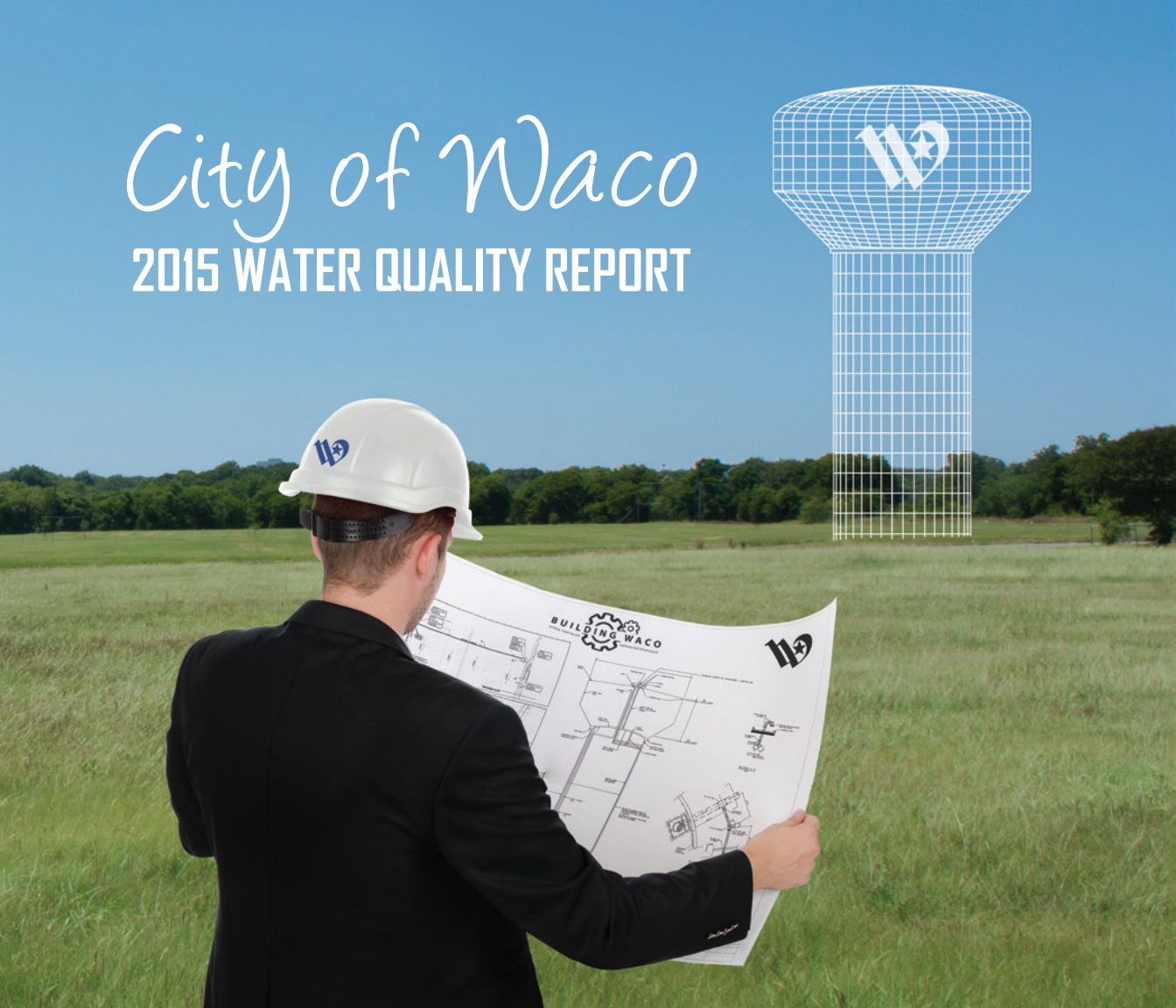

City of Waco
2015 WATER QUALITY REPORT
BUILDING WACO

ABOUT THIS REPORT

City of Waco drinking water meets or **exceeds all federal (EPA) and state drinking water requirements.** The City of Waco Water Utility Services Department (Public Water System #1550008) is proud to maintain a ***Superior*** rating from the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for water quality.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provided our customers during 2015. The analysis was made by using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. Our goal is that this information will help you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

The tables that follow (pp. 3-4) list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants that have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 different contaminants.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

Our drinking water is 99% surface water with less than 1% coming from ground water sources. The primary source of drinking water for residents of the City of Waco and surrounding communities is Lake Waco, with less than 1% coming from the Trinity Aquifer.

