

City of **BRYSON**

2016 Consumer Confidence Report

January 2016 to December 2016

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.

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source 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.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>.

Further details about sources and source-water assessment are available in Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>.

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.

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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)*	2016	42	29.1-56.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	48	30.7-82	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]	2016	0.028	0.028	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Did not exceed secondary constituent levels.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform 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 Contamination
0	0	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosively. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/1/2015	2016	LCR Testing to be performed every 9 years was due by Sept. 2016 but was not completed until Oct. 2016
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Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	4/28/2015	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of drinking water regulations due to a report being sent in late.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	7/08/2015	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of drinking water regulations due to a report being sent in late.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/09/2015	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of drinking water regulations due to a report being sent in late.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	2/08/2016	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of drinking water regulations due to a report being sent in late.

The City of Bryson uses chloramine for disinfection purposes. The average level of residual for the year was .83 with 0.52 being the lowest total chlorine reading and 1.23 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.