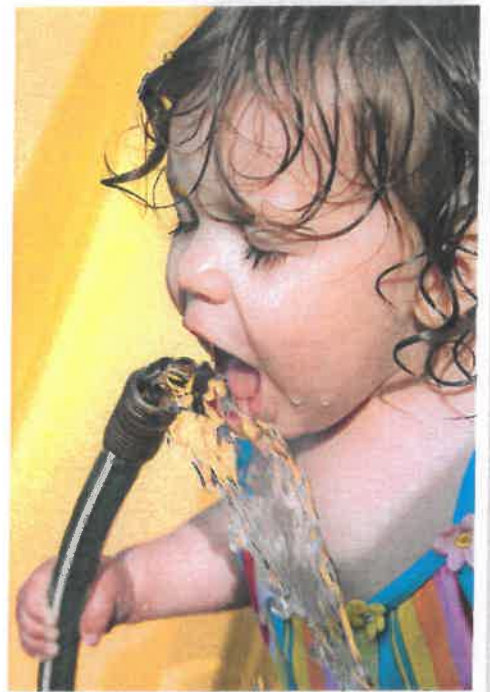
SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

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
water or to request to schedule one at (903) 473-2465.