

# CITY OF ELECTRA, TEXAS

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report For Calendar Year 2015

Name of Water System: *City of Electra*  
Public Water System ID#: *TX2430002*

The City of Electra's public water system utilizes purchased surface water from the City of Iowa Park, Texas (PWS#2430003) who is supplied potable water from the City of Wichita Falls (PWS# 2430001). Wichita Falls obtains their raw water from Lakes Arrowhead, Kickapoo and Kemp and its Secondary Treatment Terminal. In addition to the use of this surface water, the City of Wichita Falls utilizes reclaimed effluent from its River Road Wastewater Treatment Plant.

*Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For additional information regarding this report and source water assessments and protection efforts, contact the City of Electra at (940) 495-2146.*

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of drinking water supplied by the City of Electra are conducted on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month beginning at 5:30 p.m. at the Electra City Hall located at 101 North Main Street. To learn more about future meetings concerning your drinking water or to request to schedule an opportunity, please contact the City at (940) 495-2146 or at [cityadmin@cityofelectra.com](mailto:cityadmin@cityofelectra.com).

*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) 495-2146 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.*

### SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

The sources for drinking water, both tap and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, 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 instances, 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants and organic chemical contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may

reasonably be expected contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the 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.

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, color or odor 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 listed above.

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 Electra is responsible for providing high quality water but we can't 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>.

**This report contains test result information on the quality of water provided by the City of Wichita Falls' water treatment system (PWS; TX2430001) as well as test result information on the quality of water being distributed by the City of Electra.**

*NOTE: The City of Wichita Falls was given approval by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to begin using treated wastewater effluent from its River Road Wastewater Treatment Facility in June of 2014. The City's Direct Potable Reuse Plant began treating the reclaimed water on July 09, 2014 at just under fifty percent (50%) of the total production. The City of Wichita Falls continues to use this source to-date.*

## City of Electra's Distribution System Test Results

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halocetic Acids (HAAS)	2015	33	<1.00 -33.0	No Goal For Total	60	ppb	No	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	31.9	<1.00 - 31.9	No Goal For Total	80	ppb	No	By-Product of Drinking Water Disinfection.

### Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	2015	0.212	0.212- 0.212	10	10	ppm	No	Run-off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Definitions:

- Avp:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- 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 Disinfection Level or MRDL:** The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
- Max. 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 unit.
- pc/l/:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
- ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- ppt:** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/l).
- ppq:** parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/l).

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		0	Y	Naturally present in the environment.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Avg:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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)

**Violations Table**

**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	06/01/2015	06/30/2015	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.

**Regulated Contaminants**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected.	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halooecetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	20	17.7 - 25.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	28	15 - 39.9	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	1	0.63 - 0.67	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.04	0.04 - 0.04	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2015	0.66	0.10 - 0.66	0	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Halocetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	20	17.7 - 2.57	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	28	15 - 39.9	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
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**

	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.





CITY OF ELECTRA  
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