



# 2017 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, 2017.**

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 Scazzero 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 Report is included.*

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**

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the 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 allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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**Definitions**

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

<b>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):</b>	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.
<b>Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):</b>	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.
<b>Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG):</b>	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.
<b>Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL):</b>	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.
<b>Maximum residual disinfectant level:</b>	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.
<b>Avg:</b>	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
<b>ppm:</b>	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
<b>ppb:</b>	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
<b>MFL:</b>	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
<b>NTU:</b>	Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
<b>pCi/L:</b>	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>ppt:</b>	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
<b>ppq:</b>	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
<b>na:</b>	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.



## 2017 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)*	2017	9	5.8 – 13.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)	2017	21	12.8 – 23.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	2017	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2017	3.4	3.4 – 3.4	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.205	0.205 - 0.205	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	2	.132 – 1.58	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Combined Radium 226/228	02/09/2016	2.85	2.85 – 2.85	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding rado and uranium	02/09/2016	12.9	11 – 12.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	02/09/2016	2.6	2.6 – 2.6	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING								
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2017	0.5	0.5 - 0.5	0	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely source of contamination
Free Chlorine	2017	1.16	0.31 – 3.1	3.5	4	4	ppb	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>	06/08/2016	1.3	1.3	.1302	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
<b>Lead</b>	06/08/2016	0	15	4.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

As the City of Hudson Oaks purchases treated surface water from the City of Weatherford from Lake Benbrook in Tarrant County, Texas. The water quality data from the City of Weatherford is presented below.

## City of Weatherford 2017 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>MCLG</i>	<i>Unit of Measure</i>	<i>Source of Contaminant</i>
2017	Barium	0.065	0.065	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
2017	Fluoride	0.51	0.51	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Nitrate	0.0486	0.0486-0.0486	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
2017	Gross Beta Emitters	4.2	4.2-4.2	50	0	pCi/l	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.

<b>UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS</b>						
Bromoform, chloroform, dibromochloromethane, and bromodichloromethane 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>
2017	Chloroform	13.4	13.4	13.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2017	Bromoform	4.88	4.88	4.88	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2017	Bromodichloromethane	19.7	19.7	19.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2017	Dibromochloromethane	21.4	21.4	21.4	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>
2017	Total Dissolved Solids	218	218	218	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2017	Bicarbonate	136	136	136	n/a	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2017	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	141	141	141	n/a	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2017	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	153	153	153	n/a	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2017	Sulfate	33	33	33	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2017	Sodium	23	23	23	n/a	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproducts of oil field activity.
2017	Nickel	Not Detected	-	-	n/a	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Magnesium	10.9	10.9	10.9	n/a	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Chloride	36.9	36.9	36.9	300	ppm	Abundant, naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2017	Calcium	49.9	49.9	49.9	n/a	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	Aluminum	0.05	0.05	0.048	0.20	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2017	pH	8.3	8.3	8.3	n/a	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2017	Hardness as Ca/Mg	169	169	169	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>
2017	Turbidity	0.24	100%	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff