Water Quality Report 2017

For more information regarding this report call (830) 774-9604 for assistance.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (830) 774-9604.

CITY OF Del Rio TEXAS

PWSID# TX2330001

The City of Del Rio Works Hard to Provide Quality Water to You!

Once again we proudly present our annual water quality report. This edition covers all testing completed from January through December 2016. As in the past, we purchase surface water and are committed to delivering the best quality drinking water. To that end, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation, and community education while continuing to serve the needs of all of our water users.

OUR COMMUNITY, CONSERVING OUR WATER

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 suceptibility 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 protection 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?wtrsrc= Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Source Water	San Felipe Springs
Source Type	Surface Water and Ground Water Under The Influence
Aquifer Name	Edwards/Trinity Plateau

WHY PROVIDE A WATER QUALITY REPORT EACH YEAR?
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 EPAs 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.

WATER QUALITY RESULTS 2017

PWS #2330001

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* (ppb)	2017	8	1 - 3.6	No goal for the total	60	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	2017	20	3 - 12.5	No goal for the total	80	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Barium (ppm)	2017	0.0691	0.0691 - 0.0691	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2017	0.2	0.17 - 0.17	4	4.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	2017	2	1.66 - 1.66	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS							
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	2017	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 or TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED						
	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	5% of monthly samples are positive	4.3		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

LEAD AND COPPER							
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	1.3	0.16	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead (ppb)	2017	0	15	2	1	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

TURBIDITY				
	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.67 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL							
Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Sodium Hypochlorite (12.5%) (ppm)	2017	1.67	1.00mg/l -2.44mg/l	4.0	4.0	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE

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

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2017	2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

INFORMATION ABOUT SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS
TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact San Felipe Springs Water Treatment Plant at 830-774-9604.

UNIT DESCRIPTIONS: ppm (Parts per million), **ppb** (Parts per Billion), **mg/L** (milligrams per liter)

TT: Treatment Technique – a required process intended to reduce a contaminant level in drinking water.

AL: Action Level – concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ALG: Action Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

AVG: Average – Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level – highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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.

MFL: Million Fibers Per Liter – A measure of asbestos.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – 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 contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – 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.

mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

N/A: Not Applicable

ND: Not detected

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity units

pCi/L: Picocurries 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.

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).

ppq: Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L).

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITY

Date: July 27, 2018 at 6:00 PM

Location: Del Rio Civic Center- Mesquite Room