

The City of Keene Annual Drinking Water Report

(Also known as the Consumer Confidence Report)

Water System Identification Number – TX 1260008

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

The City of Keene produces water from multiple wells in the Trinity Aquifer located throughout the city and purchases treated water from Johnson County

S.U.D. who treats surface water from Lake Granbury and receives some production from wells in the Trinity Aquifer.

For more information regarding this report, contact: City Manager, at 817-641-3336 ext. 100

Este informe incluye información sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en español, llame al teléfono 817-641-3336 ext. 100

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES AT WATER BOARD MEETINGS

Meetings: First and Third Thursday of the Month, Time: 6:00 pm

Location: City Hall at 1000 N. Old Betsy, Cleburne, Texas 76031

Water Loss

City of Keene's water loss audit period between January 1, 2024, and December 31, 2024. City of Keene's distribution system experienced a Total Real loss of 24,211,843 Gallons of the total system input volume 194,217,600.

2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF KEENE

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

CITY OF KEENE provides surface water and ground water from **Lake Granbury, as well as the Paluxy and Trinity aquifers located in Johnson County Aswell as Lake Water from The City of Mansfield (Provided by JCSUD).**

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Brandon Finley

Phone: (682)-317-2086

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (817) 641-3336.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.
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.
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 whv total coliform bacteria have been found in our water svstem on multiole 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)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Information about your 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 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 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

CITY OF KEENE purchases water from JOHNSON COUNTY SUD. JOHNSON COUNTY SUD provides purchase surface water from m Brazos Regional Public Utility Agency Surface Water Advanced Treatment System on Lake Granbury in Hood County and lake water from the City of Mansfield. The City of Mansfield purchases lake water from the Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD), primarily from Cedar Creek Reservoir in Henderson and Kaufman counties and Richland Chambers Reservoir in Navarro and Freestone counties

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections 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: Brandon Finley – (682-317-2086)

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.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/13/2023	1.3	1.3	0.188	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	09/13/2023	0	15	1.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	15	0 - 27.4	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)	2024	27	0 - 56.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*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 Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	11/15/2023	0.04	0.04 - 0.04	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	11/15/2023	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	11/15/2023	131	0 - 131	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2024	0.676	0.628 - 0.676	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	1	0.0127 - 1.05	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.0114	0 - 0.0114	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Combined Radium 226/228	04/10/2019	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2024	1.86	.50-4.40	4	4	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

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 REPORT	07/01/2024	09/12/2024	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Lead Service Line Inventory

The City of Keene has implemented various plans, processes, and programs to minimize lead exposure from drinking water for our customers.

Identifying Lead Service Lines

In June 2022, as part of the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) program, the utility began gathering records for every water meter in the city. Simultaneously, staff checked and documented the pipe material of the service lines on both sides of the meter.

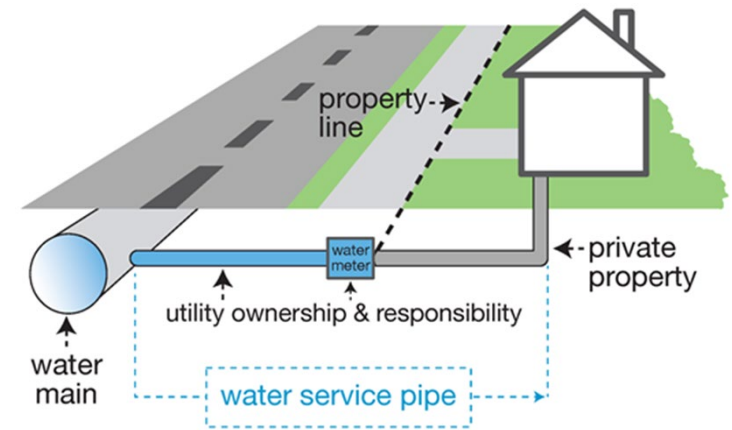
The service line extends from the water main to the point where it enters the building. Ownership of this line is shared: the city owns the portion from the water main to the water meter, including the meter itself, while the property owner is responsible for the section from the meter to the building.

We continuously add new homes and businesses to our inventory. Developments constructed in the last 30 years should not have lead service lines or private plumbing lines made of lead; however, plumbing fixtures in these properties may still contain lead. The lead-free standard for plumbing fixtures was only established on January 1, 2014. Therefore, some locations might still have brass or chrome-plated brass faucets, galvanized pipes, or solder that contain lead.

The City of Keene does not have information regarding the materials used in private plumbing lines within homes and businesses. Customers who believe their property may be at risk are encouraged to hire a licensed plumber for an inspection.

For more details about your service lines and a complete service line inventory, please see the City of Keene Lead and Copper Line Information on our website - <https://www.keenetx.com/325/Lead-Service-Line-Inventory>

Understanding Your Water Service Pipe



Contaminant	Year of Range	Reporting Level						Source of Contaminants
		Average	Min	Max	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	
lithium	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	78.66	60.6	90.3	N/A	N/A	(µg/L)	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications. These include non-stick cookware, water repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. Lithium is a naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters, Lithium salts are used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses.
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	4.0	0	ppt	
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	4.0	0	ppt	
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX chemicals)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	10	10	ppt	
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	10	10	ppt	
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	10	10	ppt	
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	10	10	ppt	
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	0.0056	<MRL	0.0056	N/A	N/A	ppt	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEEA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NETFOSAA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	Jan, 25 - Mar, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt	

PFAS are widely used, long lasting chemicals, components of which break down very slowly over time. Because of their widespread use and their persistence in the environment, many PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals all over the world and are present at low levels in a variety of food products and in the environment. PFAS are found in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the nation and the globe. Scientific studies have shown that exposure to some PFAS in the environment may be linked to harmful health effects in humans and animals. The City of Keene has conducted early testing for PFAS in two water sources and the results show we are below the MRL (Maximum Recommended limit).

