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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, virus, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, and diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limit	Turbidity Limits	Units of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Turbidity	0.27	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Total organic carbon (TOC) is an indirect measure of organic molecules present in water and measured as carbon. Organic molecules are introduced into the water from the source water, from purification, and from distribution materials. TOC is measured for both process control purposes and to satisfy regulatory requirements.

Year		Raw Water	Plant 1	Plant 2	Plant 3	Plant
2014	Min	4.45 mg/L	0.0 mg/L	0.0 mg/L	0.0 mg/L	3.40 mg/L
2014	Max	58.20 mg/L	4.23 mg/L	4.13 mg/L	4.73 mg/L	4.86 mg/L
2014	Avg.	10.91 mg/L	4.03 mg/L	3.99 mg/L	4.37 mg/L	4.25 mg/L

Radioactive Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Max. Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
06/18/2009	Beta/photon emitters	5.5	4.0 – 5.5	0	4.0	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

WATER CONSERVATION/DROUGHT CONTINGENCY UPDATE

The following data was provided to the Texas Water Development Board in our "2014 Water Conservation Plan Annual Report":

Purchased water from Bell County Water Control & Improvement District #1 was 1,289,322,000.

Daily Average was 3.5 million gallons daily (MGD).

Gallons Per Capita per Day (GPCD) was 70 GPCD.

Water Loss Total was 161,156,000 gallons of water or 13% water loss.

Lake levels at Belton Lake are lower than at this time last year. The City of Copperas Cove has been under "Stage 1" of its Drought Contingency Plan since January 4, 2013. The goal for "Stage 1" is to reduce by 15% daily water demand.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Water conservation measures are an important first step in protecting our water supply. Such measures not only save the supply of our source water, but can also save you money by reducing your water bill. Here are a few suggestions.

Conserving water inside your home:

- Fix leaking faucets, pipes, toilets, etc.
- Replace old fixtures; install water-saving devices in faucets, toilets, and appliances.
- Wash only full loads of laundry.
- Do not use the toilet for trash disposal.
- Take shorter showers.
- Turn off water while shaving or brushing teeth.
- Soak dishes before washing.
- Run the dishwasher only when full.

Conserving water outdoors:

- Water the lawn and garden in the early morning or evening.
- Use mulch around plants and shrubs.
- Repair leaks in faucets and hoses.
- Use water-saving nozzles.
- Use water from a bucket to wash your car; save the hose for rinsing.

Information on other ways that you can help conserve water can be found at www.epa.gov/safewater/publicoutreach/index.html.

CITY OF COPPERAS COVE

WATER QUALITY REPORT 2014

FROM THE CITY OF COPPERAS COVE

The 2014 Annual Report on Drinking Water Quality describes the Public Water System of the City of Copperas Cove, its water source and the quality of our water supply. This report also conforms to the new Federal regulation to provide this annually. The City supported the passage of this regulation and we believe this information provides a valuable service to our customers.

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Our goal is to provide you with the best and safest drinking water that we can. The City's water system has been rated as a Superior Water System by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), the regulatory agency for the State of Texas.

Safe drinking water is our main concern for our customers. ***The bottom line is this: Our water is safe to drink. We have no water quality violations and our water quality meets, or is better than, State and Federal standards.***

The information in this report is also submitted to the TCEQ and to the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Both agencies monitor our compliance with the many regulatory standards and testing protocols required to assure safe drinking water.

For More Information About This Report Contact

Daryl Uptmore
Public Works Director
254-547-0751
duptmore@copperascovetx.gov

Daniel Hawbecker
Water Department Superintendent
254-547-2416
dhawbecker@copperascovetx.gov

Public Participation Opportunities

The City of Copperas Cove is Mayor/Council governed, to participate in meetings, call 254-547-4221.

COUNCIL MEETS THE FIRST & THIRD TUESDAYS OF EACH MONTH UNLESS OTHERWISE POSTED. COUNCIL MEETINGS START AT 6:00 P.M.

