DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
January through December 2016
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. We are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act to prepare and deliver the Drinking Water Quality Report to you on an annual basis. This report is designated to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water sources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

Our Drinking Water meets or exceeds all Federal (EPA) Drinking water requirements.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent USEPA required tests and is presented in the following report.

Hawley Water Supply Corporation purchases treated surface water from the City of Abilene and the City of Anson. The City of Abilene and the City of Anson's reservoir's provide good quality raw water. Trained certified operators consistently treat water to meet or exceed federal and state drinking water quality standards. Water is analyzed in all stages of production…from the creeks, lakes, treatment plants, and distribution systems to customer's homes to assure it is the best it can be.

En Espanol Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre su aqua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas 0' discusiones sobre este repote en espanol, favor de llamar at tel. (325) 537-9268 par hablar con una persona bilingue en spanol.

Where does our water come from?
Our drinking water is obtained from source water sources. It comes from the following Lake, River, or reservoir….

Lake Fort Phantom Hill in North Abilene
Hubbard Creek Lake between Albany and Breckenridge
Lake O.H. Ivie near Ballinger

A source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the TCEQ.
http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at:
http://dww2.tceq.state.gov/DWW/
For more information on water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Tim Ferrall at (325) 537-9268.

Sources of Drinking Water: The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As the water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in 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 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 productions, mining, or farming.
-Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm 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 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 (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 the EPA. These constituents are not cause by health concerns.

Lead can be harmful. "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 testing, testing methods, and steps you can to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR EDLERLY, INFANTS, and CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIVAIDS or other immune problems: You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or Immuno-comprimsed persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE (800) 426-4791.

Please Note: *It is always a good practice not to drink first drawn water due to the use of lead solder in household plumbing installed in 1982 or before.*

Public Participation Opportunities
Date: Second Thursday of each month:
Time: 7:00pm
Location: 555 8th St.: Hawley, TX 79525
Contact: Tim Ferrall
Phone: (325) 537-9268
To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) please call us or go to http://hawleywsc.com.