

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

PWS ID Number: TX1550036

PWS Name: CITY OF LORENA

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015.

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.

CITY OF LORENA is Purchased Surface Water

For more information regarding this report contact: KEVIN NEAL 254-857-4641

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.

Public Participation
Opportunities

Date: Every 3rd Monday each month

Time: 6:30 P.M.

Location: 107 S Frontage Rd Ste A
Lorena, TX. 76655-9609

Este reportado incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (254) 857-4641.

Sources of Drinking Water

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune-compromised 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>.

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. 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 Secondary Contaminants

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. For more information on taste, odor, and color of drinking water please contact the system's business office.

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

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 detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Kevin Neal (254) 857-4641 or by kneal@lorenatx.gov.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
<http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Source water name:		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
2 - STP / IH-35	STP	Groundwater	Active	Trinity Aquifer
3 – GST	GST	Groundwater	Active	Trinity Aquifer
Purchased from City of Robinson	TX1550010	Surfacewater	Active	Brazos River

2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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

Lead and Copper	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	The 90 th Percentile Value of the Most Recent Round of Sampling	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Unit of Measure	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/02/2014	1.3	1.3	0.21	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposit; Leaching from wood preservative; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	07/02/2014	0	15	4.2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
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 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 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).
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.
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L).

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2015	FREE CHLORINE	1.04	0.2	2.2	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	15	4.3-26.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	88	41.5-138	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	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	2015	0.0456	0.0456-0.0456	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.88	0.88-0.88	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	0.33	0.33-0.33	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their 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	1/1/2015	3/31/2015	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water is above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	4/1/2015	6/30/2015	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water is above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	7/1/2015	9/30/2015	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water is above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	10/1/2015	12/31/2015	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water is above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

City of Robinson 2015 Water Quality Data

Below is the City of Robinson Water Quality Data (1550010). If you have any questions please contact Greg Hobbs 254-662-1415 ext. 3050.

Analyte	Unit of Measure	Detected Level	MCL
Chloride	mg/L	196	300
Fluoride	mg/L	0.22	4
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	0.02	10
Sulfate	mg/L	72	300
Sodium	mg/L	113	20000
Aluminum	mg/L	Less than detection limit	0.2
Antimony	mg/L	Less than detection limit	0.006
Arsenic	mg/L	Less than detection limit	0.01
Barium	mg/L	0.078	2
Manganese	mg/L	Less than detection limit	0.05
Nickel	mg/L	0.002	0.01
Selenium	mg/L	0.0043	0.05
Zinc	mg/L	0.0228	5
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	mg/L	467	1000
Turbidity	mg/L	0.12	1.0

*The City of Lorena is required to report regulated contaminants from other sources of water that is not their own.