

2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF RENO

TX 1390013

CITY OF RENO

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017

This 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.

CITY OF RENO is Purchase Surface Water

CITY OF RENO provides surface water from Lamar County Water Supply located in Lamar County, Texas.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: RENO CITY HALL
Phone: 903-785-6581

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia En español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 785-6581.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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Action Level:

Action Level Goal (ALG):

Avg:

Level 1 Assessment:

Level 2 Assessment:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

MFL

mrem:

na:

NTU

pc/l

ppb:

ppm:

ppq

P

Treatment Technique or TT:

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

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

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.

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

not applicable.

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Information about your 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 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 taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Information about Source Water

CITY OF RENO purchases water from LAMAR COUNTY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT. LAMAR COUNTY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT provides purchase surface water from City of Paris located in Paris Texas.

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact

Source Water Name:	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM PARIS THRU LAMAR COUNTY	SW	A	LAMAR COUNTY
LAMAR COUNTY WATER SUPPLY David Pitcock 903-785-5586			

2017 Water Quality Test Results

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	Likely Source of Contamination	
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		1	N	Naturally present in the environment.	
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/02/2016	1.3	1.3	0.36	0	ppm	N Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/02/2016	0	15	1.7	0	ppb	N Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	60.4	34.6 - 60.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	75.2	54.2 - 75.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.348	0.296 - 0.348	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
CHLORAMINE	2017	1.95	0.5 - 3.2	4	<4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

CITY OF PARIS SOURCE WATER REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL OR AVG DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
BARIUM	2017	0.036	0.036-0.036	2	2	PPM	N	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
CYANIDE	2017	47.6	47.6-47.6	200	200	PPB	N	Discharge from plastic & fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel-metal factories.
FLUORIDE	2017	0.9	0.939-0.939	4	4.0	PPM	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
NITRATE (Measured as Nitrogen)	2017	0.348	0.348-0.348	10	10	PPM	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Important Information About Your Drinking Water

Public water systems must routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. CITY OF RENO, TX1390013 failed to monitor for or meet drinking water standards. The table below lists each violation, the time period(s), potential health effects, and associated analytical results (if applicable).

Violation	Violation Number	Time Period(s) of Violation(s)	Potential Health Effects	Analytical Results
A Lead and Copper (LCR) Routine Monitoring/Reporting (M/R) violation	2016 418	01/01/2013 12/31/2015	Required samples for contaminant or contaminant group were not collected, or samples were not reported to TCEQ, for the specified monitoring period.	No Analytical Result(s) Associated

You do not need to boil your water or obtain alternative water supply (e.g. bottle water) at this time. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor

If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you may be at increased risk and should seek advice from your health care providers about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of drinking water contaminants are available from EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Corrective Action:

CITY OF RENO has taken the following action(s) to return the system to compliance:

The City of Reno changed sampling from 9 years to every 3 years. After submitting samples this violation was resolved.

For more information, or to learn more about protecting your drinking water, please contact CITY OF RENO TX1390013 representative Jerry Reavis at 903-785-6581.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example 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.

Mandatory Language for Public Notice

Routine Monitoring Violation Total Coliform Rule

City of Reno TX1390013 failed to collect the required number of bacteriological samples for coliform monitoring of the water distribution system during **April 2008**. This monitoring is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's "Drinking Water Standards" and the federal "Safe Drinking Water Act," Public Law 95-523.

Bacteriological samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of coliform bacteria. Our water system is required to submit (3) Three bacteriological samples each month. Failure to collect all required bacteriological samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

If you have any questions regarding this violation, you may contact City of Reno Tricia Smith at 903-785-6581.

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- April 2016 The City of Reno received a Lead & Copper Routine Monitoring Violation. Once sample was submitted the violation was resolved.
 - April 2008 The City of Reno received a Public Notice Violation. Once the Public Notice of Violation was submitted this violation was resolved.

The City of Reno is required to include these notices of violations on this report.

THERE ARE NO VIOLATIONS FOR 2017 REPORTING PERIOD.