

CITY OF STINNETT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This is the Annual Drinking Water Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

CITY OF STINNETT is Ground Water
Water Quality Questions:
Donald Schenk 806.886.4195

Public Participation Opportunity
Monthly, 2nd Monday 6:30 pm
Stinnett Community Center 801 Main

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the City of Stinnett to provide safe drinking water. 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 City Hall. 806.878.2422

Sources 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.

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. 800.426.4791

Special Notice for the PREGNANT, ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

(Required language for ALL public water systems)

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 chemo-therapy 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 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>

The OGALLALA AQUIFER is Our Ground Water Source

The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at the City of Stinnett Water System, contact Don Schenk.

The City of Stinnett monitors for the following:

- 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 by-products 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.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

<u>Source Water Name</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Location</u>
1-[active] EAST (2MI W of CITY/HWY 152)	GW	HUTCHINSON CO
2-[active] WEST (0.5MI W OF 1)	GW	HUTCHINSON CO
3-[inactive] GST	GW	HUTCHINSON CO

WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

DEFINITIONS: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Average (Avg): Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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 (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 - cloudiness or haziness)

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	Likely Source of Contamination	
2015	1	1.2 - 1.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
2015	5	5.41 - 5.41	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	
2015	2	2 - 2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	
2015	0.095	0.095 - 0.095	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
2015	3	3 - 3	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	
07/23/2014	9.06	9.06 - 9.06	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.	
07/23/2014	1.68	1.68 - 1.68	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
2015	3	3.13 - 3.13	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
2015	3.5	3.5 - 3.5	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	
07/23/2014	5.6	5.6 - 5.6	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.								
07/23/2014	7.6	4 - 7.6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.	
07/23/2014	5.6	5.6 - 5.6	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.	

Water Treatment

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source of Chemical
2015	Chlorine	1.225	0.2	2.8	4	4	Mg/L	Y	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Violations Table

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR)	4/1/2015	6/30/2015	We failed to submit our disinfectant level quarterly operating report to TCEQ within the specified time frame. The water was properly disinfected, maintained acceptable disinfection levels and was properly monitored. The water system took administrative action for the oversight and instituted internal controls to prevent a recurrence.