

**City of Quinlan is Purchased Surface Water - Public Water System # 1160007  
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.

**Information about Source Water Purchased**

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 Royce Ard at 903-356-3306.

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/swview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:

<http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWWW/>

SOURCE WATER NAME	TYPE OF WATER	REPORT STATUS	LOCATION
SW FROM CASH SUD (METER-COLLEGE CC FROM TX 1160018 CASH	SW	Y	QUINLAN, TX
SW FROM CASH SUD (METER—TX34/ CC FROM TX 1160018 CASH	SW	Y	QUINLAN, TX

**Water Quality Test Results**

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 of MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in the drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs are 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 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)
N/A	Not Applicable
Mrem	Millirems per year (A measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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
Ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

**2017 Coliform Bacteria**

Max Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positives	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positives E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
0	1 positive monthly sample	2		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.

**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 AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.782	0	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	6.45	0	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants							
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products/Units	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* (ppb)	2017	22	1.7-29	No goal for the total	60	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2017	47	18.8-30.7	No goal for the total	80	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [Measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2017	1	0.432-1.32	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10/21/15	0.332	0.178-0.332	1	1	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

**Cash SUD Data:**

Inorganic Contaminants (Units Measured)	Collection Date	Highest	Range	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos (MCL)	02/07/2012	0.3904	0.3904-0.3904	7	7	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Arsenic (ppb)	2017	N/A	N/A	0	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium (ppm)	2017	0.058 <sup>1</sup>	N/A	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	2017	ND	N/A	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	0.161 <sup>1</sup>	N/A	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2017	0.304	0.224-0.304	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* (ppb)	2017	27.8	18-27.8	60	N/A	N/A	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2017	43.9	25.7-43.9	80	N/A	N/A	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.

Radioactive Contaminants (Unit Measured)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L*)	2017	ND	N/A	0	50	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

\* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides/Units	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226-228	2017	N/A	N/A	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Disinfectant Residual Table**

Year	Disinfectant/Unit Of measure	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
2017	Chloramine (ppm)	.74	.50	2.6	4.0	4.0	N	Water additive used to control microbes

**Cash SUD Data Continued:**

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides (Unit Measured)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine (ppb)	2017	0.2	ND-0.2	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Turbidity					
Year	Contaminant (Units of Measure)	Highest single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limit	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2017	Turbidity (NTU)	0..3	100%	0.3	Soil Runoff

Note: Turbidity has no health effects. However turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

**City of Quinlan Information:  
Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?**

We have two water sources. The first source is purchased from Cash SUD, which is surface water from Lake Tawakoni. It is treated by means of sedimentation, filtration and disinfection to remove harmful contaminants. The water supplies the Cumby, Lone Oak and Cash areas south of Interstate 30. The second source is treated surface water purchased from North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD), which takes their raw water from Lake Lavon. This water supplies the Southeast Caddo Mills, Quinlan and Union Valley areas south of Interstate 30.

**Source of Drinking Water**

The sources of all 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 bottle 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 byproducts 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. 903-356-3306

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 lesson 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 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>.

City of Quinlan City Council meetings are the second Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m. located at 104 E. Main St. Quinlan, TX

City Council Members:  
Mayor, Jacky Goleman  
Mayor Pro Tem, Brandon Frazier  
Council Place 1, R.W. Oliver  
Council Place 2, Tim McDaniel  
Council Place 3, Tommy Underwood  
Council Place 5, Miguel Serrano

For more information regarding this report contact:  
Royce Ard at 903-356-3306

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) 356-3306

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## City of Quinlan

### Purchased Surface Water System TX 1160007

