

City of **BRYSON**

2014 Consumer Confidence Report

January 2014 to December 2014

This annual Drinking Water Quality Report provides information on City of Bryson's drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that all drinking water suppliers in the country provide a water quality report to their customers on an annual basis

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

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the City of Bryson (City) to provide safe drinking water. It is a summary of the quality of the water the City provides. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent EPA required tests and is presented in the following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

The City provides safe and reliable drinking water to meet the needs of the residents it serves. It is of utmost importance to assure that water quality meets or exceeds all Safe Drinking Water Standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as was as regulations set by the State.

Public Participation Opportunities Notice

City Council meets on the second Monday of each month at 7PM at City Hall, 102 N Depot. This meeting is open to the public.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or other Immune Problems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminant in drinking water than the general population. Immune 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. 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 (800) 426-4791.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has completed a source water assessment for our drinking water 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 from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. To obtain more information on source water assessments and protection efforts in our system call Cliff Smith, Public Work Director at 940-392-2241.

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.

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

ABBREVIATIONS:

ppm: Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ND: Not Detected

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The City purchases water from Lake Graham. The water is treated prior to our intake into the City water system.

City of Bryson
PO Box 219
Bryson, TX 76427

«Customer__Co»
«Billing_Address»
«City», TX «ZIP»

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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)*	2014	34	14 - 86.4	No goal for the	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	114	34.7 - 331.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	1	1.15 - 1.15	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Antimony	2014	0.22	0.22 - 0.22	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2014	1	0.82 - 0.82	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2014	0.098	0.098 - 0.098	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2014	0.48	0.48 - 0.48	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	0.3	0.294 - 0.294	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

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Violations Table

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2014	09/30/2014	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2014	12/31/2014	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
Corrective Action			
Water is being monitored closely at incoming station from water source.			

The City of Bryson uses chloramine for disinfection purposes. The average level of residual for the year was 1.09 with 0.54 being the lowest reading and 2.1 being the highest. The MRDL allowed is 4.0 and our goal is 0.8. Chloramine residual is measured in total chlorine ppm. Chloramines are derived from the combination of gaseous chlorine and LAS.