About the Following Page

The page that follows 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.

Important Drinking Water Definitions:

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

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

ALG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Collection Date	Violation	Inorganic Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of detected levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	N	Arsenic	5	5-5	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from Orchards; runoff from glass and electronics productions waste
2014	N	Barium	.065	0.065 -0.065	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from Metal Refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2015	N	Fluoride	.24	.37-.37	4.0	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
2015	N	Nitrate	0.01	0.01-0.02	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Collection Date	Violation	Radioactive Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination
11/05/2015	N	Combined Radium 226/228	2.8	2.8-2.8	0	5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
11/05/2015	N	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	3	2.8-2.8	0	15	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Collection Date	Violation	Disinfectant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2014	N	Total Trihalomethanes	1	0-1.3	NO GOAL	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Date Sampled	Violation	Contaminant	90th Percentile	Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
09/13/2013	N	Lead	4.65	0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposit
09/13/2013	N	Copper	.164	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

	Total Coliform			
	Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation

Total Coliform: Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption

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

Disinfection Byproducts: Not reported or none detected

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

Na: not applicable

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Organic Contaminants: Testing waived, not reported, or none detected

Abbreviations

ppm-parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb-parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)

ppt-parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq-parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter(pg/L)

For more information contact:

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City of Liberty 2015 Drinking Water Quality Report

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (1-800-426-4791).

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. WATER SOURCES: 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: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants. Some more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Español Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (936)336 - 3684 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?
Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: Gulf Coast Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will 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 contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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

Water Loss
In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2015, our system lost an estimated 128,814,543 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call PWS phone number.

Public Participation Opportunities
July 12, 2016 at 6:00pm at City Hall in the Council Chambers.