

2015 Drinking Water Quality Report
 Consumer Confidence Report
 For The
CITY OF CHANDLER
PWS: 1070006

Know the Facts about Your Drinking Water

It is the goal and responsibility of The City of Chandler to provide you a safe and reliable supply of potable drinking water. This report is a summary of the quality of the drinking water you received in the year 2015. Some of the information in this report may seem complex. We have attempted to provide it in an understandable format, but if you have any questions please call (903) 849-6853. The analysis in this report was made using data from the most recent U. S. Environmental Protection agency (EPA) required tests. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, por favor llame al tel. (903) 849-6853 para hablar con una persona hispano parlante.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The City of Chandler uses ground water (well water) that is pumped from the Carrizo/Wilcox formation. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our water sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our 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 please contact Jon Hall, Public Works Director 903-849-6853. For more information about our water sources please refer to the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>. Some of this information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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. 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.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

SPECIAL NOTICE to At-Risk Populations

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised individuals 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. These people should seek advice from their health care providers about drinking water. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. If you would like additional information about secondary constituents or their levels please call 903-849-6853.

Public Participation Opportunities

If you have questions about your drinking water the City of Chandler will have a public hearing July 12, 2016 at 6 pm in the City Hall Council Chambers 811 HWY 31 E. (903-849-6853) Additional information can be obtained from: Jon Hall, Public Works Director Phone (903) 849-6853 or e-mail jhall@chandler.tx

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2014	Barium	0.124	0.0406 - 0.124	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Nitrate(as Nitrogen)	0.122	0.0225 - 0.122	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Fluoride	0.218	0.0985 - 0.218	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2014	Chromium	3.53	2.2 - 3.53	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products

Year	Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2015	Total Trihalomethanes	12	11.6 - 11.6	80	No goal for total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2015	Total Haloacetic Acid	4	3.5 - 3.5	60	No goal for total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.