

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)



City of Troy PWS ID Number: TX0140037
Phone Number: (254) 938-2505

About this report

The City of Troy is pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where our water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. 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.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
2-Tower St. Tower St.	GW	Y	Lower Trinity Well
SW From Temple CC From TX0140005 City of Temple	SW	S	Lake Belton

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been 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. The assessment indicates "High" susceptibility to metal and minerals.

"High" susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does **not** mean that there are any health risks present.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (254) 938-2505

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>.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Tim Pitts
Utility Director
(254) 938-2505

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 EPAs 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 the system's business office.



Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Monday of each month

Time: 6:00 PM

Location: Troy Community Center, 201 East Main Street, Troy, Texas

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please contact us at (254) 938-2505.

Abbreviations and Terms:

- **NTU** - nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
- **ppm** - milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- **MFL** - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- **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)
- **ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- **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 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 technology.
- **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.
- **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.
- **Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are 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.

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 and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.081	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing

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)*	2016	48	18.7 – 41.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	110	22.5 – 142	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	04-20-2015	0.0566	0.0566 -0.0566	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	04-20-2015	0.25	0.25 - 0.25	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	1	0.02 – 0.86	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen Contaminants]	04-20-2015	0.06	0.06 – 0.06	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Residual Disinfectant level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2016	1.56	.49	4.2	4	4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbestreat microbes

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
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
Follow-up or routine tap M/R (LCR)	10/01/2015	10/08/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during this period.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2016	03/10/2015	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.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing Trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer/			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2016	03/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2016	06/30/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2016	09/30/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2016	12/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.