Consumer Confidence Report TCEQ Certificate of Delivery

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

For Calendar year: 2020 Date Distributed to Customers: 6/22/2021

PWS ID Number: 1090001 PWS Name: City of Hillsboro

You must use at least one direct delivery and at least one good faith delivery method. If your system is under 500 population, please use Small System Certificate of Delivery form.

Direct Delivery Methods

- ☐ Mail a paper copy of the CCR
- ☐ Mail notification that CCR is available on-line at http:// _____
  *The Internet link (url) you insert above must take customers directly to the open CCR.
- ☐ Email direct web address of the CCR, available at http://_____
- ☐ Email CCR as an attachment to or an embedded image in an email.
- ☐ Other direct delivery (for example, door hangers or additional electronic delivery method).
  Please specify: _____

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

Good faith delivery methods (To reach people who do not receive bills)

- ☑ Posting the CCR on the Internet at http:// hillsboro-tx.org/City_departments water-wastewater
- ☐ 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.

I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2020 and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ. Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the direct URL.

Certified By:

Name (print): Walter Garcia Title: Director of Public Works Phone Number: (254) 266-5441

Signature: _____ Date: 6-22-2021

All systems are required to mail by July 1 the Certificate of Delivery and Consumer Confidence Report to:

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

2020 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF HILLSBORO

PWS 1090001

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2020

CITY OF HILLSBORO provides **purchased surface water from Lake Aquilla** located in **Hill County**.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: **Walter Garcia**

Phone: (254) 582-3478

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (254) 582-3478.

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 why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple 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 HILLSBORO purchases water from AQUILLA WSD. AQUILLA WSD provides purchase surface water from Lake Aquilla located in Hill County.

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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	2020	1.3	1.3	0.138	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

2020 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)	2020	21.8	11.7 - 21.8	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)	2020	12	5.92 - 11.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*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

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Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.							
Year	**Constituent**	**Highest single Measurement**	**Lowest Monthly % of samples meeting Limits**	**Turbidity Limits**	**Unit of Measure**	**Annual Average**	**Source of Constituent**
2020	Turbidity	0.12	100	0.3	NTU	0.07	Soil Runoff

The City of Hillsboro reported a water loss of 190,707 Gallons of treated water in 2020.