

## *2021 Consumer Confidence Report*

*Anna Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021*

### *About This Report:*

- a. The City of Anna is pleased to share the water quality report with our community. This report describes our quality of your drinking water.
- b. Annual Insight into Drinking Water Quality Insight into Drinking Water Quality.
- c. The City of Anna meets or exceeds Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) regulations for drinking water.
- d. 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.

### *Public Participation Opportunities*

#### *City Council Meetings*

**Location:** City Hall Administration Building  
111 N. Powell Parkway  
Anna, Texas 75409

**Date:** Second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

**Time:** 6:30 PM Central Time

For more information regarding this report contact: Steven Smith, Assistant Director of Public Works at 972-924-4510.

#### **Español**

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.

Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 972-924-4510

## ***2021 Consumer Confidence Report***

### **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 at (800) 426-4791.

The City of Anna gets its water from a combination of ground (approximately 45%) and surface (approximately 55%) water sources. The ground water comes from seven deep water wells owned and operated by the City of Anna. The treated surface water is purchased from Greater Texoma Utility Authority (GTUA) through a joint agreement with North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD). The NTMWD relies on surface water from Lavon Lake, Lake Texoma, Lake Tawakoni and Jim Chapman Lake (Cooper Lake). Your water is treated through sedimentation, filtration, and disinfection to reduce or remove harmful contaminants that may be present in your drinking water.

### **Contaminants**

#### **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.

**An Annual Insight  
into Drinking Water Quality**

For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact:  
Steven Smith at (972) 924-4510.

## 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

### Fluoride

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system, The City of Anna, has a fluoride concentration of 2.33 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

### Information about Source Water Assessments

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 detections 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 Steve Smith at (972) 924-4510.

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>

For further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:

<http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

### Lead and Copper:

*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 @ <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

**An Annual Insight  
into Drinking Water Quality**

## 2021 Consumer Confidence Report

| DEFINITIONS   | The adjacent tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.  |
|---|--|
| <b>Action Level:</b>                                      | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.   |
| <b>Action Level:</b>                                      | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.   |
| <b>Action Level Goal AGL:</b>                             | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.   |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL</b>                   | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.   |
| <b>Level 1 Assessment:</b>                                | 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.  |
| <b>Level 2 Assessment</b>                                 | 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. |
| <b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:</b>            | 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  |
| <b>Maximum residue disinfectant level or MRDL:</b>        | 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.  |
| <b>Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:</b> | 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.   |
| <b>MFL</b>  | million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)   |
| <b>Mrem</b>   | millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)   |
| <b>N/A</b>  | not applicable.  |
| <b>NTU</b>  | nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).  |
| <b>pCi/L</b>  | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).   |
| <b>Ppb</b>  | micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.  |
| <b>ppm</b>  | milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.  |

# Regulated Contaminants Detected

## Groundwater Sources; City of Anna

### 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 (Y/N) | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|---|
| Copper          | 2021         | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.2             | 1               | ppm   | N               | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead            | 2021         | 0    | 15                | 4.2             | 0               | ppb   | N               | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.                                   |

### Water Quality Test Results — Regulated Contaminants

| 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)*                   | 2021            | 16                     | 1.0 - 19.3               | No goal for the total | 60  | ppb   | N               | By-product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)               | 2021            | 23                     | 1.0 — 29.5               | 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 (Y/N) | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Barium                                     | 2021            | 0.038                  | 0.0028- 0.038            | 2                     | 2   | ppm   | N               | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Chromium                                   | 2021            | 4.1                    | 2.7-4.1                  | 100                   | 100 | ppb   | N               | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Fluoride                                   | 2021            | 1.55                   | 0.82-1.55                | 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]             | 2021            | 0.188                  | 0.01—0.188               | 10                    | 10  | ppm   | N               | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |

**NITRATE ADVISORY:** Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your healthcare provider.

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units  | Violation (Y/N) | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|--------|-----------------|--|
| Beta/photon emitters     | 2018            | 0                      | 0 - 0                    | 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  | 2018            | 1.5                    | 1.5 - 1.5                | 0    | 5   | pCi/L  | N               | Erosion of natural deposits.   |

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

### Disinfectant Residual Table

| Disinfectant Method Used                   | Collection Date | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Chemical Source                          |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Free Chlorine Residual (Pure chlorine gas) | 2021            | 2.70          | 0.20          | 4.60          | 4.0  | 4.0   | ppm             | N               | Water additive used to control microbes. |

The system is in compliance with the maximum residual disinfectant level if the running annual average of all samples taken in the distribution system is less than 4.0 mg/l.  
 The system is in compliance with the minimum residual disinfectant level if less than 5% of the monthly samples were under the minimum level.

