CITY OF
MONTGOMERY
TEXAS EST 1837
BIRTHPLACE OF THE TEXAS FLAG

Public Works Department
PO Box 708
Montgomery, TX 77356
Main: 936-597-6434 Fax: 936-597-6437

June 19, 2019

To all City of Montgomery Water Customers,

You recently received a copy of the yearly Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) in the mail for 2018. The Texas Department of Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has contacted us and requested that we add a couple of definitions to the report and resend it to all customers. The definitions of "Level 1 Assessment", Level 2 Assessment", and "Treatment Technique" were added. This is a new requirement and will be on the yearly report going forward. I want to apologize for any confusion but also reassure you that this has nothing to do with the quality of water that has been delivered to you. If you have any questions, please contact me at City Hall at 936-597-6434.

Mike Muckleroy

Director of Public Works

City of Montgomery
P.O. BOX 708
Montgomery, TX 77356

2018 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

PWS ID: TX1700022

CITY OF MONTGOMERY

Our Drinking Water Meets All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements
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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires ongoing tests of all public water systems, and the results are provided on the following pages. We hope that by this information helps you to become more aware of what's in your drinking water in City of Montgomery.

Water Sources
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.
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.

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. 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.

Special Notice for Infants, Elderly and those with Special Health Circumstances

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; 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

En Espanol
Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar por telefono a Corina al 281-355-1312.

Public Participation Opportunities
You may mail comments to:
City of Montgomery
PO Box 708
Montgomery, TX 77356

Where do we get our drinking water?
The source of drinking water used by City of Montgomery is Ground Water. It comes from the Jasper Aquifer and the Catahoula Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Michael Williams at 281-355-1312.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants
When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount 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 found by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

About this report
This report lists all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPS requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. Most sampling is conducted at each source water entry point into the system. The actual water received by a consumer may be a blend from different sources, depending on location.

Drinking Water Abbreviations and Definitions
Ave: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
N/A: not applicable
NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L), or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter, or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

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 why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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

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 residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:
There is a level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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.

Mrem/year: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Treatment Technique or TT:
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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)*	2018	8	7.6 – 7.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	54	53.8 – 53.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	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
Arsenic	2018	2.2	2.2 – 2.2	0	10	ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2018	0.0884	0.0884 – 0.0884	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2018	0.76	0.76 – 0.76	4	4.0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Cyanide	2017	20	0- 20	200	200	ppm	NO	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	0.03	0.02 – 0.03	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff 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
Beta/photon emitters	2018	5.2	5 – 5.2	0	50	pCi/L*	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2018	4.2	4 – 4.2	0	15	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D	2018	0.1	0 - 0.1	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Lead and Copper	Date sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.056	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfectant Residuals

YEAR	Contaminant Unit of measurement	Highest average Level Detected	Range of detected level	Violation	MRDL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2018	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.46	0.25 – 3.96	NO	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes

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: 281-355-1312.

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	07/01/2018	02/14/2019	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.

Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the following language: *"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. This water supply is 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."*

If you would like to talk to a district representative about your Water Quality Report, please call 832-493-8694. For information from the U.S. Environmental Agency, you may call the EPA's Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

PWS ID: TX1700022