



Texas A&M University – Commerce 2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013.

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. Providing safe and reliable drinking water is our highest priority. We are proud to produce and deliver water that meets or exceeds state and federal standards. This report is a summary of the quality of water that we provide to our customers.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 268-5040.

Public comments may be directed to Keith Luke at (903) 268-5040.

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.

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 Keith Luke at (903) 268-5040.

Do I need to take special precautions?

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 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>.

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from four wells located on and near campus that draw water from an underground source called the Nacotoch Aquifer. We also purchase water from the City of Commerce, which includes ground water from the Nacotoch Aquifer and surface water from Lake Tawakoni. The report for the City of Commerce is attached to this report.

Water Quality Test Results Definitions

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

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.

Avg – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 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 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 (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).

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.

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L).

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

Regulated Contaminants

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)*	2013	1.8	0 - 1.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	1	0 - 5.13	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
Antimony	02/02/2009	0.062	0 - 0.062	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	02/02/2009	0.579	0.27 - 0.579	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	02/02/2009	0.0389	0.004 - 0.0389	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	02/02/2009	0.058	0 - 0.058	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Chromium	02/02/2009	0.149	0 - 0.149	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/18/2012	0.45	0.45 - 0.45	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]	2013	0.208	0.015 - 0.208	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2013	0.039	0.039 - 0.039	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	02/02/2009	1.68	0 - 1.68	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	02/02/2009	0.067	0.012 - 0.067	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.109	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2013	0	15	10.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residuals

Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine	1.4	.5	4.0	4.0	4.0	Mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
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.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2013	05/20/2014	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. Once notified of this oversight, we provided the results.

Information about Source Water Assessments

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 detection 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 Keith Luke at (903) 268-5040.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://tceq4apmgwebp1.tceq.texas.gov:8080/sway/Controller/index.jsp?wtsrc=>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - 2600 SOUTH NEAL ST	GW	Y	Nacotoch Aquifer
2 - CULVER ST / MONROE	GW	Y	Nacotoch Aquifer
3 - SHADY LANE RD	GW	Y	Nacotoch Aquifer
4 - SE OF 3	GW	Y	Nacotoch Aquifer
SW FROM COMMERCE	SW	Y	Lake Tawakoni

City of Commerce
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Providing safe and reliable drinking water is our highest priority. We are proud to produce and deliver water that meets or exceeds state and federal standards. This report is a summary of the quality of water that we provide to our customers.

Public comments are allowed at City Council Meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month beginning at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your health care provider. Additional guidelines to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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ppq – parts per quadrillion or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

En Español

Este Informe contiene Información importante sobre el agua de beber. Si tiene preguntas llámenos al 903-886-1156.

Drought Contingency Plan

The City of Commerce has implemented Stage 2 of our Drought Contingency Plan. This is the second of five stages that consist of (1) Mild Drought, (2) Moderate Drought, (3) Severe Drought, (4) Critical, and (5) Emergency.

Stage 2 is intended to eliminate water waste. Watering of yards is only allowed between the hours of 8:00 p.m. and 10:00 a.m. For more information and/or a complete list of guidelines for Stage 2, visit the City of Commerce website at www.commercetx.org or call 903-886-1156.

Regulated Contaminants

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)*	2013	25	3.9 – 45.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	42	0 – 79.2	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
Barium	2013	0.0757	0.0757 – 0.0757	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2013	1.14	1.14 – 1.14	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2013	0.2	0.2 – 0.2	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)	2013	1	0.08 – 0.78	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as nitrogen)	2013	1	0 – 1.22	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Altrazine	2013	0.19	0.19 – 0.19	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Dichloromethane	2013	1	0 – 0.81	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.

Turbidity

Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 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.

VIOLATIONS TABLE

The Filter Backwash Recycling Rule requires public water systems to review their backwash water recycling practices to ensure that they do not compromise microbial control.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FAILURE TO SUBMIT PLANT SCHEMATIC (FBR)	07/06/2011	2013	We failed to submit to our regulator a plant schematic showing the origin of all flows which are recycled, the hydraulic conveyance used to transport them and the location where they are re-introduced back into the treatment plant.

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.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2013	2013	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

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	1	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

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)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.204	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2013	0	15	2.26	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CITY 2 – WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON	GW	Y	Nacotoch Aquifer
HORTON 1	9713 FM 153	GW	Y	" "
HORTON 2	406 FM 2800	GW	Y	" "
HORTON 3	275 FM 2075	GW	Y	" "
HORTON 4	1330 FM 71	GW	Y	" "
HORTON 5	ROSS STREET	GW	Y	" "
PUMPS 1, 2, 3		SW	Y	Lake Tawakoni

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>.

Disinfectant Residuals

Chemical Used	(Mg/L) Average Level Quarterly	Lowest Single Sample	Highest Single Sample	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	Unit of Measure	Source
Chlorine	1.12	.5	3.7	4.0	Milligrams per liter	Chlorine Gas

City of Commerce
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www.commercetx.org

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