



City of Early

960 Early Blvd. • Early, Texas 76802
325-643-5451

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies

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 the 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>.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: 2nd/4th Tues.

Time: 6:00 p.m.

Location: Early City Hall - 960 Early Blvd.

Phone Number: 325-643-5451

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

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 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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 325-643-5451 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: LAKE BROWNWOOD.

The City of Early purchases treated water from Brown County WID #1.

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report 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 system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Brown County WID #1. Source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of 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 a 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 contamination.

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

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants								
Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2015	Fluoride	0.25	0.25	0.25	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2015	Barium	0.125	0.125	0.125	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Nitrate	0.25	0.25	0.25	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Nitrite	0.08	0.08	0.08	1			
2009	Gross beta	5.9	5.9	5.9	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made emitters deposits.
Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED								
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level System 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:								
Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2015	Chloramines	2.36	0.05	4.40	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Disinfection By-products								
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL		Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids	31.35	14.8	51.4	60		ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Total Trihalomethanes	56.5	41	84.6	80		ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection By-products This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the date be reported here.								
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL		Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	16.1	11.4	23.4	NA		ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	43.1	31.3	52.5	NA		ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Unregulated Contaminants Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethanes are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.								
Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level			Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2015	Chloroform	21.3	5.9	47.6			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Bromoform	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Bromodichloromethane	18.21	11.0	27.7			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Dibromochloromethane	11.76	6.7	22.9			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Monochloroacetic acid	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Dichloroacetic acid	17.7	5.9	33.7			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Trichloroacetic acid	9.9	2	17.8			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Monobromoacetic acid	<1.0	<1.0	<1.0			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Dibromoacetic acid	3.65	2.3	6.9			ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Lead and Copper								
Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure			Source of Contaminant
2015	Lead	0.047	0	15	ppm			Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2015	Copper	0.037	0	1.3	ppm			Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives.
Required Additional Health Information for Lead "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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 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 "								
Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND 1 POSITIVE TEST FOR COLIFORM BACTERIA Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.								
Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)								
Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary		Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2015	Bicarbonate	138	138	138	NA		ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2015	Chloride	61	61	61	300		ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element, used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity
2015	pH	7.5	7.5	7.5	>7.0		units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2015	Sodium	32.5	32.5	32.5	NA		ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, byproduct of oil-field activity.
2015	Sulfate	44	44	44	300		ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2015	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	113	113	113	NA		ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2015	Total Dissolved Solids	277	277	277	1000		ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water