

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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.

### 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 for 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.*

### ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 1-800-426-4791

### Water & Wastewater Department's Mission Statement

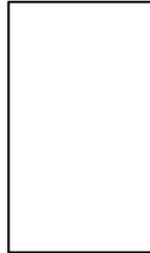
It is the goal of these departments to provide safe potable water and sanitary sewer services with the fewest possible interruptions and to provide these services at the lowest possible cost to our customers.

### Operations Department

It is the responsibility of this department to operate and effect some repairs to the City's waste water treatment plant and also to its 3 potable water production facilities. Dayton's wastewater treatment plant was upgraded in 2010 and is now capable of handling sewer flows up to 4 million gallons per day. In the area of potable water, the City draws its water from 3 wells located at strategic points throughout the City.

These wells pump from a depth of 1,300 lineal feet and have a cumulative average daily production of 1.5 million gallons. Both the sanitary sewer plant and the potable water facilities are operated under the guidelines of and in compliance with TCEQ and EPA regulations.

*In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2016, our system lost an estimated 93,589,537 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 936-257-1143.*



### Public Participation Opportunities:

Public input concerning the City of Dayton's water system may be made at:

Water & Wastewater Division Office

406 S. Winfree

Dayton, Texas 77535

Monday thru Friday

8:00 AM to 3:30 PM

For further questions, contact:

James (Red) McDaniel

936-257-1143

[rmcdaniel@daytontx.org](mailto:rmcdaniel@daytontx.org)

For dates and times of upcoming Council Meetings, please visit the

City's calendar page at:

<http://www.cityofdaytontx.com/calendar.aspx?CID=24>,

### En Espanol:

*Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 832-995-7470 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.*

# City of Dayton

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report 2016



Operations, Maintenance, and Consulting

PWS ID # 2020014

## Source of 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 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.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salt 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.
- Secondary Constituents: Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

## Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Dayton is Groundwater that is pumped from the Evangeline Aquifer via three (3) groundwater sites. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water 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 Red McDaniel. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=> Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Locations & Type of Water:

- 221 Clayton St – GW
- 2792 Norcross Ln – GW
- 383 Rosewood – GW

## 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 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.  
**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 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.  
**Level 2 Assessment:** 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.  
**Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:** 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.  
**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.  
**MFL** million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)  
*na:* 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.  
**Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.  
**ppt** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)  
**ppq** parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

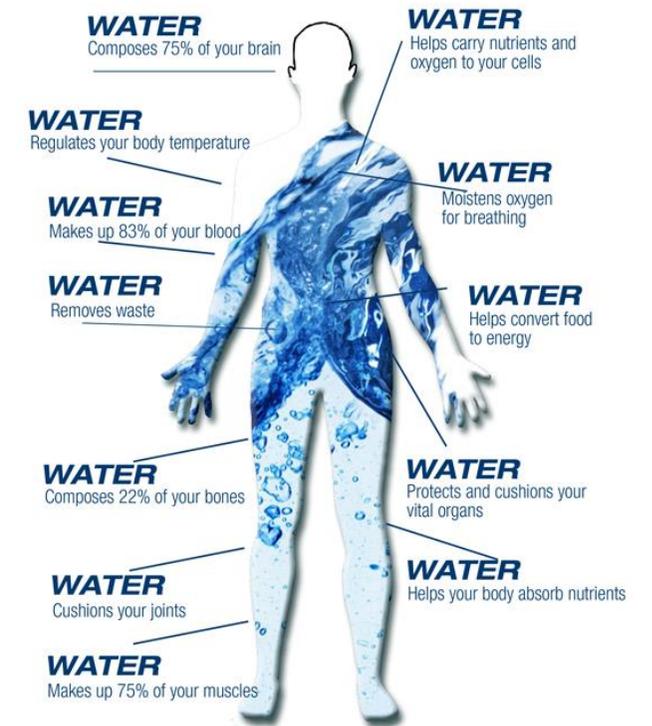
Total Coliform:

Reported monthly tests found no Coliform bacteria. *Total Coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease causing organisms; therefore, the absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbially safe for human consumption.*

**About This Report:** 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 for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016.

Unregulated contaminants are those which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html> or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

## Drink More Water! Your Life Depends On It



**Drink one liter of water for every 50 pounds of body weight (so a 150 lb person would need to drink a total of 3 liters that day).**

**Regulated Contaminants**

	YEAR	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>								
Barium	2016	0.199	0.167-0.199	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	4/14/2015	0.26	0.26-0.26	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposit; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0.16	0.15-0.16	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits.
Selenium	2016	6	3.3-6	50	50	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

	YEAR	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>								
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	4/14/2015	5.2	3-5.2	0	15	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	4/14/2015	2.7	2.7-2.7	0	30	ug/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

	YEAR	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>								
Xylenes	2016	0.0017	0-0.0017	10	10	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

**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.

	YEAR	MCLG	90th %	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	# OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Lead &amp; Copper</b>								
Lead <sup>2</sup> (ppb)	2016	0	1.05	15	1	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	2016	1.3	0.0508	1.3	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

<sup>2</sup> 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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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. 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>.

	YEAR	Average Level	RANGE Min-Max	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Disinfectant</b>								
Free Chlorine (ppm)	2016	1.70	1.2—2.1	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

**Violations Table**

Consumer Confidence Rule	The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.		
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	07/01/2014	2016	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	07/01/2015	2016	
CCR Report	07/01/2016	2016	
Corrective Action	The City of Dayton is committed to providing safe drinking water to our residents. We have taken steps to ensure that the data included in future annual CCR reports meets the TCEQ's criteria for adequacy, availability, and content.		