2022 Consumer Confidence Report

THE CITY OF Anna

Anna Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

About this report

- The City of Anna is pleased to share the water quality report with our community. This report describes our quality of your drinking water.
- Annual Insight into Drinking Water Quality Insight into Drinking Water Quality.
- 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.
- 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 of Anna Municipal Complex
120 W. 7th St., Anna, Texas 75409

Second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 6 PM (CST)

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

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 972-924-4510.

PWS ID Number: TX0430027

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 pickup 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.

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.

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

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 precent 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 1.55 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 online at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Definitions

The adjacent tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.	
Action Level / Action Level Goal AGL / Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment	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 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 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 residue 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)
N/A	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.

Regulated Contaminants Detected Groundwater Sources;

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)*	2022	16	1.0-19.31.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	30	1.0-49.4	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]	2022	.411	0.01—0.411	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	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.

Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant Method Used	Collection Date	Average Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Chlorine Residual	2022	2.69	0.5	4.0	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.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Synthetic organic contaminants Including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2022	0.1	0-0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2022	0.5	0.5 - 0.9	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Simazine	2022	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 (Y/N)	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 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 2022 our water loss was approximately 8%. 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 - Part 1

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate	2022	4.9	4.9-4.9	5	10	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water ozonation.
NOTE: 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 (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0100	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2022	1.55	0.060-0.061	24	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	410	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.								
Fluoride	2022	0.688	0.278-0.688	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	0.439	0.158 - 0.439	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
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	2022	4.7	4-7-4.7	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
RadiuM	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants — Surface Water Source; North Texas Municipal Water District - Part 2

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex)	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
, 4 - D	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2022	0.12	0.1- 0.12	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppb	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppt	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppb	N	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppt	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
Methoxychlor	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Simazine	2022	0.12	0.08 - 0.12	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

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

Regulated Contaminants — Surface Water Source; North Texas Municipal Water District - Part 3

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
1, 1, 1 – Trichloroethane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2 – Trichloroethane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 – Dichloroethylene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 – Trichlorobenzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 – Dichloropropane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
0 - Dichlorobenzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p - Dichlorobenzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans - 1, 2 - Dicholoroethylene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Regulated Contaminants — Surface Water Source; North Texas Municipal Water District - Part 4

Turbidity

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	0.4 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99.50%	N	Soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon

Note: 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	2022	4.66	3.69-4.66	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Drinking Water	2022	4.01	2.01-4.01	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Removal Ratio	2022	46.0	1.9- 46.0	% removal*	N/A

Cryptosporidium

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Unit	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	2022	0	0-0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.
Giardia	2022	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).

WATER IQ℠
Know your water.

Violations

E. Coli			
Fecal coliforms and E Coli are bacteria whose presence indicate that the water maybe 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	04/21/2022	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 e positive sample was collected.
Monitor GWR Triggered/Additional, Major	12/08/2021	04/21/2022	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 e positive sample was collected.
Monitor GWR Triggered/Additional, Major	12/24/2021	04/21/2022	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 e positive sample was collected.

Dear Neighbor, below is a mandatory public notice regarding drinking water quality.

Triggered Source Monitoring and Reporting Violation: Groundwater Rule

City of Anna / PWS 0430027 failed to collect the required number of triggered source bacteriological samples for fecal indicator monitoring of the groundwater system during October, November and December 2021. This monitoring is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's "Drinking Water Standards" and the federal "Safe Drinking Water Act," Public Law 95-523.

Triggered source samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of fecal indicator bacteria. Following a positive routine total coliform result in our distribution system, our water system is required to submit one triggered source sample for every active groundwater well source. Failure to collect all required triggered source samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

What should I do?
There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done?
Samples were collected to remedy the violation in April 2022. The samples were all negative and free of pathogens or bacteria.

If you have any further questions, please contact Anna Public Works Department Director Steve Smith or Utility Operations Supervisor Austin Burkhart at 972-924-4510.