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## Synthetic Organic Contaminants

| Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination               |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Atrazine   | 2021            | 0.1                    | 0-0.1                       | 3    | 3   | ppb   | N         | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.     |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate  | 2020            | 0.54                   | 0.5 - 0.9                   | 0    | 6   | ppb   | N         | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Simazine   | 2020            | 0.06                   | 0.06 - 0.06                 | 4    | 4   | ppb   | N         | Herbicide runoff                             |

## Total and Fecal Coliform

Reported monthly samples found no total or fecal coliform.

Source: Naturally occurring in the environment.

## Coliform Bacteria

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination        |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 0                              | 1 positive monthly sample.               | 2                       | 0   | 0   | N         | Naturally present in the environment. |

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during the assessment.

## Water Conservation

The City of Anna encourages the responsible use of our water resources. Please visit our website for information on water conservation. You can get there by going to [www.annatexas.gov](http://www.annatexas.gov) and clicking “Water Conservation”.

## Watering Restrictions

City of Anna landscape watering is currently limited to two days per week. There are no assigned watering days. Please visit our website and click “Water Conservation” for more information.

## Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2021 our water loss was approximately 4%. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (972) 924-4510.

## Thank You

The Public Works Department is dedicated to providing a safe and uninterrupted source of drinking water to our citizens. Water quality is important to us. Please do not hesitate to contact us at 972- 924-4510 if you have any questions or concerns.

## Regulated Contaminants — Surface Water Source; North Texas Municipal Water District

| Regulated Contaminants  |                 |                                |                          |      |     |        |           |  |
|---|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|--------|-----------|--|
| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products  | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected         | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units  | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Bromate   | 2021            | 69.2                           | 5.27-69.2                | 5    | 10  | ppb    | No        | By-product of drinking water ozonation.  |
| <b>NOTE:</b> Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.  |                 |                                |                          |      |     |        |           |  |
| Inorganic Contaminants  | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected         | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units  | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Antimony  | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0                      | 6    | 6   | ppb    | No        | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition.                              |
| Arsenic   | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 10  | ppb    | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.                              |
| Barium  | 2021            | 0.038                          | 0.037—0.038              | 2    | 2   | ppm    | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Beryllium   | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 4    | 4   | ppb    | No        | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.            |
| Cadmium   | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 5    | 5   | ppb    | No        | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints. |
| Chromium  | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 100  | 100 | ppb    | No        | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Fluoride  | 2021            | 0.430                          | 0.306-0.480              | 4    | 4   | ppm    | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.           |
| Mercury   | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 2    | 2   | ppb    | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.                   |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)  | 2021            | 0.802                          | 0.110 - 0.802            | 10   | 10  | ppm    | No        | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Selenium  | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 50   | 50  | ppb    | No        | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.                                    |
| Thallium  | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0.5  | 2   | ppb    | No        | Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.   |
| <b>NITRATE ADVISORY:</b> Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your healthcare provider. |                 |                                |                          |      |     |        |           |  |
| Radioactive Contaminants  | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected         | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units  | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Beta/photon emitters  | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0                      | 0    | 50  | pCi/L* | No        | Decay of natural and man-made deposits.  |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium   | 2018            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 15  | pCi/L  | No        | Erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Radium  | 2018            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 5   | pCi/L  | No        | Erosion of natural deposits.   |

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

*Regulated Contaminants — Surface Water Source; North Texas Municipal Water District*

| Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected         | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| 2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex)  | 2019            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 50   | 50  | ppb   | No        | Residue of banned herbicide.   |
| 2, 4 - D   | 2019            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 70   | 70  | ppb   | No        | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.   |
| Alachlor   | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 2   | ppb   | No        | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.   |
| Atrazine   | 2021            | 0.3                            | 0.2 - 0.3                | 3    | 3   | ppb   | No        | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.   |
| Benzo (a) pyrene   | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 200 | ppt   | No        | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.                     |
| Carbofuran   | 2019            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 40   | 40  | ppb   | No        | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.                                      |
| Chlordane  | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 2   | ppb   | No        | Residue of banned termiticide.   |
| Dalapon  | 2019            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 200  | 200 | ppb   | No        | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.   |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate  | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 400  | 400 | ppb   | No        | Discharge from chemical factories.   |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate  | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 6   | ppb   | No        | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.  |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)  | 2019            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 0   | ppt   | No        | Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards. |
| Dinoseb  | 2019            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 7    | 7   | ppb   | No        | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.                                   |
| Endrin   | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 2    | 2   | ppb   | No        | Residue of banned insecticide.   |
| Ethylene dibromide   | 2019            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 50  | ppt   | No        | Discharge from petroleum refineries.   |
| Heptachlor   | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 400 | ppt   | No        | Residue of banned termiticide.   |
| Heptachlor epoxide   | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 200 | ppt   | No        | Breakdown of heptachlor.   |
| Hexachlorobenzene  | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 1   | ppb   | No        | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.                     |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene  | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 50   | 50  | ppb   | No        | Discharge from chemical factories.   |
| Lindane  | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 200  | 200 | ppt   | No        | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.                  |
| Methoxychlor   | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 40   | 40  | ppb   | No        | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.   |
| Oxamyl [Vydate]  | 2019            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 200  | 200 | ppb   | No        | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.               |
| Pentachlorophenol  | 2019            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 1   | ppb   | No        | Discharge from wood preserving factories.  |
| Simazine   | 2021            | 0.12                           | 0.08 - 0.12              | 4    | 4   | ppb   | No        | Herbicide runoff.  |
| Toxaphene  | 2020            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 3   | ppb   | No        | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.                            |

