2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF NASH

Phone Number:903-838-0751

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 such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with or other immune system disorders can be particulary at risk infections. You should seek advice about drinking water your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Monday

Time: 6:00pm

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.

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 in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

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 pickup 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.

En Español

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

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 sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the suceptibility 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.state.tx.us/DWW/ .
For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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.

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.This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

City of Nash has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Enviromental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to ow what happened and that we are doing to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June 1, 2019 - September 30, 2019 we did not monitor for lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for lead and copper, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we too, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples will be taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When Samples Should have been Taken	When Samples will be Taken
Lead & Copper	5 years	20	June 1-Sept. 30, 2019	June 1-30, 2020

What is being done? We are working to correct the problem. For more information, please contact the City of Nash at PO Box 520; Nash, TX 75569.

Lead and Copper monitoring will be taken June1, 2020 - June 30, 2020

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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

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	0.33	100%	≤0.3 in 95% of samples	NTU	Soil runoff
	Millwood	0.29	100%			

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Reporting Agency	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	TCEQ	0.1946	0.0522 - 0.337	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leakage from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Barium	TCEQ	0.021	0.011 - 0.031	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
	ADH	0.0146	0.0146 - 0.0146				
Fluoride	TCEQ	0.0146	0.0146 - 0.0146	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Cyanide	TCEQ	0.0367	0.0367 - 0.0367	0.2	0.2	ppm	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

Lead & Copper Tap Monitoring

Contaminant	Location	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Lead	*CITY OF NASH*	0	0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	*CITY OF NASH*	0	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*	*2.38*	*.085 - 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*	*5.13*	*31.0 - 72.8*	80	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	*CITY OF NASH*	*33.4*	*26.5 - 37.9*	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	39.0 - 53.3	46.15	ppb	70	By-products of drinking water disinfection
	ADH	109 - 109	109.00			
Bromodichloromethane	TCEQ	6.78 - 8.75	7.765	ppb	0	
	ADH	8.4 - 8.4	8.40			
Dibromochloromethane	ADH	0.96 - 0.96	0.96	ppb	60	
Acetone	TCEQ	5.84 - 7.28	6.56	ppb	6000	Used in the manufacture of plastic, fibers, cosmetics, photographic film and many other kinds of consumer goods
Methyl ethyl ketone	TCEQ	1.29 - 1.29	1.29	ppb	None	A solvent used in the synthetic rubber industry, in the production of paraffin wax and in household products such as lacquers, varnishes, paint remover and glues

Unregulated Contaminants - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 4 (UCMR4)

Haloacetic Acid Groups

Contaminant	Reporting Agency	Range of Detected Level	Avg Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
HAA5 (UCMR4)	ADH	17.5 - 53.7	35.20	ppb	By-products of drinking water disinfection
HAA6Br (UCMR4)	ADH	5.6 - 16.5	9.50	ppb	
HAA9 (UCMR4)	ADH	23.6 - 67.1	43.20	ppb	

Metals

Contaminant	Reporting Agency	Range of Detected Level	Avg Level Detected	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Manganese	ADH	0.77 - 28.6	13.70	ppb	Naturally occurring element; commercially available in combination with other elements and minerals; used in steel production, fertilizer, batteries and fireworks; drinking water and wastewater treatment chemical; essential nutrient

The objective of the UCMR program is to collect national occurrence data for suspected drinking water contaminants that do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Drinking water occurrence information is used to support future regulatory actions to protect public health. The public will benefit from information about whether unregulated contaminants are present in their drinking water.

City of Nash
PO Box 520
Nash, TX 75569-0520

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Definitions

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 a 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 – unenforceable public health 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 Unit (a measurement of turbidity)
ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter - 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
UCMR: Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule

Abbreviations

- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter