



2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Thrall Consumer Confidence Report

For inquiries about the water quality or this report, contact Brian Johle with the Thrall Water Department at (512) 269-7335 or plan to attend the next public council meeting being held at 7:00 p.m., June 21, 2017 at City Hall. The results of this study are for the past year of 2016 and by regulation must be provided to our customers on an annual basis by July 1, 2017.

PWS ID Number: TX2460015
PWS Name: City of Thrall

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2016. The source of drinking water used by the City of Thrall is Purchased Surface Water from the City of Taylor (PWS #2460004) and Noack Water Supply (PWS #2460020). Details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:
The City of Thrall Water Department at (512) 269-7335.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Special Notice Requirement

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.

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 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 (800) 426-4791 or at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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, and odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns.

Information on Sources of 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.

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.

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 Brian Johle at (512) 269-7335 or refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Water loss Audit

Annual water loss report for the period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

Total water loss for year 2016: **5,020,688 gals.**

Total cost impact to city: **\$13,250.95**

Water loss is based on meter readings of source water purchased, monthly readings of individual meters and estimates of water loss due to leaks. Due to age of residential meters, this may not be an accurate account of all water loss.

Water Quality Test Results - City of Thrall

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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

na: not applicable.

mg/l: milligrams per liter

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.0987	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2016	0	15	3.59	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	24	13.1 - 37.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	59	44.5 - 73	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
Fluoride	06/27/2012	0.26	0.26 - 0.26	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)	2016	2	2.42 - 2.42	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations Table

Chemical	Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	
Lead and Copper Rule	Follow-up or routine tap M/R (LCR)	10/01/2015	08/25/2016	We failed to test 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.	The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

The City of Thrall used chloramine for sampling in the water system during the period of January 1st through December 31st, 2016.

Chemical	Average Level of Quarterly Data	Lowest Result	Highest Result	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Chemical	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine	1.32 mg/l	0.50 mg/l	2.7 mg/l	4.00	3.00	Brentag Southwest	Water additive used to control microbes.

BRAZOS RIVER AUTHORITY (TX2460155) REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2016	0.0492	0.0492-0.0492	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2016	100	100-100	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride	2016	0.3	0.27-0.27	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Combined Radium 226/228	02/15/2011	1	1-1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	2.0	1.84 - 1.84	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	34	15.9 - 45.8	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	63	40.4 - 79.9	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity	Limit (treatment Technique)	Level Detected					Violation	Likely Source of Contaminate
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.25 NTU					N	Soil runoff

Information Statement: 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.