Source Water Assessment and Protection

The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our 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 report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts in our system, contact the City of Waco Water Quality Lab at, (254) 750-1662.

Special Notice

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 infection. 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 Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (254) 299-2489 -para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Water Conservation - The Bottom Line

Conserving water saves you money. It saves you money almost immediately, on your next month's bill. It also saves you money down the road – preventing the city from having to finance more water system capacity. Doing small things to conserve water can add up to a whole lot and go a long way towards ensuring a reliable water supply for years to come. Check out our water saving tips (below) and be sure to try out our new online water conservation tool that can show you how much water your lawn actually needs.

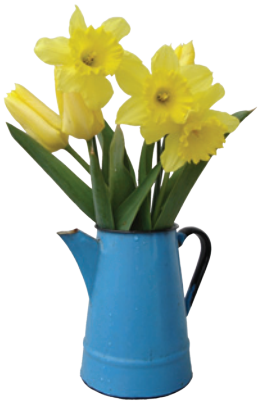
How Much Should You Water Your Lawn?

You don't have to guess. You can access the Waco Weather Station Data and online conservation tool.

Go to: www.wacowater.com and click on Weather Station

This online tool will let you know exactly how much water your lawn currently needs. Just input your type of grass, amount of shade and sprinkler flow. Taking that information, plus current conditions and recent rainfall into account, the system then calculates how long you need to run your sprinklers.

The Water Utilities-sponsored weather station is located at Cottonwood Creek Golf Course. The weather station and online network is part of the TexasET Network, a project in partnership with the Irrigation Technology Center of AgriLIFE Extension, a part of Texas A&M University.



Water Saving Tips

- Use sprinklers that deliver big drops of water close to the ground.
- Wash your pets outdoors, in an area of your lawn that needs water.
- Install water-saving aerators on all of your faucets.
- Put food coloring in your toilet tank. If it seeps into the bowl without flushing, there's a leak!
- Leave lawn clippings on your grass - this cools the ground and holds in moisture.
- Collect rain water from your roof to water plants.
- One drip every second adds up to five gallons per day! Check for leaks.
- Shorten your showers by just a minute or two and save up to 150 gallons per month.
- When doing laundry, match the water level to the size of the load.
- Turn off the faucet while brushing your teeth or shaving.

WACO WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date or Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Min - Max Levels	MCL/MCLG		Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2015	Arsenic	2	2.1 - 2.2	10	0	ppb	No	*Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes*
2015	Barium	0.038	0.0356 - 0.038	2	2	ppm	No	*Decay of natural and man-made deposits*
2015	Cyanide	180	90 - 180	200	200	ppb	No	*Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories*
2015	Fluoride	0.7	0.67 - 0.73	4	4	ppm	No	*Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories*
2015	Nitrate	0.48	0.01 - 0.48	10	10	ppm	No	*Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits*

Residual Disinfectant Level

Collection Date or Year	Disinfectant	Avg Level	Min - Max Levels	MRDL/ MRDLG		Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2015	Chloramines	1.89	0.11 - 3.89	4.0	<4.0	ppm	No	*Disinfectant used to control microbes.*

Disinfection Byproducts

Collection Date or Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Min - Max Levels	MCL/MCLG		Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2015	Bromate	4	0 - 12	10	0	ppb	No	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
2015	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	15	2.3 - 40.2	60	No Goal	ppb	No	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*
2015	Trihalomethanes (THMs)	42	17.9 - 84.2	80	No Goal	ppb	No	*By-product of drinking water disinfection*

Radioactive Contaminants

Collection Date or Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Min - Max Levels	MCL/MCLG		Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2011	Combined Radium 226/228	1	1 - 1	5	0	pCi/L	No	*Erosion of natural deposits*

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

WACO WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS (CONT.)

