4 R Ranch Water 2 is Ground Water - Ground Water System # 1160091
Annual 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. Your drinking water comes from well water received from the Nacatoch Aquifer.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence 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/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/

SOURCE WATER NAME	TYPE OF WATER	REPORT STATUS	LOCATION
2 - PS 2Nacatoch Aquifer	GW	Y	Quinlan, TX
3 - PS 1Nacatoch Aquifer	GW	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)
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
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

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	2014	1.3	1.3	0.159	0	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2014	0	15	1.33	0	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants							
2016	Antimony (ppb)	0.21	0.21-0.21	6	6	N	Discharge from petroleum refines; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
2016	Barium (ppm)	0.017	0.017-0.017	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2016	Cyanide (PPB Collection Date: 4/14/2015	60.6	60.6-60.6	200	200	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Fluoride (ppm)	.944	0.944-0.944	4	4.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2016	Nitrate [Measured as Nitrogen]	0.082	0-0.082	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2017	Nitrite [Measured as Nitrogen]	0.264	0-0.264	1	1	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Collection Date	**Radioactive Contaminants**	**Highest Level**	**Range Level**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
2016	Beta/Photon Emmiters (pCi/L)*	4.2	4.2-4.2	0	50	N	Decaying of natural and man-made deposits
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.							

09/21/2011	Combined Radium 226/228	1	1-1	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	Sodium Hypochlorite (ppm)	1.30	.36	3.8	4.0	4.0	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Violation Table
Lead and Copper Rule:
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2017	2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Royce Ard at 903-356-3306.

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated
City of Quinlan is pleased to share this report with you. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis covers January 1 through December 31, 2015, and 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. City of Quinlan drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Texas and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 reduce 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

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

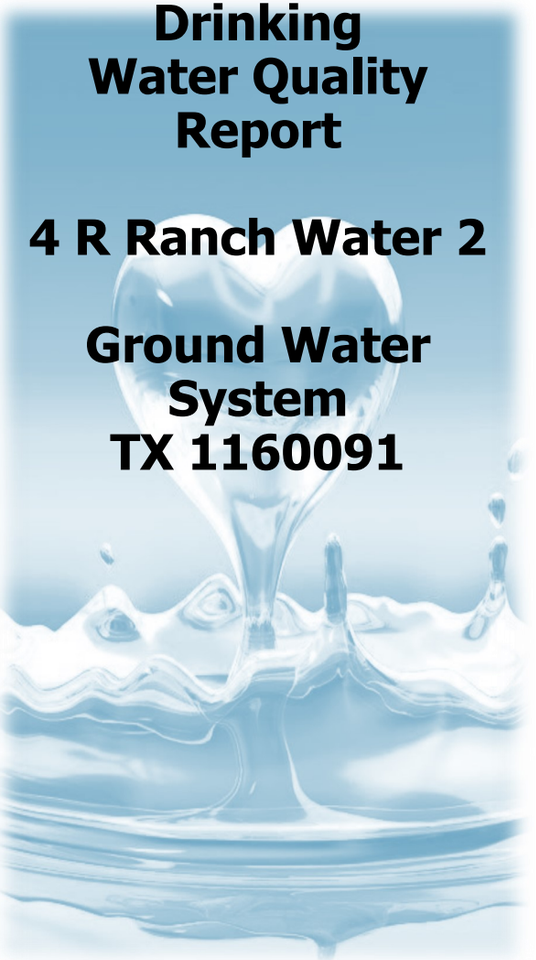
For more information regarding this report contact:
Royce Ard at 903-356-3306

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

City of Quinlan 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

4 R Ranch Water 2

Ground Water System TX 1160091



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