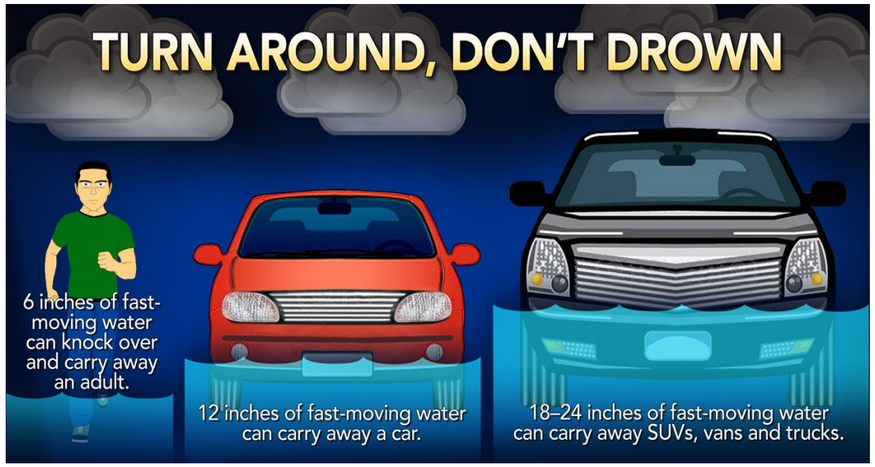


Over 50% of flood related deaths are due to someone driving or walking into flood-waters. If you come to an area covered in water, especially at night, you won't know the underlying road condition or the depth of water. Play it safe, Turn Around Don't Drown®. Learn more about flood safety at: www.weather.gov/floodsafety

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**Water Utilities**
**P.O. Box 677**
**Cleburne, TX 76033**

**En Español: Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al tel (817) 645-0954.**

# NO WIPES IN THE PIPES

**Only toilet paper down the toilet**

**Flushing anything except the three Ps down the toilet causes sewer problems**

- Flushed medicine passes into creeks, rivers and lakes harming bugs, frogs, and fish.
- Wet wipes, towels, diapers, and other sanitary products (even if they say they are flushable) can't break down or readily flow through pipes.
- Dental floss, cigarette butts, wrappers and trash never break down in the sewer system.

Flushed trash wads up in pipes with grease and debris to cause sanitary sewers to overflow.

Keep sewage in the pipe where it belongs — not on your floor, in your yard or the creek...

# Protecting and Conserving our Natural Resources—It's What We Do!

The City of Cleburne Water Utilities continually re-examines our water resources, conservation practices and drought plans to improve our stewardship of water supplies. Human activities can waste water and create pollution if we take our creeks, rivers and lakes for granted. Wasting water also wastes energy, resources, and personnel time needed to treat and deliver water to your homes. Improper waste disposal down your drains can also pollute water and wreak havoc on sewer lines. Citizens working together will keep Texas creeks, rivers and lakes healthy for our future water supply, recreation, and natural beauty.

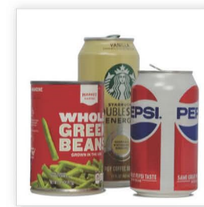
As citizen stewards we can reduce water demands by using water efficient fixtures/appliances, checking for and fixing leaks, and watering landscape wisely (twice per week or less). If you see possible leaks in city water lines, let us know so we can fix them. As part of our annual water loss audits in 2018 we estimated that the system lost 47.6 gallons of water per service connection per day. When we lower losses we have more available for future use. Information about the city's water conservation and drought planning can be found at www.cleburne.net or you can contact us at 817 645-0961 to get free water saving tips. We can also present to your business, classroom, or organization.

The following pages provide information city and state testing performed on our water system, and at selected private water taps (for copper and lead). All tests results were below levels allowed by EPA. The City of Cleburne is ranked as a Superior Water Supply by the State of Texas. 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 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.

## DO YOU KNOW WHAT TO THROW?

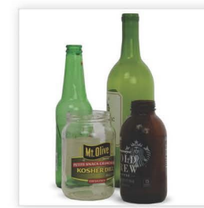
**Recycle items at:**
**City of Cleburne**
**Transfer Station**
**2625 Pipeline Road**

**Cans** Latas



**Aluminum and Steel Cans**
*latas de aluminio y metal*

**Glass** Vidrio



**Bottles and Jars**
botellas y frascos

**Paper** Papel

**Cereal Boxes, Newspaper, Magazines and Mail and Flattened Cardboard**
*periódicos, revistas y aplane, las cajas de carton*

**Plastic** Plásticos

**Kitchen, Laundry, Bath: Bottles and Containers**
*productos de cocina, y baño: botellas y envases*

**NO!**

No Plastic Bags
(take back to retail)
No coloque bolsas de tiendas (devuélvalas a las tiendas)

