

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Bartlett TX 2460006

Annual Water Quality Report for January 1 to December 31, 2016

This information 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.

City of Bartlett is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

Public Works Director

254-527-4155 or City Hall 254-527-3219

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (254)527-4155

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) 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 source s 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 following URL:

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

Source Water Nam/location	TYPE OF Water	Report Status
3-Jackson/ Emma	GW	Y

Public Participation Opportunities

Date : August 1st , 2017

Time: 10:00 AM

Location: City Hall

Phone #: 254-527-3219

(To address your drinking water concerns)

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 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 pose a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking 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 run-off, 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 b 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 the 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 under gone 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 Crptosporidium 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>.

Regulated Contaminants Detected

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. Colior Fecal Coliform Samples	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	2	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive , and one is also fecal coliform or E.Coli positive	1	N	Naturally present in the environment

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 & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level(AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites of AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9/30/2015	1.3	1.3	0.081	0	ppm	N	Erosions of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	9/30/2015	0	15	1.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test 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 MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment
Level 1 Assessment	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.
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.
Level 2 Assessment	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.
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
mrem:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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 billion-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfections By-Products	Collection Dates	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminants
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	2	2.1-2.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-products of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	19	19.4-19.4	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	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	4.8	4.8-4.8	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.0427	0.0427-0.0427	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	2.8	2.81-2.81	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additives which promotes strong teech; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2016	0.1	0.1-0.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2016	18.7	18.7-18.7	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
Beta/photon emitters	02/25/2015	5.7	5.7-5.7	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.

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2/25/15	3.7	3.7-3.7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
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Violation 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)	10/1/2016	12/31/2016	We failed to test our water for the contaminants and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g. a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type:	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	8/19/2014	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	01/01/2015	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	01/08/2016	3/21/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	4/11/2016	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	5/12/2016	07/22/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	6/10/2016	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	07/05/2016	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)			
E.Coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL,E>COLI POS E COLI (RTCR)	5/1/2016	5/31/2016	We had an e.Coli-positive (EC+) repeat (RP) or total coliform –positive (TC+) routine (RT) sample following a TC+ or EC+RT sample, failed to take all required RP samples following an EC+RT sample, or failed to test for EC for any RT or RP sample.
Monitoring, Routine, Minor (RTCR)	4/1/2016	4/30/2016	We failed to collect some of the required routine samples of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Violation Table

Total Coliform			
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other; potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring (TCR), Routine Major	03/01/2016	03/31/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Monitoring (TCR), Routine Major	01/01/2016	01/31/2016	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated
Monitoring (TCR), Routine Major	02/01/2016	2/29/2016	We failed to complete all the required tests of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated