



Consumer Confidence Report TCEQ Certificate of Delivery
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

For Calendar year: 2019 Date Distributed to Customers: June 29, 2020
PWS ID Number: TX 2340005 PWS Name: City of Wills Point

You must use at least one direct delivery and at least one good faith delivery method. If your system is under 500 population, please use Small System Certificate of Delivery form.

Direct Delivery Methods

- Mail a paper copy of the CCR
- Mail notification that CCR is available on-line at <http://willspointtx.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2019-CCR-Report-City-of-Wills-Point.pdf>
*The Internet link (url) you insert above must take customers directly to the open CCR.
- Email direct web address of the CCR, available at http://_____
- Email CCR as an attachment to or an embedded image in an email.
- Other direct delivery (for example, door hangers or additional electronic delivery method).
Please specify: _____

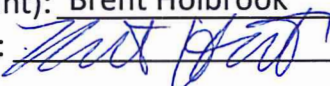
Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the direct URL here: http://_____

Good faith delivery methods (To reach people who do not receive bills)

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at <http://willspointtx.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/2019-CCR-Report-City-of-Wills-Point.pdf>
- Mailing the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills.
- Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media.
- Posting the CCR in public places.
- Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons.
- Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations.

I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2019 and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ. Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the direct URL.

Certified By:

Name (print): Brent Holbrook Title: Utility Superintendent Phone Number: 903-873-2578
Signature:  Date: 06/24/2020

All systems are required to mail by July 1 the Certificate of Delivery and Consumer Confidence Report to:

Sending by certified mail:	Sending by regular mail:
TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087

CITY OF Wills Point
Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
TX 2340005
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2019

CITY OF Wills Point is Surface Water from Lake Tawakoni

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Brent Holbrook
Phone: 903-873-2578

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.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903)-873-2578

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 that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the

EPAs 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 the system's business office.

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 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>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

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 from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Rory Evans.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW From Lake Tawakoni	SW	Active	Lake Tawakoni

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.

Action Level Goal (ALG)- The level of a contaminant in drinking water which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

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 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)

2019 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	37	24-55.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By- product of drinking water disinfection
The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	36	20.9 – 52.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By- product of drinking water disinfection
The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2019	0.058	0.058 -0.058	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2019	0.41	0.41 – 0.41	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2019	0.1	0.117– 0.117	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Chlorine Residual

Year	Constituent	Monthly Average	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2019	Chloramine Residual	2.17	0.60	3.80	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.632	0	ppm	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	15	5.64	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of

Radio Active Contaminants

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

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	3/1/2016	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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 the violations section

Synthetic organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2019	0.1	0.1 -0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on crops

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.60	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	99%	N	Soil Runoff

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.

2019 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	0	1	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

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 the violations section

Violations			
<p>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 system.</p>			
Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR Report	7/1/2018	5/24/19	We failed to provide 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,
Lead and Copper Rule			
<p>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 water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.</p>			
Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/19	3/13/2020	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.
Violation Type	Violation Began	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/18	4/1/2019	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.