

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Consumer Confidence Report

City of Pleasanton, Texas

(830) 569-3867

Annual Water Quality Report for the time period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

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 David Alviso at (830) 569-3155.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (830) 569-3867.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 1st & 3rd Thursdays, monthly

Time: 5:30 p.m.

Location: City Hall, 108 Second Street

Phone: (830) 569-3867

To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, or to request to schedule one, please call us.

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 before treatment 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

The source of drinking water used by the City of Pleasanton is ground water. We have seven wells producing our drinking water, three into the Queen City Aquifer, and four into the Carrizo Aquifer. 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 detection 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 David Alviso.

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>

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

DEFINITIONS

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which require explanation.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 health risk. 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 know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb - parts per billion or micrograms per liter - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm - parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Containment Level	Total Number of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Source Of Contaminant
0	1 positive monthly sample	1	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive	1	N	Naturally present in the environment

Copper and Lead

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	The 90 th Percentile	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Unit Of Measure	Violation	Source Of Contaminant
Copper	2016	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	ppm	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	2016	0	15	2.4	1	ppb	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source Of Contaminant
Chlorine	2015	1.15	.3	2.1	4.0	.2	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2016	2	0 – 4.2	No goal for this total	60	ppb	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2016	12	3.8 – 22.8	No goal for this total	80	ppb	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Barium	05/02/2014	0.13	0.0852 – 0.13	2	2	ppm	None	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	05/02/2014	0.49	0.3 – 0.49	4	4	ppm	None	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	0.02	0 – 0.02	10	10	ppm	None	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Beta/photon emitters	02/11/2014	12.7	10.6 – 12.7	0	50	pCi/L *	None	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	02/11/2014	3.5	3 – 3.5	0	5	pCi/L	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Compliance	02/11/2014	4.8	4 – 4.8	0	15	pCi/L	None	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Ethylbenzene	2016	1.7	0 – 1.7	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes	2016	0.014	0 – 0.014	10	10	Ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories Discharge from, chemical factories

Violations Table

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 corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation type	Violation Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
Follow-up or routine tap M/R (LCR)	10/01/16	2016	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.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2013	2016	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.