

2019 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

PWS ID Number: **TX1940002**
PWS Name: **CITY OF CLARKSVILLE**
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of
January 1 to December 31, 2019.

The report is intended to provide you with
Important information about your drinking
Water and the efforts made by the water system
To provide safe drinking water.

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 EPAs
Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

For More information regarding this report contact:

Name: Matt McAdoo

Phone: 903-427-3834

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Tuesday of each month
Time: 6:00p.m.
Location: 800 W. Main Street
Clarksville, TX 75426
Phone: 903-427-3834

To learn future public meetings (concerning your drinking
water) or to request to schedule one, please call us.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante
Sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con
Alguien que lo entienda bien.

The Source of drinking water used by the
CITY OF CLARKSVILLE is Ground Water from Blossom Aquifer.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems
Information on Sources of 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
land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally
occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive
materials and can pick up 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.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a
variety of sources such as agricultural, 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 taste,
odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the
systems business office.

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 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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information about Source Water Assessments

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 is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Matt McAdoo at 903-427-3834.

For more information about your source of water please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following link: www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following link: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
3-Surface Water Treatment Plant	Ground Water	Y	1506 N. Grant Street
4-1403 W. Washington/Vine	Ground Water	Y	1403 W. Washington Street
5-Commanche Street	Ground Water	Y	30 N. Travis Street

Definitions & 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:	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 highest 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 know 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 gallons of water.
ppq:	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt:	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/30/2017	1.3	1.3	0.389	0	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	07/30/2017	0	15	5.04	1	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2018 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCGL	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	10	3.9-9.3	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)	2019	49	27.9-65.3	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	2019	0.016	0.016-0.016	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2019	3.4	3.4-3.4	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	04/12/2018	0.733	0.733-0.733	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)	2019	0.13	0.13-0.13	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2019	5.6	5.6-5.6	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	05/27/2015	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual

'A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template; you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).'

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Free CL2	2018	1.72	1.4-2.2	4	4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations**Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)**

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	07/01/2019	07/31/2019	The City failed to test the drinking water for contaminant and period indicated because of this failure, the City cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	08/01/2019	08/31/2019	The City failed to test the drinking water for contaminant and period indicated because of this failure, the City cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	09/01/2019	09/30/2019	The City failed to test the drinking water for contaminant and period indicated because of this failure, the City cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	10/01/2019	10/31/2019	The City failed to test the drinking water for contaminant and period indicated because of this failure, the City cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.