

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

City of Reno

Public Water System ID TX-1390013

Phone Number (903) 785-6581

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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Sage Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

For further information regarding this report, you may contact:

**Reno City Hall
160 Blackburn Street
Reno, TX 75462**

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

PUBIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: Second Monday of each month
Time: 6:00 p.m.
Location : 160 Blackburn Street
Phone: (903) 785-6581

En Español

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

Our Drinking Water

Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA)

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.

SOURCES 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 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, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

-*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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Reno is Purchased SURFACE water from PARIS THRU LAMAR COUNTY CC FROM TX1390015 LAMAR Lake/River/Reservoir/ Aquifer: PAT MAYSE LAKE, LAKE CROOK. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your 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 our Public Works Supervisor, Jerry Reavis, at (903) 785-6581.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at: <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://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/dww/>

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

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.

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. 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>.

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)	90th Percentile	# Sites over Action Level	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9-11-2008	1.3	1.3	.0655	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	9-11-2008	0	15	1.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	33	21.5 - 43	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	54	30.1 - 69.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	0.294	0.248 - 0.294	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
--------------------------------------	------	-------	---------------	----	----	-----	---	--

"Surface Water from LAMAR COUNTY WSD"

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	30	20.2-43.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	59	32.2-118.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2014	0.254	0.248 - 0.254	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDL G	Unit	Source of Chemical
2014	Chloramine	1.94	0.8	3.4	4	<4	Ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

ABBREVIATIONS

na-not applicable.

NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

MFL-million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L-picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

ppb-micrograms per liter or parts per billion-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)

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

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

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 to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL

The highest level of 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 not known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.