2013 Annual Water Quality Report

City of Anna
PWS ID # 0430027

What is the Quality of My Water?

The City of Anna is pleased to share this water quality report with you. It describes to you, the customer, the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1, 2013, through December 31, 2013. The City of Anna's drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Texas and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year. The City of Anna utilizes groundwater and surface water (98 percent and 2 percent respectively) the treated water is purchased from Greater Texoma Utility Authority through a joint agreement with North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD). NTMWD relies on surface water from Lavon Lake, Lake Texoma, and Jim Chapman Lake (Cooper Lake). Your water is treated through sedimentation, filtrate ion, and disinfection to reduce or remove harmful contaminants that may be present in your drinking water.

A Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us later this year. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts on our system, please contact the Public Works department at (972) 924-4510. If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact the City of Anna at (972) 972-4510or visit our website at www.annatexas.gov. We want the City of Anna residents to be informed about their water utility. You can attend regular Town Council meetings on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month, at the Anna City Hall/Council Chambers 111 N. Powell Street, Anna, Texas at 7:30 PM.

For the latest information on water restrictions and helpful tips on how to conserve water and lower your utility bill, visit our website at www.annatexas.gov.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) wants you to know:

In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

The sources of our drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) comes from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. When water runs 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Inorganic Contaminants — Salts and metals, which can be naturally -occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater dis-charges, oil and gas productions, mining, or farming.
Microbial Contaminants — Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, or wild life.

Organic Chemical Contaminants — Synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, which may come from gas stations, urban storm runoff, and septic systems.

Pesticides and herbicides — May come from a variety of sources such as, agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive Contaminants — Can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Important Health Information:

Some may be more vulnerable, than the general population, to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 provider. Additionally, guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426 -4791.

The simple fact is, bacteria and other microorganisms inhabit our world. Some are harmful to us, and some are not. Coliformbacteria are common in the environment but are generally not harmful. The presence of this bacterial form in drinking water is a concern because it indicates that the water may be contaminated with other organisms that can cause disease. Throughout the year, we have tested water samples for coliform bacteria, and in that time, none of the samples came back positive for the bacteria. Federal regulation now requires that public water, that tests positive for coliform bacteria, must be further analyzed for fecal coliform bacteria. Fecal coliform are present only in human and animal waste. Because these bacteria can cause illness, it is unacceptable for fecal coliform to be present in water at any concentration. **Our tests indicate no fecal coliform is present in our water.**

2013 Monitoring Results for the City of Anna

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest level of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Total Number of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 postive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's 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	9/21/2011	1.3	1.3		0.0112		0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives, Corrosion of household plumbing systems,
Lead	9/21/2011	0	15		1.06		0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Corrosion of household plumbing systems,

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of level Detected	MCLG (MRDLG)	MCL (MRDL)	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contaminant
Disinfectants and Disinfection By products								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2013	6	5.6-5.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	2013	9	0-9.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of level Detected	MCLG (MRDLG)	MCL (MRDL)	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contaminant
Barium	2/25/2009	0.00712	0.00364-0.00712	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	4/27/2011	7.3	7.3-7.3	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertizler factories, Discharge from steel/metal factories
Flouride	2013	1.98	1.98-1.98	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from Fertizler and aluminum factories
Nitrate	2013	0.076	0.056-0.076	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertizler use; Leaching from septic tanks,

Radioactive Containments

Contaminant	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of level Detected	MCLG (MRDLG)	MCL (MRDL)	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contaminant
Combined Radium	1/23/2012	2.2	1-2.20	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	1/23/2012	2.2	0-2.2	0	15	p/Ci/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of level Detected	MCLG (MRDLG)	MCL (MRDL)	Units	Violation	Likely Sources of Contaminant
Ethylbenzene	2013	2.73	0-2.73	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Definitions:

AL (Action Level) — The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

EPA — Environmental Protection Agency.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level) — 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) — 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) — 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Disinfectant Level Goal) — 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)

NTMWD — North Texas Municipal Water District.

ppb (parts per billion) — One part substance per billion parts water. Micrograms per liter (ug/l).

ppm (parts per million) — One part substance per million parts water. Milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ppt – parts per trillion or nanograms per liter(ng/l)

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

NTU – nephelometric Turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

Secondary Constituents — Found in drinking water and can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are regulated by the state of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern.

90th Percentile —90% of samples are equal to or less than the number reported in the chart.