

# 2015 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT (CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT)

**CITY OF KILGORE**

**(903) 984-5081**

## **Our Drinking Water Is Regulated**

This annual report is a summary of the quality of the water we provided to our customers from January 1 to December 31, 2014. 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. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

### **INSIDE THIS REPORT**

- Source Water Assessment Information
- Definitions of Terms Used
- Water Analysis Information
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## **Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?**

The City of Kilgore obtains its water from 2 sources. The City's Surface Water Treatment Plant draws water from the reservoir constructed adjacent to the plant site, which stores water pumped from the Sabine River. This reservoir holds about 105 million gallons of water. Our second water source is from 7 wells which pump water from the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer. Combined, our facilities provided over 781.3 million gallons of clean drinking water last year. Even in recent periods of drought, we have been able to provide an adequate supply of water to meet the needs of our customers. The water loss in our system totalled 114.9 million gallons, which is a 14.7% loss.

| <u>Source Water</u> | <u>Water Type</u> | <u>Status</u> | <u>Location</u>                    |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| Water Well #2       | Ground Water      | Active        | Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (Smith Co.) |
| Water Well #3a      | Ground Water      | Active        | Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (Smith Co.) |
| Water Well #4       | Ground Water      | Active        | Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (Smith Co.) |
| Water Well #5       | Ground Water      | Active        | Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (Smith Co.) |
| Water Well #7       | Ground Water      | Active        | Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (Smith Co.) |
| Water Well #8       | Ground Water      | Active        | Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (Smith Co.) |
| Water Well #9       | Ground Water      | Active        | Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer (Smith Co.) |
| Sabine River        | Surface Water     | Active        | Sabine River (Gregg Co.)           |

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source waters 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 Terry Howard at (903) 983-3708. For more information about our sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>. Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

## En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (903) 984-5081.

## Public Participation Opportunities

Our City Council meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month at the City Council Meeting Room, 815 North Kilgore Street, Kilgore, TX.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Terry Howard at (903) 983-3708.

## Substances Expected to be in 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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.

## ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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. In order to ensure 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Secondary Constituents

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 our office at (903) 984-5081.

## Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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 drinking 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>.

***Special Notice:***

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

**- Abbreviations -**

**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
**MFL** - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)  
**NA** - not applicable  
**pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)  
**ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)  
**ppb** - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)  
**ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter  
**ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

**- Definitions -**

**Average (Avg.):** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants. This is measured as a running annual average.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 contamination.

**Treatment Technique (TT):** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

## 2015 Regulated Contaminants

### Coliform Bacteria

| MCLG | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest Number 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                | 1                          | 0  | 0  | N         | Naturally present in the environment. |

| Lead & Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|---------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| Copper        | 2013         | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.124                       | 1               | ppm             | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead          | 2013         | 0    | 15                | 1.23                        | 0               | ppb             | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.                                   |

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.

| Turbidity                      | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest Single Measurement     | 1 NTU                       | 0.27 NTU       | N         | Soil runoff                    |
| Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit | 0.3 NTU                     | 100%           | N         | Soil runoff                    |

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.

| Disinfectant                  | Year | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Source                                   |
|-------------------------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| Chloramines/<br>Free Chlorine | 2015 | 1.77          | 0.5           | 4.0           | 4    | 4     | ppm             | N         | Water additive used to control microbes. |

| Disinfection By-Products             | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination             |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----------------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA <sub>5</sub> ) | 2015            | 26                     | 0 - 58.5                 | No goal for the total | 60  | ppb             | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)         | 2015            | 52                     | 5.67 – 97.0              | No goal for the total | 80  | ppb             | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

For Haloacetic Acids and Total Trihalomethanes, the values for Highest Level Detected are running annual averages.

| Inorganic Contaminants         | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic                        | 2015            | 2.8                    | 2.8- 2.8                 | 0    | 10  | Ppb             | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.                    |
| Barium                         | 2015            | 0.066                  | 0.066 – 0.066            | 2    | 2   | ppm             | N         | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Cyanide                        | 2015            | 8.42                   | 8.42 – 8.42              | 200  | 200 | ppb             | N         | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.                                     |
| Fluoride                       | 2015            | 0.5                    | 0.515 – 0.515            | 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) | 2015            | 0.18                   | 0.104 – 0.18             | 10   | 10  | ppm             | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |

|          |      |     |           |    |    |     |   |   |
|----------|------|-----|-----------|----|----|-----|---|---|
| Selenium | 2015 | 1.4 | 1.4 – 1.4 | 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 | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Combined Radium<br>226/228 | 01/13/2011      | 1                      | 1 – 1                    | 0    | 5   | pCi/L           | N         | Erosion of natural deposits.   |

### Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.