



## 2016 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, 2016.

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: Ricky King or Doug Martella at 682-229-2400. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 682-229-2400.

### 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 Hudson Oaks Drive, Hudson Oaks, Texas 76087. For more information regarding the city council meetings contact City Secretary, Shelley Major at 682-229-2411.

### Information on Sources of Water

*The source of drinking water used by City of Hudson Oaks Water System is Groundwater and Purchased Surface Water from the City of Weatherford, a copy of their CCR data is included with this report.*

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 Assessments**

A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.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>

Hudson Oaks Source Table					
Source ID	Address/Location	EP Number	Status	EP Description	Source
G1840006A	1- BLUEBONNET CIR	EP 001	Active	LOR #1	GW, Trinity
G1840006AA	6 – 313 SHANNON DR	EP 004	Active	Hudson Heights	GW, Trinity
G1840006C	3 – BLUEBONNET CIR / W OF 1, 2	EP 001	Active	LOR #1	GW, Trinity
G1840006E	5 – N OF 4/ LAKE HOLLOW	EP 002	Active	LOR #2	GW, Trinity
G1840006F	6 – N OF 5/ LAKE HOLLOW	EP 002	Active	LOR #2	GW, Trinity
G1840006G	7 – LAKESHORE DR/INSPIRATION DR	EP 002	Active	LOR #2	GW, Trinity
G1840006H	8 – LAKESHORE DR/SE OF 1, 2	EP 001	Active	LOR #1	GW, Trinity
G1840006L	4 – PS 2/SHANNON DR	EP 004	Active	Hudson Heights	GW, Trinity
G1840006M	5 – PS 2 SHANNON DR	EP 004	Active	Hudson Heights	GW, Trinity
G1840006N	1 – PS 1	EP 005	Active	Hidden Oaks	GW, Trinity
G1840006O	2 – PS 1	EP 005	Active	Hidden Oaks	GW, Trinity
G1840006P	2-P – SOUTHVIEW/SADDLEBROOK (PS 1)	EP 006	Active	Diamond Oaks	GW, Trinity
G1840006Q	5-P-2 OF 3, 4(PS 1)	EP 006	Active	Diamond Oaks	GW, Trinity
G1840006T	8 – 300’ NW OF PS 1	EP 006	Active	Diamond Oaks	GW, Trinity
G1840006U	6-P-1-20/ LAKESHORE DR (PS 2)	EP 006	Active	Diamond Oaks	GW, Trinity
G1840006V	9 – MCLURE CT	EP 006	Active	Diamond Oaks	GW, Trinity
G1840006X	10 – PS 3/E OF GST	EP 006	Active	Diamond Oaks	GW, Trinity
G1840006Z	11 – PS 3/W OF GST	EP 006	No longer in service		
G1840006AB	427 Lakeshore Dr	EP 002	Active	LOR #2	GW, Trinity
P1840006	Purchase Water City of Weatherford	EP 002	Active	LOR #2	Surface Water, Lake Weatherford

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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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## 2016 City of Hudson Oaks - Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

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)*	2016	6	0 – 6.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	2016	18	0 – 20.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	2016	.12	.09 - .12	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2016	2.5	2.2 – 2.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	.13	.124 - .13	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2016	1	.096 – 1.32	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	2.85	2.85 – 2.85	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding rado and uranium	2016	12.9	11 – 12.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2016	2.6	2.6 – 2.6	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely source of contamination
Free Chlorine	2016	1.16	.33	3.5	.2	4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

### Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know 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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Unites	Violation	Likely source of contamination
<b>Copper</b>	2016	1.3	1.3	.1302	0	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
<b>Lead</b>	2016	0	15	4.8	0	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

**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.

**Violations Table**

<b>Lead and Copper Rule</b>			
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)	10/01/2015	06/20/2016	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.

<b>Public Notification Rule</b>			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE NOT LINKED VIOLATION	05/22/2010	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

## City of Weatherford 2016 Water Quality Data- PWS 1840005

About the following tables: The following tables list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S.EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 different constituents.

<b>INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS</b>							
<i>Year</i>	<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Highest Level at any Sampling Point</i>	<i>Range of Detected Levels</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MC LG</i>	<i>Unit of Measure</i>	<i>Source of Contaminant</i>
2016	Barium	0.064	0.064	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
2016	Fluoride	0.49	0.49	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2016	Nitrate	0.204	0.204-0.204	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
2011	Gross Beta Emitters	Not Detected	4	50	0	pCi/l	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.

<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.						
<i>Year or Range</i>	<i>Contaminant</i>	<i>Average Level</i>	<i>Minimum Level</i>	<i>Maximum Level</i>	<i>Unit of Measure</i>	<i>Source of Contaminant</i>
2016	Chloroform	24.9	24.9	24.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2016	Bromoform	1.96	1.96	1.96	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2016	Bromodichloromethane	27.6	27.6	27.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2016	Dibromochloromethane	18.3	18.3	18.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

<b>SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED</b> (No associated adverse health effects)							
<b>Secondary Constituents</b> – 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, nor the EPA.							
<i>Year</i>	<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Average of all Sampling Points</i>	<i>Minimum Level</i>	<i>Maximum Level</i>	<i>Secondary Limit</i>	<i>Unit of Measure</i>	<i>Source of Constituent</i>
2016	Total Dissolved Solids	243	243	243	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2016	Bicarbonate	133	133	133	n/a	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2016	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	133	133	133	n/a	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2016	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	157	157	157	n/a	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2016	Sulfate	23.1	23.1	23.1	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2016	Sodium	20.8	20.8	20.8	n/a	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproducts of oil field activity.
2016	Nickel	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	n/a	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Magnesium	8.93	8.93	8.93	n/a	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Chloride	24	24	24	300	ppm	Abundant, naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2016	Calcium	50.4	50.4	50.4	n/a	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Aluminum	0.048	0.048	0.048	0.20	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	pH	8.51	8.51	8.51	n/a	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2016	Hardness as Ca/Mg	163	163	163	n/a	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium

<b>TURBIDITY</b>						
Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.						
<i>Year</i>	<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Highest Single Measurement</i>	<i>Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits</i>	<i>Turbidity Limits</i>	<i>Unit of Measure</i>	<i>Source of Constituent</i>
2016	Turbidity	0.59	100%	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff