2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

CITY OF RIVER OAKS, TEXAS

4900 RIVER OAKS BLVD.
RIVER OAKS, TEXAS 76114
817-626-5421 Ext. 324
PWS ID NUMBER: TX2200069

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014

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 more information about this report contact:*** *Marvin Gregory @ 817-626-5421, extension 324 or James Hatley @ 817-626-5421, extension 332.*

EN ESPANOL

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en español , favor de llamar al telefono Lourdes Torres al tel. 817-626-5421 ext 315.

2014 Water Loss Summary

1. Total Production -233,347680 GALLONS (Water Plant Intake & F W Emergency Connection
2. Billed to Customer - - - - - - - - - (201,559,442 Gallons (Sales)
3. Unaccounted Water Use (18,457,250,250) Gallons (Hydrant flushing, leaks, backwash & draining sludge)
4. Water Loss - - - - 13,330,998 (6% Water Lost)

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

City Council Meetings: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays each month except for December at 7:00 P.M. in the City Council Chambers located at 4900 River Oaks Blvd. in River Oaks, Texas. In December there is only one monthly meeting held and that is on the second Tuesday @ 7:00 P.M. To learn more about future meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to schedule one, please call us at 817-626-5421, ext. 324. You can also sign up for email notifications on line at **www.riveroakstx.com.**

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 pickup 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 the 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 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 cause taste, color and 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 at 817-626-5421.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocomprised 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirement 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 James Hatley at 817-626-5421, extension 332. 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 Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Lake Worth	Surface Water	High	SWTP/1900 Nancy Ln.

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.

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 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.

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 picograms per liter (pg/L)

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless TOC violation is noted in violation section

Disinfections 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	28	4.9 - 52.4	No Goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	65	6 - 92.89	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2014	2	1.55 - 1.55	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2014	0.0624	0.0624 - 0.0624	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2014	4.26	4.26 - 4.26	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2014	100	101-101	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/ metal factories.
Fluoride	2014	0.1	0.148 - 0.148	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)	2014	0.224	0.224 - 0.224	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic Tanks; sewage, Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2014	4.65	4.65 - 4.65	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Disinfectant Residual Reporting

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2014	Chloramines	1.12	0.5	3.2	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes
2014	Free Chlorine *	2.77	1.1	3.7	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

* De-Nitrification Process

2014 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon emitters	03/03/2010	4	4 - 4	0	50	pCi/L*	No	Decay of natural and man-made 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.

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	0.37	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2014	0	15	3.9	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.34 NTU	No	Soil Run Off
Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100 %	No	Soil Run Off

Information Statement: 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.

COLIFORM BACTERIA

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely source of contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	3		0	Yes	Naturally present in environment

VIOLATIONS 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 corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2013	07/28/2014	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency)

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/01/2014	10/31/2014	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

TOTAL COLIFORM

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	10/01/2014	10/31/2014	Total Coliform Bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.

STEPS TO CORRECT VIOLATION

The Water Department conducted repeat sampling pursuant to T.C.E.Q. Rules and Regulations and only one of the 6 repeat samples taken tested positive for total coliform. The one repeat sample that tested positive was from the sample site itself, both repeat samples taken downstream and upstream from the sample site all tested negative. The water department upon investigation believes the site itself, not the water system was contaminated and has since disinfected the sample site station and has continued sampling of the sample site with no positive test results since.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON---The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

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What's Coming Next?

The purpose of the CCR is to raise customers awareness of where their drinking water comes from, the quality and the importance of protecting drinking water sources. The CCR rule requires each community water system to mail or otherwise directly deliver a copy of its CCR to each customer annually. In response to inquiries about electronic delivery the EPA has identified that the customer could have the option to receive the CCR either by electronic or by paper copy. It is possible that within the next year, the option to choose could be made available by the City for you to consider. Go to www.riveroakstx to sign up for e-mail notifications.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

EMERGENCY CONNECTION WITH CITY OF FORT WORTH

River Oaks has a contract for Emergency Water purchases with the City of Fort Worth, and only uses water during water emergencies. You can access the most recent water quality report on line from the Fort Worth Water Department @ http://fortworthtexas.gov/water/info/ or contact Richard Talley, regulatory/environmental compliance manager with the City of Fort Worth at 817-392-8203.

Source of Water	Length of time Used	Gallons Used	Explanation
Ft. Worth Water Dept.	0 days	0	

Your 2014 Drinking Water Quality

This report details where your water comes from, what it contains and how that it compares with regulatory standards. We want you to know this information so you will be able to understand and support the improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

About This Report

This Water Quality Report, also know as "The Consumer Confidence Report" (CCR), is published to the public as mandated by the EPA as controlled by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Our water system is under the regulations mandated by the "Surface Water Rule" for drinking water supply systems in the State of Texas.