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## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:  
<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

The purpose of this document is to provide most of the data that you will use for your annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for your water system. The report below is not your Consumer Confidence Report. In order to meet all of the requirements of Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC), Chapter 290, Subchapter H Consumer Confidence Reports, you must follow the instructions below and review 30 TAC 290.272 Content of the Report to ensure your CCR contains all required information.

To download the data into your word processing program, follow these steps. Remember you must have the document set up in Landscape Orientation.

- Choose Edit from the Menu.
- Choose Select All from the edit drop down MENU. (it will highlight all the information)
- Choose Edit from the Menu, select Copy from the edit dropdown Menu.
- Open your word processing program.
- Choose Edit from the MENU, select Paste from the edit dropdown MENU and the information will transfer.
- You are required to review the data generated in this report to ensure that it is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to TCEQ.
- You must deliver the CCR to your customers by July 1 of every year.
- All water systems must fill out the Certification of Delivery and mail the original Certification of Delivery and the Consumer Confidence Report to TCEQ by July 1:  
If sending by regular mail - TCEQ, PDWS MC-155 Attn CCR, PO BOX 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087  
If sending by certified mail - TCEQ, PDWS MC-155 Attn CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle, Austin, TX 78753
- Systems with 500 customers or fewer are not required to direct deliver the CCR to customers. Instead they must provide notice by July 1 to customers by mail, door-to-door delivery, or posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request.
- The report must include the telephone number of the owner, operator, or designee of the community water system as a source of additional information concerning the report.

• In communities with a large proportion of non-English speaking residents, as determined by TCEQ, the report must contain information in the appropriate language(s) regarding the importance of the report or contains a telephone number or address where such residents may contact the system to obtain a translated copy of the report and/or assistance in the appropriate language.

- The report must include information about opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water (e.g., time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings).
- Water systems must look up the current Source Water Assessment status in DWW by clicking on "Source Water Assessment Results" from the Water System Detail page and add one of the following four paragraphs into the CCR. Where the text [insert name of person to contact] is displayed, you must replace it with contact information from your water system.
  - i. If at least one contaminant listed as highly susceptible, use this text:  
  
The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact [insert name of person to contact]
  - ii. If no contaminants listed as highly susceptible, use this text:  
  
The 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 are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact [insert name of person to contact]
  - iii. If there are no source water assessment results available for the system, use this text:  
  
A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.
  - iv. If only sources of water are purchased, use this text:  
  
The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report 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 system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact [insert name of person to contact]
- If your water system is operating under a variance or exemption from the Safe Drinking Water Act granted under Section 290.102(b) (4) of Title 30 of the Texas Administrative Code, you must include the following:
  1. Explanation of the variance or exemption;
  2. Date the variance or exemption was issued expires;
  3. Brief explanation about the steps the system is taking to comply with the term and schedules of the variance or exemption; and
  4. Notice of any opportunity for public input on the review or renewal of the variance or exemption.
- You must include any commonly used name and location of the body(ies) of water where your system obtains its water. You can include this on the Source

Water information page on the space under Location.

- If your water system receives water from a source that is not your own, you are required to include the current CCR year's Regulated Contaminants Detected table. The providing system is required to give you this information by April 1 of every year. This data should include things like SOC, MIN, MTL, VOC, 1052, 504, 515, 531. Because you cannot test these sources of water the providing system is required to give them to you. Systems that use an interconnect or emergency source to augment the drinking water supply during the calendar year must also include the source of water, length of time used, explanation why it was used, and whom to call for water quality information.
- If your water system had any violations during the current CCR Calendar year, you are required to include an explanation of the corrective action take by the water system.
- If your water system is going to use the CCR to deliver a Public Notification, you must include the full public notice and return a copy of the CCR and Public Notice with the Public Notice Certification Form. This is in addition to the copy and certification form required by the CCR Rule.
- The information about likely sources of contamination provided in the CCR is generic. Specific information regarding contaminants may be available in sanitary surveys and source water assessments and should be used when available to the system.
- If a community water system distributes water to its customers from multiple hydraulically independent distribution systems fed by different raw water sources, the table should contain a separate column for each service area, and the report should identify each separate distribution system. Alternatively, systems may produce separate reports tailored to include data for each service area.
- If a water system has performed any monitoring for Cryptosporidium, the report must include: (1) A summary of the results of any detections; and (2) An explanation of the significance of the results.
- For detected unregulated contaminants for which monitoring is required the table(s) must contain the average and range of concentrations at which the contaminant was detected. The CCR only needs to include detections that were found during the year the report covers. If there are detections the report must include the following explanation: "Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted."
- If you used chlorine, chloramine, chlorine dioxide or ozone in your water system you must include: (1) The chemical used, (2) Average level of quarterly data, (3) lowest result of a single sample, (4) Highest result of a single sample, (5) Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL), (6) Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG), (7) The unit of measure and (8) Source of the chemical.
- If a water system has performed any monitoring for radon in the finished water, the report must include: (1) The results of the monitoring; and (2) An explanation of the significance of the results.
- If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, TCEQ strongly encourages systems to report any results which may indicate a health concern. To determine if results may indicate a health concern, TCEQ recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). TCEQ considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. For such contaminants, TCEQ recommends that the report include: (1) The results of the monitoring; and (2) an explanation of the significance of the results noting the existence of a health advisory or a proposed regulation.

