

2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX0290004

CITY OF SEADRIFT

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.

CITY OF SEADRIFT is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (361)785-2251

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 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>.

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://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/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
3 - DALLAS / PINE ST	DALLAS / PINE ST	GW	<u>A</u>	<u>Dallas/Pine St.</u>
4 - CLEVELAND AVE	CLEVELAND AVE	GW	<u>A</u>	<u>Cleveland Ave.</u>

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 1st Tuesday of the month

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Location: City Hall-501 S. Main

Phone: (361) 785-2251

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	2014	1.3	1.3	0.027	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2014	0	15	2.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Avg:

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

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 goal or MRDLG:

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.

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

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb:

micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,00 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 pictograms per liter (pg/L)

CITY OF SEADRIFT – CROSS CONNECTION CONTROL AND BACKFLOW PREVENTION PROGRAM

To save water and money

- 1>Repair leaks promptly
- 2>Water lawns wisely
- 3>Don't leave water running
- 4>Install water saving plumbing fixtures
- 5>Wash only full loads of clothes and dishes

DEFINITIONS:

BACKFLOW: An undesirable or unwanted reversal of flow of water into the distribution system caused by a differential of pressure.

BACKPRESSURE: Occurs when the pressure in the downstream piping system is higher than the supply piping pressure, caused by a pump, elevation, or boiler unit.

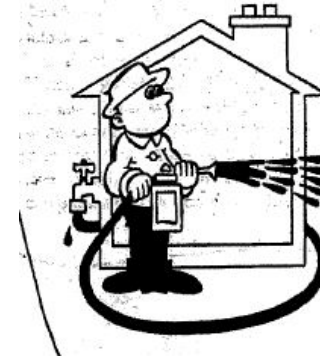
BACKSIPHONAGE: Occurs when there is a negative or reduced pressure in the supply piping caused by a main break, fire fighting, flushing, or high demand.



Air gap: Must be twice the size of water supply outlet, but never less than 1 inch

*Did you know the garden hose is the most common cross connection in the public water system. To prevent back siphoning, install vacuum breaker on your hose bibs.

Siphon sprayers **COULD be deadly**



Why do we have cross-connection control programs?

On a Texas cotton farm, a family of five was suddenly struck with a severe illness. Within days, 3 died and the 2 survivors helped authorities piece together what had happened. Cotton harvesting time required mixing arsenic-based defoliant with water, which was obtained through a garden hose. Backsiphonage, due to reduction in pressure, drew water from the defoliant tank back into the family's water distribution system. Unaware of the source of the problem or the presence of the arsenic, toxic levels of the chemical quickly built up in the drinking water. The results were catastrophic for this family, and are a part of a growing number of cross-connection case histories that have led to death or illness in this country. As illustrated by this incident, cross-connection control is necessary to protect the public health.

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)*	2015	4	3.5 – 3.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	20	20.1 – 20.1	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
Arsenic	2015	3	3 - 3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	0.0433	0.0433 – 0.0433	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	11/19/2014	0.18	0.18 - 0.18	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]	2015	0.05	0.05 - 0.05	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2015	6.1	6.1 – 6.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2015	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Gas	2015	1.01	.070	1.40	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Violations Table

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operation Report (DLQOR)	07/01/2015	09/30/2015	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.

E. Coli

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	10/01/2014	2015	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

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 LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/30/2015	2015	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.