

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

FALFURRIAS UTILITY BOARD

TX0240001

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

For more information regarding this report contact

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.

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (361) 325-2597

FALFURRIAS UTILITY BOARD 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 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.iceq.state.tx.us/swav/Combolier/index.jsp?wstsc>

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

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
11A - PINEDA ST	GW	ACTIVE	GOLIAD SANDS
12 - 1222 CR 104 / W NOBLE ST	GW	ACTIVE	GOLIAD SANDS
13 - HWY 285 W	GW	ACTIVE	GOLIAD SANDS
15 - 181 CR 221	GW	ACTIVE	GOLIAD SANDS
16 - 942 SW PINEDA /	GW	ACTIVE	GOLIAD SANDS
6 - 1102 FM 1418	GW	ACTIVE	GOLIAD SANDS
9 - HWY 285 W	GW	ACTIVE	GOLIAD SANDS

Lead and Copper

Definitions
Action Level (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	07/15/2013	1.3	1.3	0.0567	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives, Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	07/15/2013	0	15	1.22	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Avg:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

MFL

na:

NTU

pCi/L

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.

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.

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.

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

not applicable.

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Water Quality Test Results

- 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)

Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)
Chlorine (Free)	2015	1.32mg/L	1.05mg/L	1.45mg/L	4mg/L	4mg/L	ppm	N

Likely Source of Contamination
Water additive used to control microbes.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halocetic Acids (HAAS)*	2015	2	1.5 - 1.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	1	1 - 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 - While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.	2015	6.4	6.4 - 6.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2015	0.0637	0.0637 - 0.0637	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2015	0.71	0.64 - 0.71	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrate)	2015	1	0.03 - 1.19	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Selenium	2015	70	163 - 757	50	50	ppb	Y	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits, Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2015	12	12 - 12	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.

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2015	99	3 - 99	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2015	108	108 - 108	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2015	0.88	0 - 0.88	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2015	4.8	0 - 4.8	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2015	0.0005	0 - 0.0005	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

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 LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/01/2015	12/31/2015	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations

Selenium

Selenium is an essential nutrient. However, some people who drink water containing selenium in excess of the MCL over many years could experience hair or fingernail losses, numbness in fingers or toes, or problems with their circulation.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	01/01/2015	03/31/2015	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	04/01/2015	06/30/2015	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	07/01/2015	09/30/2015	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	10/01/2015	12/31/2015	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain 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 SAMUEL MALDONADO (361) 325-2597.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: First and Third Wednesday of the month

Time: 6:30pm

Location: 215 E. Allen St.

Phone Number: (361) 325-2597