WELL # 6 Raw Entry Point 2024				Well #11 Raw Entry Point 2024			
Parameter	Results	Units	MRL	Parameter	Results	Units	MRL
PFBA	<0.00464	Ug/L	0.0464	PFBA	<0.00455	Ug/L	<u>0.00455</u>
PFMPA	<0.00371	Ug/L	0.00371	PFMPA	<0.00364	Ug/L	<u>0.00364</u>
PFPeA	<0.00278	Ug/L	0.00278	PEPeA	<0.00273	Ug/L	<u>0.00273</u>
PFBS	<0.00278	Ug/L	0.00278	PFBS	<0.00273	Ug/L	<u>0.00273</u>
PFMBA	<0.00278	Ug/L	0.00278	PFMBA	<0.00273	Ug/L	<u>0.00273</u>
PFEESA	<0.00278	Ug/L	0.00278	PFEESA	<0.00273	Ug/L	<u>0.00273</u>
NFDHA	<0.0185	Ug/L	0.0185	NFDHA	<0.0182	Ug/L	<u>.0182</u>
4:2FTS	<0.00278	Ug/L	0.00278	4:2FTS	<0.00273	Ug/L	<u>0.00273</u>
PFHxA	<0.00278	Ug/L	0.00278	PFHxA	<0.00273	Ug/L	<u>0.00273</u>
PFPeS	<.00371	Ug/L	0.00371	PFPeS	<0.00364	Ug/L	<u>0.00364</u>
HFPO-DA	<0.00464	Ug/L	0.0464	HFPO-DA	<0.00455	Ug/L	<u>0.00455</u>
PFHpA	<0.00278	Ug/L	0.00278	PFHpA	<0.00273	Ug/L	<u>0.00273</u>
PFHxS	<0.00278	Ug/L	0.00278	PFHxS	<0.00273	Ug/L	<u>0.00273</u>

ADONA	<0.00278	Ug/L	0.00278	ADONA	<0.00273	Ug/L	<u>0.00273</u>
6:2FTS	<0.00371	Ug/L	0.00371	6:2FTS	<0.00364	Ug/L	<u>0.00364</u>
PFOA	<0.00371	Ug/L	0.00371	PFOA	<0.00364	Ug/L	<u>0.00364</u>
PFHpS	<0.00278	Ug/L	0.00278	PFHpS	<0.00273	Ug/L	<u>0.00273</u>
PFNA	<0.00371	Ug/L	0.00371	PFNA	<0.00364	Ug/L	<u>0.00364</u>
PFOS	<0.00371	Ug/L	0.00371	PFOS	<0.00364	Ug/L	<u>0.00364</u>
9CI-PF3ONS	<0.00185	Ug/L	0.0185	9CI-PF3ONS	<0.0182	Ug/L	<u>.0182</u>
8:2FTS	<0.00464	Ug/L	0.0464	8:2FTS	<0.00455	Ug/L	<u>0.00455</u>
PFDA	<0.00278 ug	Ug/L	0.00278	PFDA	<0.00273	Ug/L	<u>0.00273</u>
PFUnA	<0.00185	Ug/L	0.0185	PFUnA	<0.0182	Ug/L	<u>.0182</u>
11CI-PF3OUdS	<0.00464	Ug/L	0.0464	11CI-PF3OUdS	<0.00455	Ug/L	<u>0.00455</u>
PFDoA	<0.00278 ug	Ug/L	0.00278	PFDoA	<0.00273	Ug/L	<u>0.00273</u>

Purchased water from Johnson County Special Utility District 2024 Water Quality Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2024	0.383	0.205 - 0.383	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	7	6.9 - 6.9	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)	2024	64	64.1 - 64.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.052	0.052 - 0.052	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	08/23/2023	0.144	0.144 - 0.144	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	08/23/2023	0.0258	0.0258 - 0.0258	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

*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

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	08/23/2023	4.2	4.2 - 4.2	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Combined Radium 226/228	08/23/2023	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.26 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	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 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, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Violations

Chlorine Dioxide			
Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, (DBP) (CHL. DIOXIDE)	07/01/2024	07/31/2024	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.

Chlorite			
Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	07/01/2024	07/31/2024	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.

Purchased water from JSCUD- TX2200018

(City of Mansfield) 2024 Water Quality Results

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	5% of monthly samples are positive.	2		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.326	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2024	0	15	4.33	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2024	0.27	0.0372 - 0.27	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	23	3.4 - 36.6	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)	2024	50	38.7 - 57.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*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 Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Barium	2024	0.048	0.048 - 0.048	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.6	0.597 - 0.597	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	1	0.677 - 0.677	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	01/17/2023	5	5 - 5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Atrazine	2024	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
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Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramine	2024	3	3-4	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.26 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	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 system and disinfectants.