

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013

CITY OF MINERAL WELLS - PWS ID No.1820001

YOUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED AND MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS: 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. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented on the enclosed attachment. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact the City of Mineral Wells Public Works Department at (940) 328-7777.

Your drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from Lake Palo Pinto, Palo Pinto Creek, and Hilltop Presedimentation Reservoir. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts on 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.

EN ESPANOL: Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

SPECIAL NOTE: Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants 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. 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>.

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

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.

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.

Microbial Contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS: Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS: The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and result indicates 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 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 the City of Mineral Wells Public Works Department at (940) 328-7777.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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 (MRDLG) - The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS

MFL	-	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem/yr	-	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
n/a	-	not applicable
NTU	-	nephelometric turbidity units
pCi/L	-	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	-	micrograms per liter (ug/L), or parts per billion, or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm	-	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppt	-	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	-	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

2013 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Lead and Cooper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	No. Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Cooper	08/01/2013	1.3	1.3	0.0756	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/01/2013	0	15	1.86	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Collection Date	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine	2013	2.55	2.4	3.9	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	04/24/2013	22.5	13.2 - 22.5	N/A	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	08/07/2013	42.5	24.4 - 42.5	N/A	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganics Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	08/07/2013	0.234	0.234 - 0.234	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	08/07/2013	1.03	1.03 - 1.03	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	08/07/2013	0.0755	0.0755 - 0.0755	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	02/20/2013	0.6	0.6 - 0.6	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	02/20/2013	0.07	0.07 - 0.07	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	08/07/2013	1.35	1.35 - 1.35	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	03/09/2011	5.8	5.8 - 5.8	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	03/09/2011	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

* EPA considers 5- pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Turbidity	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.13 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

2013 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED (continued)

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water	2013	6.22	5.3 - 7.3	N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment
Drinking Water	2013	3.23	2.8 - 4.8	N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment
Removal Ratio	2013	1.40	1.13 - 1.57	N/A	N/A	% removal	N	N/A

* Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM MONITORING INFORMATION

In 2009 and 2010 the City of Mineral Wells tested our raw water monthly for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite that may be commonly found in surface water. Cryptosporidium may come from animal and human feces in the water shed. The results of our monitoring detected no cryptosporidium present.

TOTAL COLIFORM

REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

FECAL COLIFORM

REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

2013 UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	08/07/2013	9.54	9.54 - 9.54	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	08/07/2013	4.55	4.55 - 4.55	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	08/07/2013	13.7	13.7 - 13.7	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	08/07/2013	15.4	15.4 - 15.4	N/A	N/A	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Limit	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Bicarbonate	02/20/2013	112	112 - 112	N/A	ppm	N	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Chloride	02/20/2013	25.8	25.8 - 25.8	300	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
Hardness as Ca/Mg	08/07/2013	79.4	79.4 - 79.4	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
pH	03/09/2011	7.9	7.9 - 7.9	8.5	pH units	N	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium	08/07/2013	22.4	22.4 - 22.4	N/A	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
Sulfate	02/20/2013	35.7	35.7 - 35.7	300	ppm	N	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	02/20/2013	112	112 - 112	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	02/20/2013	227	227 - 227	1000	ppm	N	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

No associated adverse health effects.

WATER LOSS ESTIMATE

In the Water Loss Audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January – December 2013, our system lost an estimated 89,652,871 gallons of water. This calculates to 7.2% loss of total produced water. The TCEQ's acceptable percentage of water loss is 10%. If you have any questions about the Water Loss Audit, please call the City of Mineral Wells Utilities Superintendent, Scott McKennon, at (940) 328-7777.