2014 DYEGARD WATER SYSTEM (Reported by City of Hudson Oaks)
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014

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. 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 the 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. For more information regarding this report contact: Doug Martella at 682-229-2400

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Public Participation

The Hudson Oaks City Council meets on the fourth Thursday of each month at 7:00 p. m. at the City Hall building located at 210 North Lakeshore Drive, Hudson Oaks, Texas 76087. For more information regarding the city council meetings contact City Secretary, Shelley Major at 682-229-2411.

Special Notice

Immuno-compromised persons may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants such as Cryptosporidium. 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.

Information on Sources of 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 before treatment include are: 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 framing; 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.

Lead exposure Information

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.

2014 DYEGARD WATER SYSTEM (Reported by City of Hudson Oaks)

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. We draw our water from 8 wells.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://gis3tceq.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/

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Definitions

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):	The highest level of 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 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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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:	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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
MFL:	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
NTU:	Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L:	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppt:	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq:	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
na:	Not applicable.

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The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection 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 Hudson Oaks at 682-229-2400.

2014 DYEGARD WATER SYSTEM (Reported by City of Hudson Oaks)

Regulated Contaminants								
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)*	2014	1	1.1 – 1.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	2014	14	13.5 – 13.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Arsenic	3/30/11	.231	0 - .231	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	3/30/11	.1	.1 - .1	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium	3/30/11	.132	0 – .132	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	3/30/11	6.46	3.1 – 6.46	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	5/20/13	.563	.563 - .563	4	4.0	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	.41	.364 - .41	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	3/30/11	.82	0 - .82	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	3/30/11	.106	.054 - .106	.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Combined Radium 226/228	6/6/2012	.82	.62 - .82	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding rado and uranium	6/6/2012	6.2	3.8 – 6.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA Considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Public Notification Rule

TCEQ recently completed a review of Public Notice violations that were historically present in our database. This review was done at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency and was triggered by the TCEQ migration to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). Following EPA guidelines TCEQ returned to compliance many PN violations that had existed, but may have not been reported on a prior year CCR. We strongly encourage you to check Drinking Water Watch (http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/) for the current status of any violations displayed on this page.

Notice of Violations:

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2011	2014	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.
Follow-up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2013	2014	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.
Follow-up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/1/2014	2014	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.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2013	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.

Definitions

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

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):	The highest level of 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 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 disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level:	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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	Not applicable.
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 that a water system must follow.

Abbreviations

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm – part s per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µ/L)

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – pats per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

Purchased Surface Water

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Information on Sources of Water

The source of drinking water used by City of Weatherford Water System is Surface 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 before treatment 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 framing.
- 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.

2014 Water Quality Testing
Purchased Surface Water

Fluoride						
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
.48	1 positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Lead and Copper								
Contaminants	*Collection Date*	*MCLG*	*Action Level (AL)*	*90th Percentile*	*# Sites over AL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Lead	09/01/2010	1.3	1.3	0.163	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Copper	09/01/2010	0	15	2.37	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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*
Haloacetic Acides (HAA5)*	2012	21		No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm) *	2012	49		No goal for the total	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.

Inorganic Contaminants	*Collection Date*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Levels Detected*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Antimony	2011	Levels lower than detect level		6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic	2011	1.4		0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2011	0.06		2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2011	Levels lower than detect level		4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense.
Cadmium	2011	Levels lower than detect level		5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries.
Chromium	2011	0.275		100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	05/24/2011	0.2		4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Mercury	2011	Levels lower than detect level		2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2011	0.1		10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Selenium	2012	1.75		50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2012	0.006		0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants	*Collection Date*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Levels Detected*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Beta/photon emitters	2012	Levels lower than detect level		0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2012	1.0		0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2012	Levels lower than detect level		0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	*Collection Date*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Levels Detected*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
2,4,5 -TP (Silvex)	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo(a)pyrene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl)adipate	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Metahoxychlor	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

2014 Water Quality Testing
Purchased Surface Water

Volatile Organic Contaminants	*Collection Date*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Levels Detected*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichloroethylene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichlorethane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge form petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene	2012	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

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

Violations Table

Note on Violations:

TCEQ recently completed a review of Public Notice violations that were historically present in our database. This review was done at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency and was triggered by the TCEQ migration to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). Following EPA guidelines TCEQ returned to compliance many PN violations that had existed, but may have not been reported on a prior year CCR. We strongly encourage you to check Drinking Water Watch (http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/) for the current status of any violations displayed on this page.