Mandatory Language for a Maximum Contaminant Level Violation
MCL, LRAA / TTHM

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the CITY OF TEMPLE TX0140005 that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total trihalomethanes. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has established the MCL for total trihalomethanes to be 0.080 milligrams per liter (mg/l) based on locational running annual average (LRAA), and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for total trihalomethanes indicates a compliance value in:

Quarter four 2016

1. 0.094 mg/L for DMP2-01
2. 0.087 mg/L for DMP2-02
3. 0.093 mg/L for DMP2-03
4. 0.097 mg/L for DMP2-04
5. 0.089 mg/L for DMP2-05
6. 0.093 mg/L for DMP2-06
7. 0.097 mg/L for DMP2-07
8. 0.089 mg/L for DMP2-08

In perspective, the reported average concentration unit above (mg/l) is equivalent as one penny per one million dollars, said City of Temple Utility Director, Damon Boniface.

Trihalomethanes are a group of volatile organic compounds that are formed when chlorine, added to the water during the treatment process for disinfection, reacts with naturally-occurring organic matter in the water.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL at a rate of approximately 2 liters per day for many (70+) years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However, if you have health concerns, you may want to talk to your doctor to get more information about how this may affect you.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue: Optimizing the effective use of alternative disinfection for the removal of natural organic materials prior to the introduction into the treatment process flow stream. Additional internal sampling and system flushing on regular basis will be used to determine the best management practices.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have any questions concerning this notice, you may contact Scott Edwards or Damon Boniface at (254) 298-5940.

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