

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF NASH, TEXAS

Phone Number: 903-838-0751

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Monday

Time: 6:00 pm

Location: City Hall

Phone Number: 903-838-0751

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

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 903-838-0751 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should see 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).

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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 on the back of this document. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Definitions and Abbreviations

ADH: Arkansas Department of Health

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

ALG: Action Level Goal - 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.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an e. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

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.

MRDL: 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.

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 contaminants.

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

MREM millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NA not applicable

NTU Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

ppm milligrams per liter or parts per million - or once 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.

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

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

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

TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

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

TWU Texarkana Water Utilities

USMR Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by CITY OF NASH is Purchased Surface Water. 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. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Source 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.

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.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health 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 at (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.

**SEE THE BACK
FOR THE
ANNUAL QUALITY
WATER REPORT**

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. 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>

Microbiological Contaminants

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 are 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.

Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of positive samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform Bacteria	CITY OF NASH	Presence of coliform bacteria in 5% of monthly samples	Presence	Naturally present in the environment

Coliform Bacteria

Contaminant	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 Contaminant
Coliform Bacteria	0	1 Positive Monthly Sample.	2		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfection process.

Contaminant	Location	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity	Wright Patman	0.26	100%	≤0.3 in 95% of samples	NTU	Soil runoff
	Millwood	0.26	100%			

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Location	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	CITY OF NASH	0.248	0.248 - 0.248	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leakage from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	WP & MW	0.03	0.013 - 0.046	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	Millwood	0.0159	0 - 0.0159				
Fluoride	Wright Patman	0.0401	0 - 0.0401	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Cyanide	Wright Patman	0.103	0 - 0.103	0.2	0.2	ppm	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Radioactive Contaminants (2020 Results)

Contaminant	Location	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Gross Alpha	Millwood	4.1 (+/- 0.9)	4.1 (+/- 0.9)	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits of certain radioactive minerals that may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation
Gross Beta	Millwood	2.7 (+/- 0.7)	2.7 (+/- 0.7)	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain radioactive minerals that may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.

Lead & Copper Tap Monitoring (list most recent year's results)

Contaminant	Location	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Lead	CITY OF NASH	1.1	0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper		0.01	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	

Disinfectants

Contaminant	Location	Annual Average	Range of Detected Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Chlorine (total)	CITY OF NASH	2.67	1.62 - 3.80	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Location	Highest Locational Running Annual Average	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	CITY OF NASH	54	32.3 - 62	80	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (HAAS)	CITY OF NASH	32	17 - 40.1	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether further regulation is warranted. MCLs (Maximum Contaminant Levels) and MCLGs (Maximum Contaminant Level Goals) have not been established for all unregulated contaminants.

Contaminant	Reporting Agency	Range of Detected Level	Avg Level Detected	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
Chloroform	TCEQ	37.6 - 51.7	44.65	ppb	70	By-products of drinking water disinfection
	ADH	32.9 - 32.9	32.90			
Bromodichloromethane	TCEQ	0 - 10.6	10.60	ppb	0	
	ADH	6.88 - 6.88	6.88			
Dibromochloromethane	ADH	1.91 - 2.61	2.26	ppb	60	
Acetone	TCEQ	0 - 6.21	6.21	ppb	6000	