For More Water Quality Information:

Bell County W.C.I.D. #1
201 South 38th St.
254-501-9243
http://www.bellco-wcid.org

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline
1-800-426-479
http://www.epa.gov/OW

TCEQ
http://www.tceq.state.tx.us

En Española

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua paratomar. Para assistencia española favor de llamar al telefono - (254) 547-0751- para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Other non-English speaking customers requiring translation, please call - (254) 547-0751.

City Of Copperas Cove Service Area

The City of Copperas Cove obtains all of it water, pretreated from Bell County Water Control and Improvement District #1 (BCWCID #1) from Belton Lake surface water supply. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment Report for all drinking water systems that own their own sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of contaminants that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The Bell County Water Control and Improvement District #1 from which the City of Copperas Cove purchases water received the report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact the City of Copperas Cove Public Works Department at (254) 547-0751. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW//.

The City's Water Distribution System starts at a 500,000 gallon ground storage tank located in Killeen. From there, two sets of supply pumps convey water through two different parallel transmission lines. One is a twenty (20") inch line, and the other is a thirty (30") inch line. Once the water reaches Copperas Cove, it is distributed to twelve (12) storage tanks for a combined storage of 7.60 million gallons.

Within the City, the Water Distribution Department maintains over 225 miles of water lines of various sizes, 1,175 fire hydrants, pumps/pump motors, and approximately 13,500 water meters. In addition, the City supplies water to Topsey Water Corporation, Cedar Grove Mobile Home Park, and Central Texas College.

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State And Federal Agencies Monitor Water Quality

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the TCEQ and the EPA prescribes regulations which 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

All 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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, agriculture 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.

About the Following

The following lists all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. Listed are constituents that were detected in your drinking water.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS OR OTHER IMMUNE DISORDERS. You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in the drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised 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.

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanations.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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 Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. The MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best treatment technology.

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

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

Action Level (AL)
Used in place of MCL's. Triggers additional requirements but exceeding action levels does not constitute a violation as does exceeding a MCL.

Abbreviations

NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/Lp	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
mrem	millirems per year – a measure of radiation absorbed by the body
na	not applicable
avg	regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, odor, and color problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Violations	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Barium	0.05	0.05	0.05	2	2	N	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes: discharges from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Fluoride	0.22	0.21	0.22	4	4	N	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2014	*Nitrate	0.22	0.17	0.29	10	10	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use: leaching from septic tanks, sewage: erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory-Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for periods of time because of rainfall or agriculture activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Violations	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Atrazine	0.17	0.15	0.20	3	3	N	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on tow crops.
2014	Di (2-ethylhexyl phthalate)	<.60	<.60	<.60	6	0	N	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Chloramines	2.7	0.57	3.9	4	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Total Haloacetic Acid	11.0	13.6	8.9	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Total Trihalomethanes	22.2	18.2	27.9	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

* Unregulated initial distribution system evaluation for disinfection byproducts waived or not yet sampled.

Lead and Copper

Year or Range	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Violations	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Lead	1.39	1	15	0	Y	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Copper	0.794	0	1.3	1.3	Y	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits: leaching from wood preservatives.

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.

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primary by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	10/1/2013	04/03/2014	We collected lead and copper samples in 2013 and while all samples were properly collected and within required parameters we failed to provide the Lead Consumer Notification to the sample sites and the Lead Consumer Notification Certification to the State in a timely fashion which caused an Infraction of the rules language.

Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are hardier than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption. The City of Copperas Cove collected 480 bacteriological samples for 2014. There were no Total Coliform Bacteria samples detected for 2014.

Year or Range	Contaminant	MCLG	Total Coliform Maximum Containment Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Containment Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violations	Source of Contaminant
2014	Total Coliform Bacteria	0	2 positive monthly sample	0	0	N	N	Naturally present in the environment

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