Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CITY OF KEMP TX1290004

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. For more information regarding this report contact: Luis Valentin (903) 603-6306

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 603-6306.

The City of Kemp, City Council meets the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 7 p.m.. These meetings are open to the public and are held at the Kemp City Hall Council Chamber, at 304 S. Main St. Kemp, TX..To participate or be heard at these meetings, contact Kemp City Hall at (903) 498-3191, between Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m..

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.

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 EPAs 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

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

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).

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's 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: Luis Valentin at (903) 603-6306.

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
1,2 RAW WATER PUMPS	Surface water	A	Cedar Creek Lake
WEST CEDAR CREEK MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT	Surface water		Cedar Creek Lake

Our system received water from WCCMUD from January - December.2015. This was used as an interconnection between the two systems. For information pertaining to water quality from their system please contact: WCCMUD Main office (903) 432-3704

2015 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

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

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.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly sample

Level 1 assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why Total Coliform bacteria were found.

Level 2 assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an Escherichia coli (E.coli) maximum contaminant level violation has occurred and./or why Total Coliform bacteria were found on multiple occassions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG 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. MCLG's 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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 Nano grams per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Water Quality Test Results

Regulated Contaminants

* The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/12/2013	1.3	1.3	0.311	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/12/2013	0	15	5.18	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	47	35.6 - 61.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	51	40.3 - 67.5	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**
Arsenic	2015	1	0.78 - 0.78	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	0.044	0.044 - 0.044	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2015	.49	.49 - .49	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2015	5.02	5.02 - 5.02	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2015	0.1	0.0675 - 0.0675	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	0.29	0.29 - 0.29	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/photon emitters	2015	4.6	4.6-4.6	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.**								
Synthetic organic contaminants including herbicides & pesticides	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Di (2-ethylhexl) phthalate	2015	1	0.5 - 0.5	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber & chemical factories.
Turbidity	**Limit (Treatment Technique)**	**Level Detected**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**				
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.7 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								

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRLD	MRLDG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine - Free	2015	2.0	0.4	3.9	4	4	mg/L	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chlorine - Total	2015	1.92	0.6	4.6	4	4	mg/L	No	Water additive used to control microbes

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.

Non-Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Units	Violation
Chloroform	2015	38	29.2	53.9	UG/L	No
Bromodichloromethane	2015	12.18	8.13	15.6	UG/L	No

VIOLATIONS TABLE

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
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	07/01/2015	12/01/15	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.

Filter Backwash Rule

The Filter Backwash Recycling Rule requires public water systems to review their backwash water recycling practices to ensure the they do not compromise microbial control.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FAILURE TO SUBMIT PLANT SCHEMATIC	07/06/2011	2015	We failed to submit to our regulator a plant schematic showing the origin of all flows which are recycled, the hydraulic conveyance used to transport them, and the location where they are re-introduced back into the treatment plant.

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels n 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)	10/01/2011	2015	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.