City of Paris
Drinking Water Quality Report
January 1 to December 31, 2018

Drinking Water Sources

The City of Paris provides surface water from Lake Pat Mayse and Lake Crook, located in Lamar County.

Information about your Drinking 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 the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring mineral 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 call the EPA 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 Kenda Fortner, City of Paris, Environmental Services Supervisor, (903) 784-2464.

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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 784-2464.

Definitions and 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.
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 no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
N/A: 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.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Coliform Bacteria

MCLG	*Total Coliform MCL*	*Highest Number of Positive Samples*	*Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL*	*Total Number of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
0	1 positive monthly sample.	3	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.
An MCL violation occurs when one (1) Total Coliform positive is found in a single month. When this occurs, we are required to conduct an assessment to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during this assessment. During the past year we were required to conduct one (1) Level 1 assessment and one (1) Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take zero (0) corrective actions and we completed zero (0) of these actions. Zero (0) Fecal Coliform or E. Coli positives were found in 2018.						

Lead and Copper

Constituent	*Date Sampled*	*MCLG*	*Action Level (AL)*	*90th Percentile*	*Number of Sites Over AL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Copper	08/22/2016	1.3	1.3	0.21	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/22/2016	0	15	1.9	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
The City of Paris is on reduced monitoring for Lead and Copper due to historically low concentrations. Monitoring is performed every three years.								

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	*Collection Date*	*Average Detected*	*Range of Individual Samples*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	48	37.2 – 55.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
The value in the Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	63	43 – 82.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
The value in the Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.								

Inorganic Contaminants

Constituent	*Collection Date*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Individual Samples*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Barium	2018	0.035	0.035 – 0.035	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2018	49.6	49.6 – 49.6	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2018	1	0.988 – 0.988	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2018	0.294	0.294 – 0.294	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Constituent	*Collection Date*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Individual Samples*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Combined Radium 226/228	11/09/2017	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

Constituent	*Collection Date*	*Highest Level Detected*	*Range of Individual Samples*	*MCLG*	*MCL*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Atrazine	2018	<0.1	<0.1	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Disinfectant Residual

Constituent	*Year*	*Average Level*	*Range of Levels Detected*	*MRDL*	*MRDLG*	*Units*	*Violation*	*Source in Drinking Water*
Chloramine	2018	2.46	2.08 – 2.74	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chloramine residuals are collected in the distribution system daily.								

Turbidity

	Level Detected	*Limit (Treatment Technique)*	*Violation*	*Likely Source of Contamination*
Highest single measurement	0.35 NTU	1 NTU	No	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	98.39 %	0.3 NTU	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.				

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set. No TOC violations occurred in 2018.

Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a waterborne microscopic parasite that invades the digestive tract of humans and animals. Under the EPA Long Term 2 Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule (LT2), the City of Paris tested for *Cryptosporidium* monthly, zero (0) *Cryptosporidium* were found in 2018. *Cryptosporidium* has never been detected in our water.

Your Drinking Water is Safe

The City of Paris is committed to providing safe and dependable drinking water to the citizens of Paris and Lamar County. Utilities Department employees take pride in supplying water of high quality and quantity that consistently exceeds the requirements set by state and federal drinking water standards. In 2018, the City treated over 5.61 billion gallons of water and distributed it through 238 miles of water lines, ranging in size from 2" - 60". In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January - December 2018, our system lost an estimated 189,838,342 gallons of water, if you have any questions about the water loss audit please call Kenda Fortner, City of Paris, Environmental Services Supervisor, (903) 784-2464.

Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed assessments of Lake Pat Mayse and Lake Crook, and results indicate some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for the City of Paris are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection 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 Kenda Fortner, City of Paris, Environmental Services Supervisor, (903) 784-2464. You may also refer to the TCEQ Source Water Assessment Viewer, available at http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview. All City of Paris water analysis results for 2018 may be viewed at TCEQ Drinking Water Watch, http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/, Water System No. TX1390002.

The City of Paris is rated a Superior water system by the TCEQ.

Thank You ***The City of Paris***