No Food or Liquid
(empty all containers)
No coloque comida ni líquido (vacíe todos los recipientes)

No Hoses, Wires, or Chains
No coloque materiales que puedan enredarse, cables, mangueras o cadenas

No Batteries
No coloque baterías in recicle o basura (devuélvalas a las tiendas)

No To-go Containers
No coloque contenedores para llevar comida

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**817 645-0961**

**www.cleburne.net**

Recycling information funded through a grant from NCTCOG and the TCEQ

# City of Cleburne Drinking Water Results
# January 1st to December 31st, 2018

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 human activity. Because of this, 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. Contaminants may also be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, and odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns.

The surface waters of Lake Pat Cleburne, and Lake Aquilla as well as ground water wells in the Twin Mountain-Travis Peak formation of the Trinity Aquifer provide Cleburne's current water sources. TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. [The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.] The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Additional parameters like turbidity and total organic carbon (TOC) are also performed. Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of 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. Percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements.

Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this water quality report for Jan. 1, 2018—Dec. 31, 2018. For information on source water assessments, protection efforts at our system, or taste, odor or color of drinking water, or other information in this report contact Water Utilities at (817) 645-0946.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immuno-compromised 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 from 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 and more information about contaminants and potential health effects are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

### DEFINITIONS OF THE TERMS AND MEASURES USED IN THE REPORT AND TABLES

**Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Action Level Goals (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 Maximum Contaminant Levels are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**Level 1 Assessment -** a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in a water system.

**Level 2 Assessment** -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 a water system on multiple occasions.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 Disinfection Level Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of 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.

**ppm - Parts per million** or milligrams per liter - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**ppb - Parts per billion** or micrograms per litter - one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons.

**NTU- Nephelometric Turbidity Units –** a measure of turbidity.

**pCi/L - Picocuries per liter**- A measure of radioactivity.

### FEDERALLY REGULATED OR MONITORED CONTAMINANTS

| Substance Sampled | Range of Detections | Sample Date | Maximum Contaminant Level | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Possible Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Detected Inorganic Contaminants** | | | | | |
| Arsenic (ppb) | 0 – 1.3 | 2018 | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; run-off from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium (ppm) | 0.028 - 0.059 | 2018 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refin-eries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium (ppb) | 0 - 1.1 | 2018 | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide (ppb) | 0 - 41.8 | 2018 | 200 | 200 | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 0.203 - 1.35 | 2018 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which pro-motes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and alumi-num factories. |
| Nitrate (ppm) measured as nitrogen | 0.0322 -0.403 | 2018 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | |
| Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) | 0-1.35 | 2017 | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L) | 0 - 3 | 2018 | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides** | | | | | |
| Atrazine (ppb) | 0 - 0.1 | 2018 | 3 | 3 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | | | | | |
| Xylenes (ppb) | 0 - 9.02 | 2018 | 10 | 10 | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories. |
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 0 - 2.11 | 2018 | 700 | 700 | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| **Constituents Affecting Disinfection** | | | | | |
| Chlorine residual | 1.81-3.47 | 2018 | 4.0 | <4.0 | Water additive used to control microbes. |
| Total Organic Carbon (TOC) in raw water | 4.79-5.85 | 2018 | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment. |
| TOC in drinking water | 2.80-4.63 | 2018 | NA | NA | Naturally present in the environment. |
| % Removal of TOC | 19.9-43.7 | 2018 | NA | NA | NA |
| Turbidity (NTU) | Single highest measurement 0.29 | | Lowest monthly % samples meeting limits– 100 % | Limit 0.3-1 (Treatment Technique) | Soil runoff. |

### DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS & UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Substance/Unit | Date | Range of individual samples | MCL | MCLG | Highest level or Avg detected | Likely Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Trihalo-Methanes (ppb) | 2018 | 12.8 - 43.1 | 80 | None | 39 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 2018 | 15.4 - 48 | 60 | None | 32 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Chloroform (ppb) | 2018 | 7.6 - 35.8 | None | None | 46.2 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromoform (ppb) | 2018 | 0-15.1 | None | None | 15.1 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromodichloro-methane (ppb) | 2018 | 3.47 - 11.7 | None | None | 48 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dibromochloro-methane (ppb) | 2018 | 0 - 4.76 | None | None | 36.2 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

### CONTAMINANTS REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMERS TAP

| Substance (Unit) | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Per-centile | # Sites over AL | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper (ppm) | 8/30 to 9/2/16 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.13 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household |
| Lead (ppb) | 8/30/16 to 9/2/16 | 0 | 15 | 4.7 | 2 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |