

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT TCEQ CERTIFICATION of DELIVERY

For Calendar year 2016

Public Water System(PWS) Name : CITY OF NEWARK

PWS ID Number : TX2490008

I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2016 and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ. Public Water Systems serving 500 or fewer persons are not required to mail the entire CCR to their customers as long as the system provides notice at least once per year by July 1 to its customers by mail, door-to-door delivery, or by posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request.

Date of Delivery: 6/22/2017
Certified By: Name (print): DIANE RASOR
Title: CITY ADMINISTRATOR
Phone Number: (817) 489-2201 Email: cityadministrator@newarktexas.com

Signature: *Diane Rasor* Date: 6/23/2017

Direct delivery methods-You must use at least one direct delivery method (check all that apply):

Mail a paper copy of the CCR

Electronic Delivery:

- Mail notification that CCR is available on-line at http://_____
- Email direct web address of the CCR, available at http://_____
- Email CCR as an attachment to an email.
- Email CCR as an embedded image in an email.
- Other direct delivery (for example, door hangers or additional electronic delivery method).

Please specify: _____

Good-faith delivery methods -To reach people who do not receive bills (check all that apply):

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at <http://www.newarktexas.com>
- 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.

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

All systems are required to mail by July 1 the certification of delivery and complete Consumer Confidence Report to: TCEQ recommends the use of certified mail.

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

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
CITY OF NEWARK – 2016 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT - TX2490008
Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016.

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. The source of drinking water used by the City of Newark water system is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Trinity and Paluxy Aquifers.

Public Participation Opportunities:

Date: Newark City Council Meeting - 3rd Thursday of each Month
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Location: 209 Hudson, Newark, TX. Phone Number: 817-489-2201

For more information regarding this report contact: Jaret Holmes, Water Superintendent at 817-201-1908

Source 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 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 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 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 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 that are 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>.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of the City of Newark 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 Jaret Holmes, Water Superintendent.

System Susceptibility										
Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radio-chemical	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection By Product	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
LOW	LOW	HIGH	LOW	HIGH	LOW	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	LOW

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

<u>Source Water Name</u>	<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>Location</u>
1P-FM 718	Ground Water	Active	310 FM 718
3T – PS 2	Ground Water	Active	500' E of Ram Horn Road
4P-PS2	Ground Water	Active	500' E of Ram Horn Road
5T- W Side of Rose Hill	Ground Water	Active	West Side of Rose Hill
6-PS 2	Ground Water	Active	West Side of Rose Hill
7P-W Side of Rose Hill 3	Ground Water	Active	West Side of Rose Hill
Well #8	Ground Water	Active	209 Hudson Street
Well #9	Ground Water	Active	207 Hudson
Chlorine RM – PS2	Ground Water	Active	PS 2/500' E of Ram Horn Road

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)	90 th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	2	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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 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	picrocuries 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 pictograms per liter (pg/L)

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2016	6	5.9-5.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	29	29.1-29.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	09/09/2015	0.052	0.034-0.052	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	09/09/2015	2.1	1.8-2.1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	09/09/2015	0.537	0.486-0.537	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]	2016	0.298	0.22-0.298	10	10	ppm	N	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	04/17/2012	1	0-1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	04/17/2012	4.4	0-4.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2016	2.28	0-2.28	700	700	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2016	0.01	0-0.01	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Violation 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 in copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10-01-2015	2016	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.
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2016	2016	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.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2016	01/31/2017	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.