

# 2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF DECATUR  
Phone No: 940-393-0260  
Public Water System (PWS) 2490005

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2021 to December 31, 2021

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the City of Decatur to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by the CITY OF DECATUR is Surface Water. This report is available on the City website at: <http://www.decatortex.org/>

For more information regarding this report contact: Tony Estes at 940-393-0260

## 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 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.

### To participate in decisions concerning water: Attend the Decatur City Council meetings held in City Hall, 201 East Walnut Street

Meeting schedule is posted online at:  
<http://decatortex.org/calendar.aspx?CID=38>

To view City Council Agenda, please visit:  
<http://decatortex.org/agendacenter>

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us at 940-393-0260.

## Health Information for Special Populations

*Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems*

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.

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 at (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>.

### *En Español*

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (940) 393 - 0200 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

## 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 the sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Tony Estes at 940-393-0260.

Source Water Name <u>LAKE BRIDGEPORT</u>	Type of Water <u>SURFACE WATER</u>	Report Status <u>ACTIVE</u>	Location <u>WISE COUNTY TEXAS</u>
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**Definitions and Abbreviations:** The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

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

**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.

**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 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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level or 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.

**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)
- mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- na:** not applicable
- 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
- ppq:** parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
- ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

### 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	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	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Copper</b>	06/08/2019	1.3	1.3	0.098	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b>Lead</b>	06/08/2019	0.0	15	1.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## 2021 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>	2021	28	3.6 - 50.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.								
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>	2021	74	56.1 - 114	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.								

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Barium</b>	2021	0.061	0.061 – 0.061	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Chromium</b>	2021	1.7	1.7 – 1.7	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Cyanide</b>	2021	42	42 - 42	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
<b>Fluoride</b>	2021	0.1	0.133 – 0.133	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>	2021	0.229	0.229 – 0.229	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Beta/alpha emitters</b>	3/10/2016	4.7	4.7 – 4.7	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.								
<b>Combined Radium 226/228</b>	3/10/2016	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	0	5	pCi/L*	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Chemical
<b>Chloramines</b>	2021	3.9	2.3 – 4.8	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

### Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Highest Single Measurement</b>	0.94 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil Runoff.
<b>Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit</b>	94%	0.3 NTU	Y	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 system and disinfectants.

### 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.

## 2021 Violations

<b>Interim Enhanced SWTR</b>			
The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
<b>MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)</b>	04/01/2021	04/30/2021	Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.

<b>Public Notification Rule</b>			
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).			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
<b>PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION</b>	05/31/2021	06/01/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

<b>Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)</b>			
The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E.coli. 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.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
<b>MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)</b>	08/01/2021	08/31/2021	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.

## **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

### **Monitoring Requirements Not Met for:**

### **CITY OF DECATUR**

Our system failed to collect every required coliform sample. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During August 2021 (08/01/2021 - 08/31/2021) we did not complete all monitoring or testing for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

#### **What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, we are required to notify you within 24 hours.

#### **What is being done?**

We collected every required coliform sample in September 2021 and are no longer in violation.

For more information, please contact Anthony Estes at 940-393-0260.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by CITY OF DECATUR.

Public Water System ID#: TX2490005.

Date distributed: May 20, 2022