## *Regulated Contaminants — Surface Water Source; North Texas Municipal Water District*

| Volatile Organic Contaminants   | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected         | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| 1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane       | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 200  | 200 | ppb   | No        | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.               |
| 1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane       | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 3    | 5   | ppb   | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories.                            |
| 1, 1 - Dichloroethylene         | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 7    | 7   | ppb   | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories.                            |
| 1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene      | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 70   | 70  | ppb   | No        | Discharge from textile-finishing factories.                              |
| 1, 2 - Dichloroethane           | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 5   | ppb   | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories.                            |
| 1, 2 - Dichloropropane          | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 5   | ppb   | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories.                            |
| Benzene                         | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 5   | ppb   | No        | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills. |
| Carbon Tetrachloride            | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 5   | ppb   | No        | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.          |
| Chlorobenzene                   | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 100  | 100 | ppb   | No        | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.             |
| Dichloromethane                 | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 5   | ppb   | No        | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.                    |
| Ethylbenzene                    | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 700 | ppb   | No        | Discharge from petroleum refineries.                                     |
| Styrene                         | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 100  | 100 | ppb   | No        | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.    |
| Tetrachloroethylene             | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 5   | ppb   | No        | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.                               |
| Toluene                         | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 1    | 1   | ppm   | No        | Discharge from petroleum factories.                                      |
| Trichloroethylene               | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 5   | ppb   | No        | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.               |
| Vinyl Chloride                  | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 0    | 2   | ppb   | No        | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.             |
| Xylenes                         | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 10   | 10  | ppm   | No        | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.   |
| cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethene     | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 70   | 70  | ppb   | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories.                            |
| o - Dichlorobenzene             | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 600  | 600 | ppb   | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories.                            |
| p - Dichlorobenzene             | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 75   | 75  | ppb   | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories.                            |
| trans - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene | 2021            | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0                    | 100  | 100 | ppb   | No        | Discharge from industrial chemical factories.                            |

## Regulated Contaminants — Surface Water Source; North Texas Municipal Water District

| <b>Turbidity</b> Note: 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. |                             |                |           |                                |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Type   | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Highest Single Measurement   | 1 NTU                       | 0.31 NTU       | No        | Soil runoff.                   |
| Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit  | 0.3 NTU                     | 98.80%         | No        | Soil runoff.                   |

| <b>Total Organic Carbon Note:</b> Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.* Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed. |                 |                        |                          |            |                                       |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
|   | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Unit       | Likely Source of Contamination        |
| Source Water  | 2021            | 4.66                   | 3.69-4.66                | ppm        | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Drinking Water  | 2021            | 4.01                   | 2.01-4.01                | ppm        | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Removal Ratio   | 2021            | 46.0                   | 1.9- 46.0                | % removal* | N/A                                   |

| <b>Cryptosporidium</b> |                 |                        |                          |              |                                |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|
| Contaminants           | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Unit         | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Cryptosporidium        | 2021            | 0                      | 0 - 0                    | (Oo) Cysts/L | Human and animal fecal waste.  |
| Giardia                | 2021            | 0                      | 0 - 0                    | (Oo) Cysts/L | Human and animal fecal waste   |

### Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

As noted in this report, total trihalomethanes sampling within our system indicated that levels were well below the MCL.

### Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Public water systems must routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. The City of Anna, TX0430027 failed to monitor for or meet drinking water standards. The Table below lists each violation, the time period(s), potential health effects, and associated analytical results (if applicable).

## Regulated Contaminants — Surface Water Source; North Texas Municipal Water District

### Violations for Calendar year 2021

| <b>E. coli</b>   |                 |               |   |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems. |                 |               |   |
| Violation Type   | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation   |
| MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR  | 10/27/2021      | 2021          | We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected. |
| MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR  | 12/08/2021      | 2021          | We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected. |
| MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR  | 12/24/2021      | 2021          | We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected. |

### WHAT SHOULD I DO? WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

Fecal indicators are microbes whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term health effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

The symptoms above are not caused only by organisms in drinking water. If you experience any of these symptoms and they persist, you may want to seek medical advice. People at increased risk should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking this water.

**Corrective action:** The positive sample was taken before disinfection and is an untreated raw ground water sample. When in operation raw groundwater is treated by our disinfection system before going to a storage tank and before entering the distribution system. This is one of Anna's 7 groundwater wells.

This well location is surrounded by earthmoving equipment and construction projects, it is possible the sample was contaminated by airborne particles from the adjacent properties.