

**City of Commerce
Annual Water Quality Report
January 1 to December 31, 2018**

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. The City of Commerce provides surface water and ground water from Lake Tawakoni, Hunt County, Texas; Nacatoch Aquifer, Delta County, Texas; and Nacatoch Aquifer, Hunt County, Texas. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Anita Moore @ 903-886-1156.

Providing safe and reliable drinking water is our highest priority. We are proud to produce and deliver water that meets or exceeds state and federal standards.

Public comments are allowed at City Council Meetings held on the third Tuesday of each month beginning at 6:00 p.m. at City Hall.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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 the taste, odor or color of drinking water, please call 903-886-1156.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such

as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised 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 two 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>.

Water Quality Test Results Definitions

Action Level Goal (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.

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

Avg – 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – 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.

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 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)

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

ppb – micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm – milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

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

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

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En Español

Este Informe contiene Información importante sobre el agua de beber. Si tienes preguntas llama a 903-886-1156.

City of Commerce
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Commerce, Texas 75428
www.commercetx.org

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CITY 1 – WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON	GW		Nacotoch Aquifer
HORTON 1	9713 FM 153	GW	Y	“ ”
HORTON 2	406 FM 2800	GW	Y	“ ”
HORTON 3	275 FM 2075	GW	Y	“ ”
HORTON 4	1330 FM 71	GW	Y	“ ”
HORTON 5	MLK	GW	Y	“ ”
PUMPS 1, 2, 3		SW	Y	Lake Tawakoni

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://ddww2.tceq.texas.gov/Dww/>

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)	2018	37	0 – 36.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	79	0 – 74.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	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	
Barium	2018	0.059	0.059 – 0.059	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Fluoride	2018	0.2	0.165 – 0.165	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	0.549	0.851 – 0.549	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	1	0.314 – 0.821	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Combined Radium 226/228	02/11/2016	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.	
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination	
Atrazine	2018	0.2	0 – 0.2	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.	

Turbidity			
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation
Highest single measurement	0.96 NTU	1 NTU	N
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	98%	0.3 NTU	N

The information statement: 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 disinfectants.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
Copper	07/07/2017	1.3	1.3	0.26	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
Lead	07/072017	0	15	4.52	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	

Disinfectant Residuals									
Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination	
Chloramine	2018	1.5	0.5 – 4.0	4	4	ppm	N	water additive used to control microbes.	

Total Organic Carbon
The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

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 corrosivity. 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)	10/01/2016	04/10/2018	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.