City of Commerce  
Annual Water Quality Report  
January 1 to December 31, 2019

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our 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 Confidence 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 pickup 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)

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

City of Commerce
1119 Alamo
Commerce, Texas 75428
www.commercetx.org

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source Water Name</th>
<th>Type of Water</th>
<th>Report Status</th>
<th>Location</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CITY 1 – WASHINGTON</td>
<td>WASHINGTON</td>
<td>GW</td>
<td>Nacotoch Aquifer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORTON 1</td>
<td>9713 FM 153</td>
<td>GW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HORTON 2</td>
<td>406 FM 2800</td>
<td>GW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>275 FM 2075</td>
<td>GW</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>HORTON 4</td>
<td>1330 FM 71</td>
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<td>HORTON 5</td>
<td>MLK</td>
<td>GW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUMPS 1, 2, 3</td>
<td>SW</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Lake Tawakoni</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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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/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source of Contamination</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>ppm (µg/L)</th>
<th>0.0g - 4.0g</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>MDL</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>2 Postive monthly sample</th>
<th>1 Postive monthly sample</th>
<th>Total Contamination Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Violation</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>ppm</td>
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**Contaminates:**
- Coliform bacteria
- Copper
- Lead
- Lead and Copper

**Detection Methods:**
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements. The TOC concentration is noted in the Violation section.

**Disinfectant Residuals:**
- Chloramines
- Chlorine
- Chlorine Dioxide
- Hypochlorous acid
- Hypochlorite
- Sodium Hypochlorite

**Violation:**
- Violations include
  - Exceeding MCLs
  - Exceeding secondary MCLs
  - Exceeding action levels
  - Exceeding concentration limits

**Turbidity:**
- Exceeding turbidity limits of 0.5 NTU

**Mandatory Reporting Requirements:**
- Report all violations to the EPA within 30 days of discovery.