



Ezekiel Barron was sworn in to the Hart City Council in June. He fills the vacancy created when Danny Rodriguez resigned to move to San Antonio.

Barron Sworn In As City Council Member

Ezekiel Barron was sworn in as the newest member of the Hart City Council at the Council’s regular meeting on June 13. He fills the vacancy created when Danny Rodriguez resigned.

In other action, Adrian Rosas, Public Utility Superintendent, presented some bids received for a new shredder. The Council agreed for the purchase of a ten-foot Kubota shredder from James Brothers Implement Company of Plainview at a cost of \$9,250.

Members present were Mayor Eliazar Castillo, Vickie Ethridge, George Chapa and Barron. Absent were Mary Reyna and Johnny Carrasco.

AMA • TechTel To Open Office In Hart

A representative with AMA • TechTel, an Internet and home phone service for rural Texans, based in Amarillo, met with the Hart City Council Monday evening, July 11. AMA • TechTel and the City agreed to a one-year lease for an office for the company; the office is in the Fire Station.

City Hall reports that the company wants to cultivate business in the area, and that plans include hiring a local person for a part-time position.

EDC Approves Advertising

At the June 13 meeting of the Hart Economic Development Corporation, approval was given for paying for a \$50 newspaper ad each for two new businesses: Shirley’s Tumbleweed and Thunder Well.

Shirley’s Tumbleweed is owned and operated by Kyle and Liz Therwhanger. Kyle is the grandson of Thomas Brooks and the late Shirley Brooks. They are selling collectibles and some used furniture. They are considering selling food.

Thunder Well is in the location of the former Triple A Pump. Silas Jones of Shallowater is the owner.

At this meeting, the oral resignation by former EDC member and Hart resident Danny Rodriguez was accepted. George Chapa, Jr. was appointed to fill this vacancy. (There is another vacancy which hasn’t been filled, that formerly held by Todd Straley.)

Officers were elected: Stanley Dyer, president; Paul Ramirez, vice-president; and Vickie Ethridge, secretary. Others on the board are Lupe Velasquez and Tony Leibel; they were absent.

It was decided for the EDC to sponsor a cook-off for Hart Days; Ethridge is in charge of the cook-off.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX0350002

HART MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Public participation is encouraged at council meetings held on the second Monday of every month to voice their opinion in decisions that may affect the quality of water when applicable.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Adrian Rosas

Phone (806) 938-2171

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (806) 938-2171.

HART MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM is Ground Water

Sources of 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 EPA's 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 Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water treatment strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsc=>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
3 - 7TH / AVE E	OGALLALA AQUIFER	Active	Hart, TX

Year	Chemical Used	Average Level of Quarterly Data	Lowest Result of a Single Sample	Highest Result of a Single Sample	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	Unit of Measure	Source of the Chemical
2015	Chlorine (Free)	1.52	0.50	2.30	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

2015 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level 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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/27/2013	1.3	1.3	0.0826	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
MPL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Water Quality Test Results

ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)