Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX1110012 CITY OF TOLAR

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2018

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

for more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone (817) 219-2617

Public Participation Opportunity: July 15, 2019 @ 6:00 P.M.

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CITY OF TOLAR is Ground Water

Este reporte incluye información importaote sabre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar IIItelefono (254) 835-4390.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 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.

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.

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 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 39 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 oo lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at hltp:llwww.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2017	0	15	1.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Derek Malone at Tolar City Hall.

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.tel(3S.gov/DWW

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Entry Point ID	Location
2 - BEHIND CITY HALL	BEHIND CITY HALL	GW	001	Trinity
3- MIMOSA LN	MIMOSA LN	GW	001	Trinity
5 - 516 W 7fH ST	516 W 7TH ST	GW	001	Trinity
6 - NE OF MIMOSA LN	NE OF MIMOSA LN	GW	002	Trinity

System Susceptibility Summary

Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochemical	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Violate Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
____	____	HIGH	____	LOW	____	LOW	____	LOW	HIGH	LOW

Entry Point Susceptibility Summary

Entry Point ID	Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radioche m	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Violatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
001	____	____	HIGH	____	LOW	____	LOW	____	LOW	HIGH	LOW
002	____	____	HIGH	____	LOW	____	____	____	____	____	____

The City of Tolar uses chlorine gas to disinfect our drinking water. TCEQ requires a minimum residual of 0.2 mg/L in the farthest point in the distribution system and that a bacteriological sample be taken every month. Below are the disinfectant residual monitoring results for 2018. No samples were positive for fecal coliform bacteria.

Disinfectant Residual Monitoring

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Chemical Source
2018	Chlorine	0.82	0.29	1.68	4.0	<4.0	mg/L	Chlorine Gas

2017 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Water Quality Results

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 MCLOs 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)
<MRL	less than minimum reporting level

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	8/2/2018	0.095	0.088-0.095	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	8/2/2018	1.5	0-1.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	8/2/2018	0.216	0.15-0.0216	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]	8/2/2018	0.197	0.0274-.197	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	10/27/2015	5.7	5.4-5.7	0	5	Mrem/yr	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50pCi/L to the level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium 226/228	10/27/2015	2.6	2.2-2.6	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	10/27/2015	3.9	3.6-3.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations

The City of Tolar Public Water System had no violations in the year of 2018.

A list of all regulated and non-regulated water sampling results may be obtained by contacting Derek Malone at 254-835-4390.

The City of Tolar had no violations or deficiencies in 2018.

In 2018 our water system produced a total of 35,119,000 gallons of water to 398 connections.