

CITY OF IOWA PARK, TEXAS

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for Calendar Year 2015

Name of Water System: *City of Iowa Park*
Public Water System Identification #: *TX2430003*

The City of Iowa Park's public water system utilizes purchased surface water from the City of Wichita Falls, Texas (PWS# TX243001). Wichita Falls currently obtains their raw water from Lakes Arrowhead, Kickapoo, Kemp, Wichita Falls Secondary Terminal and reclaimed wastewater effluent from River Road Wastewater Treatment Plant.

For additional information regarding this report, contact the Iowa Park City Hall at 940-592-2131.

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of drinking water supplied by the City of Iowa Park are conducted on the second and fourth Monday of each month beginning at 7:00 p.m. at the Iowa Park City Council Chambers located at 103 North Wall Street. To learn more about future public meetings concerning your drinking water or to request to schedule an opportunity, please contact the City at 940-592-2131 or at www.iowapark.com.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

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 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, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The FDA establishes 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 the color of drinking water, please contact the water 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 immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, persons who've 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 for 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. The City of Iowa Park is 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 thirty (30) seconds to two (2) minutes before using the 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 your exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being 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.

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> .

<u>SOURCE WATER NAME</u>	<u>TYPE OF WATER</u>	<u>REPORT STATUS</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
City of Wichita Falls	Surface Water	Active	Lake Arrowhead
		Active	Lake Kickapoo
		Active	Lake Kemp via Wichita River to Lake
		Active	Wichita Falls Secondary Terminal
	*Reuse	Active	Reclaimed Wastewater Effluent From River Road WWTP

This report contains test result information on the quality of water provided by City of Wichita Falls, Texas (PWS: TX2430001) as well as test result information on the quality of water distributed by the City of Iowa Park.

*The City of Wichita Falls was given approval by the TCEQ to begin using treated wastewater effluent from the River Road WWTP in June of 2014. The City's Direct Potable Reuse Plant began treating the reclaimed water on July 9, 2014 at just under 50% of the total production. The City of Wichita Falls used this source through July, 2015. The source was deactivated in August, 2015, and only surface water is currently treated.

Regulated Contaminants

Wichita Falls Treatment System

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2015	0.3	0 - 0.3	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics; solder, test addition
Arsenic	2015	1.3	0 - 1.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2015	0.041	0.027 - 0.041	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2015	1.4	0.91 - 1.4	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2015	147	5.08 - 147	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride	2015	0.6	0.47 - 0.64	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	0.7	0.065 - 0.684	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.07	0 - 0.065	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2015	1.3	0 - 1.3	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2015	9.2	5.6 - 9.2	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.								
Combined Radium 226/228	06/21/2011	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2015	1.3	0 - 1.3	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

Wichita Falls Treatment System

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.32 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	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

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.

Regulated Contaminants

Iowa Park Distribution System

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	22	11.3 - 31.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	32	21.7 - 43.2	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
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.5	0.47 - 0.5	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.03	0.03 - 0.03	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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	# Stays Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/27/2013	1.3	1.3	0.08	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	07/27/2013	0	15	5.32	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Iowa Park Distribution System

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions

Avg

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG

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 or MRDL

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 goal or MRDLG

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.

MFL

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.

na

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

NTU

not applicable

PCU/L

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

ppb

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppt

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppq

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

ppq

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

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	07/11/2014	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.

Coliform Bacteria

Iowa Park Distribution System

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 system	0 samples were positive		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.