

City of Quinlan is Purchased Surface Water - Public Water System # 1160007
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014

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.

Information about Source Water Purchased

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your 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 Chris Duncan at 903-356-3306.

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

<http://gis3.tceq.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>

SOURCE WATER NAME	TYPE OF WATER	REPORT STATUS	LOCATION
SW FROM CASH SUD (METER-COLLEGE CC FFROM TX 1160014 CASH	SW	Y	QUINLAN, TX
SW FROM CASH SUD (METER—TX34/ CC FROM TX 1160018 CASH	SW	Y	QUINLAN, TX

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level of MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs are 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 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 pictograms per liter (pg/L)

2014 Coliform Bacteria

Max Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positives	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positives E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
0	1 Positive Monthly Sample	2		0	Y	Naturally present in the environment.

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.

Disinfectant Residual Table

Year	Disinfectant/Unit Of measure	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
2014	Chloramines (ppm)	1.00	.50	4.0	4.0	4.0	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products/Units	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* (ppb)	2014	18	14-37.7	No goal for the total	60	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2014	40	39.4-60.7	No goal for the total	80	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [Measured as Nitrogen] (PPM)	2014	1	0.654-0.682	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Violation Table

Consumer Confidence Report: The Consumer Confidence Report requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Adequacy/ Availability/Content	7/1/2014	11/17/2014	We failed to provide you, our drinking water customer, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risk from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL (TCR), Monthly	10/01/2014	10/31/2014	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard
Monitoring (TCR), Routine Major	03/01/2014	03/31/2014	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.

Cash SUD Data:

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	2014	1	0.85-0.85	0	10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Asbestos (MFL)	2/7/2012	0.3904	0.3904-0.3904	7	7	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2014	0.061	0.061-0.061	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2014	0.44	0.44-0.44	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2014	0.2	0.24-0.24	4	4.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2014	0.38	0.0765-0.38	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Cash SUD Data Continued:

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* (ppb)	2014	22	15.5-41.8	No goal for the total	60	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2014	42	32.06-86.5	No goal for the total	80	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.

Radioactive Contaminants (Unit Measured)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L*)	7/31/2012	5.2	5.2-5.2	0	50	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	3/2/2011	1	1-1	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits
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Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides (Unit Measured)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	2014	0.34	0.34-0.34	3	3	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity				
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.31 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measure 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.

City of Quinlan Information:

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

We have two water sources. The first source is purchased from Cash SUD, which is surface water from Lake Tawakoni. It is treated by means of sedimentation, filtration and disinfection to remove harmful contaminants. The water supplies the Cumby, Lone Oak and Cash areas south of Interstate 30. The second source is treated surface water purchased from North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD), which takes their raw water from Lake Lavon. This water supplies the Southeast Caddo Mills, Quinlan and Union Valley areas south of Interstate 30.

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of all 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 byproducts 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 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 (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 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>.

City of Quinlan City Council meetings are the second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. located at 104 E. Main St. Quinlan, TX

City Council Members:

Mayor Jacky Goleman, Mayor Pro Tem Brandon Frazier and Council Members Carolyn Strickland, Tim McDaniel, Tommy Underwood and Miguel Serrano.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Chris Duncan at 903-356-3306

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. (903) 356-3306

City of Quinlan 2014 Annual Drinking WATER QUALITY Report Public Water System # TX 1160007

