

2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF KEENE

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017

CITY OF KEENE provides surface water purchased from Johnson County Special Utility District from Lake Granbury, Hood County TX and ground water from City of Keene in located in Johnson County TX.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name _____ Johnny Coker _____

Phone _____ 817-641-3336 _____

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (_817_) 641__-__3336__.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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

Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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 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)

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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.

Information about your 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.

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.

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.

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 (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>.

Information about Source Water

CITY OF KEENE purchases water from JOHNSON COUNTY SUD. JOHNSON COUNTY SUD provides purchase surface water from **Lake Granbury** located in **Hood County TX**.

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our 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 Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **City of Keene Water Dept. Johnny Coker (817)-641-3336**.

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.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.23	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2017	0	15	2.02	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	21	0 - 22.6	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'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	30	0 - 39.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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* 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 or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	0.089	0.039 - 0.089	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2017	4.5	0 - 4.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2017	91.5	0 - 91.5	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2017	1.34	0.281 - 1.34	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]	2017	1	0 - 0.951	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.314	0 - 0.314	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Combined Radium 226/228	05/16/2016	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2017	1.83	0.10-8.8	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule 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 REPORT	07/01/2017	2017	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. You ma a copy of the 2016 CCR by calling 817-641-3336. This violation will be completed at the posting of this report.

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
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2017	2017	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.
			A lab accident prevented 1 sample from being analyzed before the deadline. A repeat sample was taken and the sample passed.



Texas Commission on

Environmental Quality

CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY OF TIER III PUBLIC NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS:

Public Water System (PWS) name: City of Keene

PWS ID: 1260008

Type of Violation	Time Period(s) of Violation	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
Exceeding the Monthly Maximum Contaminant level (MCL) for the Total Coliform Rule (TCR)	11/01/2002 11/30/2002	7	7

30 TAC 290.122(c) states that the owner or operator of a PWS who fails to perform required monitoring, fails to comply with a test procedure, or is subject to variance or exemption granted under §290.102(b) shall notify persons served by the system no later than one year after the PWS learns of the violation. The initial public notice shall be issued in the following manner:

Please indicate how the PWS provided this public notice to customers, mark all that apply:

COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:

- Mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered **OR**
- Reporting in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) **(At least one of these two options is required)**
AND any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS such as (choose one or more below):

- Delivery of multiple copies for distribution to others (i.e. apartment building owners, large private employers)
- Continuous posting in conspicuous public places within the area served
- On the internet
- Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
- Delivery to community organizations

NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:

- Continuously post Notice in conspicuous places within affected PWS or service area **OR**
- Mail or direct delivery to each customer or service connection **(At least one of these two options is required)**
AND any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS such as (choose one or more below):
- Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers
- E-mail to notify employees or students
- Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
- Delivery of multiple copies to central locations (e.g., community centers, large employers)
- On the internet

In accordance with 30 TAC §290.122(g), all public water systems that are required to issue public notice to persons in accordance with 30 TAC §290.122, and that sell or otherwise provide drinking water to other public water systems (i.e., consecutive systems), shall provide public notice to the owner or operator of the consecutive systems.

- This PWS provides water to consecutive systems and those systems have been provided public notice.

Notice to Consecutive Systems was delivered on: _____ (date) by the following means:


Comments: This was a violation that occurred in November of 2002 and is included in this Consumer Confidence Report in order to fulfill the requirements of the TCEQ Public Notice. _____

“I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations.”

NOTE: 30 TAC 290.122(f) requires the PWS to provide a copy of the Public Notice issued and a signed Certificate of Delivery to the Executive Director within 10 days.

Date of Delivery to Customers: 6/28/18 Phone: (817)-641-3336

Certified by: (print name): Johnny Coker Title: Water Quality

Signature:  Date: 6/28/18

Submit a copy of the Public Notice delivered to customers and a copy of this completed Certificate of Delivery to the TCEQ at:

E-mail: pwspn@tceq.texas.gov

Mail: TCEQ, Water Supply Division, MC-155

Attn: Public Notice

P.O. Box 13087

Austin, TX 78711-3087