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Collection Date or Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Min - Max Levels	MCL/MCLG		Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2015	Atrazine	0.24	0.18 - 0.24	3	3	ppb	No	*Runoff from herbicide used on row crops*

Lead and Copper

Action Level Goal (ALG): The concentration 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.

Year	Contaminant	90th Percentile	Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCLG	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2015	Lead	3.1	0	0	15	ppb	No	*Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; leaching from wood preservatives*
2015	Copper	0.36	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	No	

HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD

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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Turbidity

Year		Limit	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2015	Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.2 NTU	No	*Soil Runoff*
2015	Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	*Soil Runoff*

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water caused by suspended particles. It is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of filtration.

Coliform Bacteria

Year	Contaminant	Highest Number of Positive Samples	MCL/MCLG		Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2015	Total Coliform Bacteria	2.7	5%	0%	No	*Naturally present in the environment*
2015	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	0	0%	0%	No	*Naturally present in the environment*

Abbreviations

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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 (µg/L), 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 picograms per liter (pg/L)

mrem - millirems (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na - not applicable

avg - average, regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - Highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - 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 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 (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 contamination.

Treatment technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Drinking Water Standards

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.

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 before treatment 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

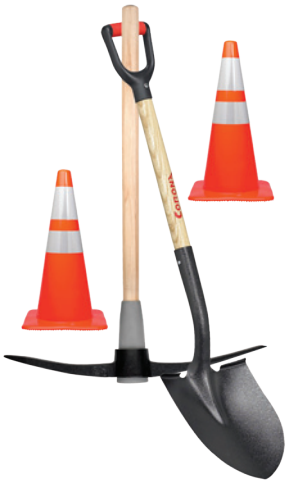
Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, and odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor or color of drinking water, please contact Waco Water Utility Services.

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January - December 2015, the City of Waco water system lost an estimated 1,962,582,491 gallons of water. This is 18% of all water taken into the system.

Water loss from a system occurs, primarily, due to leaks and line breaks, customer meter inaccuracy, data handling errors and unauthorized usage.

If you have any questions about the water loss audit, you may call:
(254) 299-CITY (2489).



BUILDING WACO - CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT

The City of Waco is embarking on a 10-year Capital Improvement Program (CIP), which includes many individual water and wastewater projects. Engineering studies determined the facilities and portions of the system in the most critical condition, for inclusion in the program.

BUILDING WACO

One of the first projects to break ground will be the replacement of the ground storage tank and pump station at Herring Ave. and 32nd St. System Improvements and Water Line Upgrades in the Spring Valley Rd. / Old Lorena Rd. / Chapel Rd. area is another of the initial projects that will soon be under way.

For more information about these projects and other major capital improvement projects, visit: **www.buildingwaco.com**

WACOWATER.COM

Visit us online at www.wacowater.com. You can pay your bill, check current news about projects or service outages, find conservation tips, contact information and more. You can sign up for ***e-bill and setup automatic recurring payments***, as well. Visit the website for more information.

Ways to pay your bill:

