

# 2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## (Consumer Confidence Report)

We're very pleased to present you with our 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you every day. We are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act to prepare and deliver this report to you on an annual basis. Our goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

This report shows our water quality and what it means. If you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact Keith Fisher at (254) 379-6869. We want to keep you informed about our water quality. To learn about public meetings, call (254) 853-2314. We conduct meetings on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Tuesday of every month, at 6:00 p.m., at 606 Avenue E. We would welcome you to attend.

### Water Sources:

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 pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

### Contaminants:

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of 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 E.P.A.'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 run-off, 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 run-off, 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 run-off, 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 taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the systems business office.

### **Special Notice:**

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, persons who have undergone organ transplants, those who are undergoing treatment with steroid, 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).

## 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. 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 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>.

## Information about Source Water Assessments

The T.C.E.Q. 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 detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Keith Fisher, The City of Moody, at (254) 379-6869

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://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Source Water Name		Type of Water
Report Status		
1 – CHURCH ST / HWY 107 Y	CHURCH ST / HWY 107	GW
2 – TALLEY ST Y	TALLEY ST	GW
SW FROM BLUEBONNET Belton	CC FROM TX0140162	SW Lake

## 2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Lead and Copper

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/30/2017	1.3	1.3	0.18	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservative; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/30/2017	0	15	2.7	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum 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	Naturally present in the environment.
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	

# 2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System City of Moody

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2018

For more information regarding this report contact: Keith Fisher 254-379-6869

The City of Moody provides surface water and ground water from the

Trinity Aquifer in McLennan County and from the Belton Lake in Bell County.

Este reporte incluye informacion sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en Espanol, favor de llamar al telefono. (254)853-2314.

## Definitions and Abbreviations

### Definitions and Abbreviations

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

#### Action Level:

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

#### 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.

#### 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 or 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 or MCLG:

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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 or 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:	micrograms per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

## Disinfectant Residuals:

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2018	1.87	.60-3.4	4.0mg/l	4.0 mg/l	Mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Free Chlorine	2018	1.40	.50-2.0	4.0mg/l	4.0 mg/l	Mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

## 2018 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	23	7.9-16.3	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

- The Value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	41	6.7-11.1	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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- The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2018	0.058	0.058-0.058	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge of from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	02/07/2017	30	30-30	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2018	0.21	0.21-0.21	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate[measured as Nitrogen]	2018	0.26	0.26-0.26	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	03/10/2015	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 Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2018	0.23	0.23-0.23	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

## Violations Table

No violations in 2018.

## **CITY OF MOODY GUIDELINES FOR: GARBAGE & REFUSE PICKUP**

**\*Garbage collection occurs on Thursdays.** Trash containers, bundled brush, household items and bags must be placed near to the roadway; **no earlier than noon the day before pick-up, and removed from beside the roadway no later than noon the day after pick-up.**

**\*NO TELEVISIONS OR COMPUTER MONITORS WILL BE PICKED UP!**

**\*NO PAINT, OILS, PESTICIDES, LEAD ACID BATTERIES, OR HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS!**

**\*NO TIRES** (unless the tires are cut into sections/quartered)

**\*NO APPLIANCES WITH REFRIGERANT OR THAT ONCE CONTAINED**

**REFRIGERANT.** (WINDOW AIR CONDITIONERS, REFRIGERATORS)(window A/C tagged by an HVAC specialist that it is refrigerant free.)

**\*No** more than six bags of leaves or grass.

**\*Brush, limbs, bush cuttings must be bagged or bundled in lengths of 4 feet or less and must be tied in bundles weighing less than 50 pounds.**

**\*NO PROPANE BOTTLES OR EMPTY GAS/FUEL CONTAINERS.** (plastic fuel containers that are completely empty, free of fumes, and are broken or cut into sections and put in a trash can or bag may be picked up).

**\*YES,** up to 2 pieces of furniture items may be picked up. A mattress and a box springs counts as two items.

**\*NO** hide-a-bed type couches due to their heavy weight will be picked up.

**\*NO LARGE APPLIANCES** (WASHERS, DRYERS, REFRIGERATORS, ETC...)

Small counter top appliances can be picked up (see restrictions on refrigerant).

**\*Items such as discarded building materials, old carpets, and refuse from outside the city will not be picked up.** (if building materials and debris to be discarded can be placed in a normal trash can it will be picked up. Old carpet if it is cut and bundled in the same way as branches will be picked up) Placing brush and trash from outside the city on city lots, streets, or into city provided dumpsters will be **violations of local law and the offenders will be subject to fine and potentially responsible for costs to remove such items.** Piles of refuse and debris will not be tolerated within the city as they are breeding grounds and havens for insects, vermin, and pests. When such conditions are identified the owner/occupant will be responsible for correcting these code violations. Violators may receive a citation and may have to pay related fines or costs.

**HOLIDAY TRASH PICK-UP:** In work weeks with one of the following listed holidays trash pickup will be 'the next work day;' following the regular pickup day.

Christmas - New Years - Memorial Day - 4th of July - Labor Day – Thanksgiving

## **BRUSH CHIPPING IS NOT FREE!**

The City of Moody initiated a brush chipping program several years ago in order to help 'clean up' our community and provide a service to our customers. The brush chipping at times gets out of control. Persons are bringing brush 'into' the City and expect it to be chipped and hauled off. The chipping is not free and it costs taxpayer dollars. Some persons expect that they can remove a tree in their yard, clear a fence row, or similar project and the City will freely remove their debris. The City will not! Initially this program was to assist homeowners following storms to help clean up their neighborhoods and assist with springtime general cleanup. Brush chipping was not to be a year-round effort. Spring and fall only. It seems that in some circumstances people are paying persons to cut and trim trees, brush, and clean up their property but pile it at the roadside, or on 'other's' property (there have been several incidents of this) and expect the city to clean up the mess they paid someone else to create. Additionally, and this is important. Persons are moving brush from properties 'without' utility service to properties which 'do' have service and expect the City to chip the brush or clean it up. This will be considered illegal dumping and a citation may be issued.

Brush and rubbish piles create havens for rodents, snakes, stray animals, insect infestations, other vermin and make our city look like something we don't want it to be and know it is not. It is a violation of City Ordinances for such circumstances to be allowed to remain as well as construction or demolition debris, tires, and household rubbish. In the near future citations will increase for such violations of City Ordinances. The maximum fine, as some property owners in the City have already discovered, is up to \$500.00 per citation.

Be aware that brush chipping is only done for residences and businesses within the City Limits which have an active utility service. A portion of the monthly utility bill goes to pay for the brush chipping. In fact costs are rising and it is under consideration to add a 'surcharge' to water bills during the months of active chipping because it demands so much of the City's resources. Questions? Call City Hall 853-2314.

### **BRUSH CHIPPING GUIDELINES FOR CITY OF MOODY CUSTOMERS**

**Only small limbs and branches. Limbs cannot exceed 6" in diameter and 10 ft in length.**

**NO vines** (vines get wrapped around arbors and parts of the chipper causing stoppages & down time.)

**NO rose bushes or thorny branches.**

**NO yard trimmings, leaves, garden waste**

**NO construction or demolition debris – boards, sheet rock, carpet, siding etc...**

**Items to be chipped must be placed at the edge of the street with cut ends facing the street.**

**Small size items such as twigs, leaves, bits and pieces, cut ends etc... should be bagged or placed in a trash can for regular garbage pick-up. When persons place unbagged leaves, weeds, small debris piles, etc... at the street edge it will not be picked up by the City work crews.**