\* If your system received a fecal-indicator positive ground water source sample, you must inform your customers by including the following information in the CCR:

1. The source of fecal contamination (if the source is known) and the dates of the fecal indicator-positive;
2. Actions taken to address the fecal contamination in the groundwater source;
3. For each fecal contamination that has not been addressed the plan approved by TCEQ and schedule for correction; and
4. The potential health affects using language in sec290.275(3)

\* If you are a groundwater system that receives notice from a state of a significant deficiency, you must inform your customers in your CCR report of any significant deficiencies that are not corrected by December 31 of the year covered by it. The CCR must include the following information:

1. The nature of the significant deficiency and the date it was identified by the state.
2. Include information regarding the State-approved plan and schedule for correction, including interim measures, progress to date, and any interim measures completed.
3. If the significant deficiency was corrected by the end of the calendar year, include information regarding how the deficiency was corrected and the date it was corrected.

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX1630006

CITY OF DEVINE

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name **Billy Grote**

Phone **(830) 663-2804**

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono ~~830 663-2804~~

CITY OF DEVINE 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 pickup 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 protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:  
<http://jis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swa/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

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
5 - L C MARTIN DR BAIN / DOVE ST	GW	<b>Y</b>	721 LC Martin Dr.
EDWARDS 1 / FM 1343	GW	Y	711 Dove Ave.
EDWARDS 2 / N OF EDWARDS 1	GW	Y	4902 FM 1343
HARRISON / TUTTLE DR	GW	Y	4996 FM 1343
	GW	Y	716 Tuttle Dr.

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level 1 positive monthly sample.	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
0	1	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**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	08/30/2013	1.3	1.3	0.185	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/30/2013	0	15	3.2	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Water Quality Test Results**

## Definitions:

## AVG:

## Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.  
Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.  
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.

## Water Quality Test Results

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.

MFL

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na:

not applicable.

NTU

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L

picouries 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.

ppf

parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq

parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	20	19.8 - 19.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	4	3.5 - 3.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos	2014	2	0 - 5.92	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2014	0.0857	0.0857 - 0.0857	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	0.25	0.18 - 0.25	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2014	5	0.27 - 4.95	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta-photon emitters	03/06/2013	10	10 - 10	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.								
Combined Radium 226/228	03/06/2013	4.4	4.4 - 4.4	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	03/06/2013	8	8 - 8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

Xylenes	2014	0.0007	0 - 0.0007	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
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Violations Table

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE NOT LINKED VIOLATION	12/01/2010	2014	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

## 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

### Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Devine is ground water.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Status	Location
5 - LC Martin Drive	Ground water	Active	721 LC Martin Drive
Bain/Dove Street	Ground water	Active	711 Dove Street
Edwards 1/FM 1343	Ground water	Active	4902 FM 1343
Edwards 2/N of Edwards 1	Ground water	Active	4996 FM 1343
Harrison/Tuttle Drive	Ground water	Active	716 Tuttle Drive

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Billy Grote at (830) 663-2804.

### All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### 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 causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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.

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2014. In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

### Definitions

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

**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.

**Avg.** – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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 (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.

**MFL** – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

**NA** – not applicable.

**NTU** – Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

**Parts per billion (ppb)** – micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ ) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**Parts per million (ppm)** – milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg}/\text{l}$ ) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – a measure of radioactivity.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk infections. You should seek advice about drinking water your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Inorganic Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos (MFL)	No	2014	2	0-5.92	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water drains; erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	No	2014	0.0857	0.0857-0.0857	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	No	2014	0.25	0.18-0.25	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate* (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	No	2014	5	0.27-4.95	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

\* 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 short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Radioactive Contaminants							
Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters* (pCi/L)	No	2013	10	10-10	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	No	2013	4.4	4.4-4.4	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	No	2013	8	8-8	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

\* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products							
Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	No	2014	20	19.8-19.8	NA	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	No	2014	4	3.5-3.5	NA	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

## Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylene (ppm)	No	2014	0.0007	0-0.0007	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

## Lead and Copper

Contaminant (Units)	Date Sampled	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	2013	1.3	1.3	0.185	0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	2013	0	15	3.2	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

## Coliform Bacteria

Contaminant (Units)	Date Sampled	Coliform MCLG	MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E Coli MCLG	Total No. of Positive Fecal Coliform or E Coli Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform Bacteria	2014	0	1	1	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

## Violations Table

**Public Notification Rule** – The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule Not Linked Violation	12/01/10	2014	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

## 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.

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.

## Additional Health Information for Lead

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>.

## Public Participation Opportunities

You are welcome to attend City Council meetings, which are held the third Tuesday of each month at 6 p.m. in the Council Chambers at City Hall, which is located at 303 South Teel Drive.

## Questions

If you have questions about this report or your water service, please contact Billy Grote, Director of Public Works, at (830) 663-2804.

## En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (830) 663-2804 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.