Online at: **www.wacowater.com**

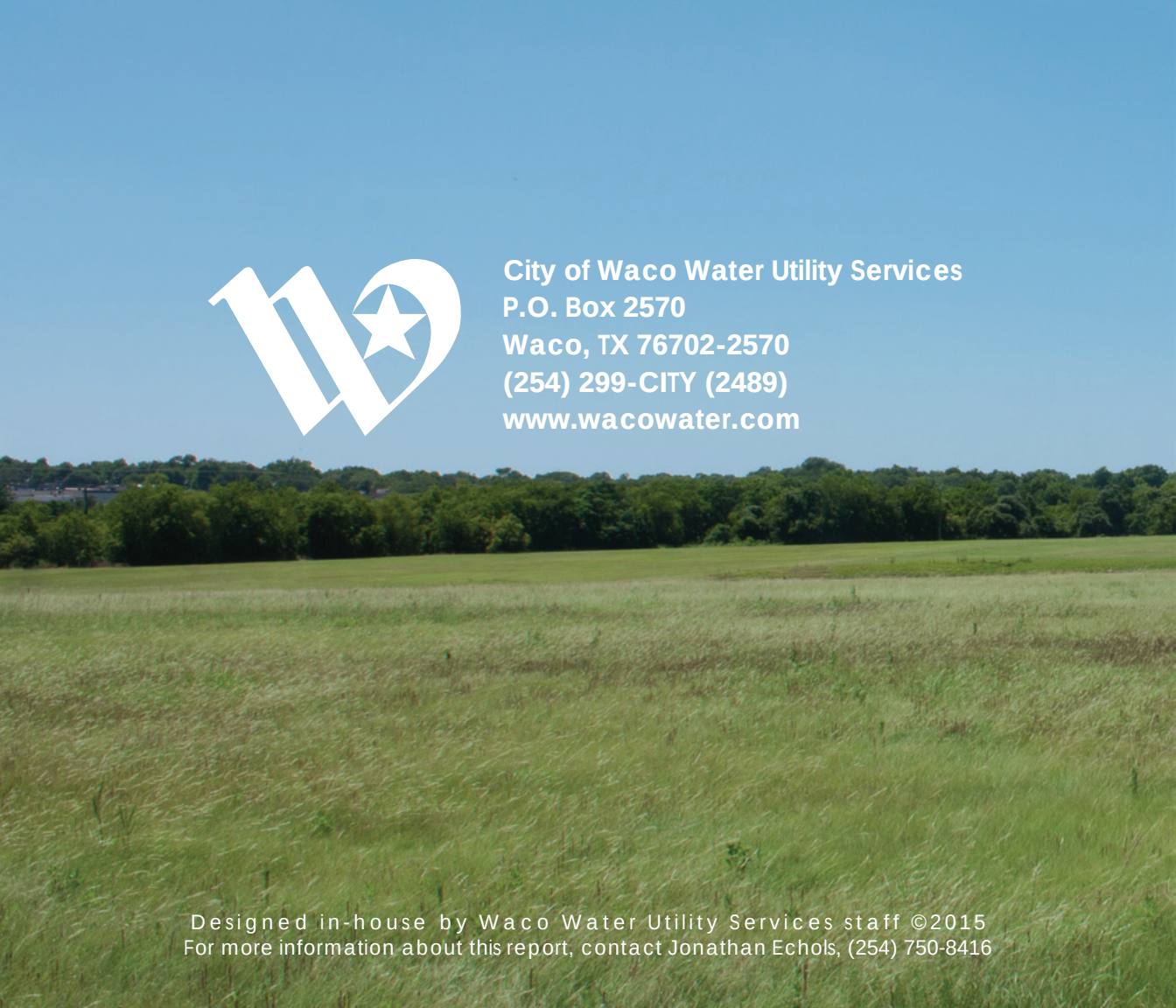
By phone: **299-CITY (2489)**

At the City of Waco Water Office:

425 Franklin Avenue, Waco, Texas 76701
Lobby: (Mon-Fri) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Drive-Thru: (Mon-Fri) 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

At your Neighborhood HEB:

9100 Woodway Dr., 1301 Wooded Acres Dr., 801 N. IH-35, 1821 S. Valley Mills Dr., 3801 N. 19th St.



City of Waco Water Utility Services
P.O. Box 2570
Waco, TX 76702-2570
(254) 299-CITY (2489)
www.wacowater.com

Designed in-house by Waco Water Utility Services staff ©2015
For more information about this report, contact Jonathan Echols, (254) 750-8416