

City of Shavano Park Consumer Confidence Report

2016



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX0150092

CITY OF SHAVANO PARK

Annual Water Quality Report for the 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:

Name Brandon Peterson, PW Director

Phone 210-492-2841

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.

Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono
(210) 492-2841.

CITY OF SHAVANO PARK 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. The City of Shavano Park gets its water from both the Edwards Aquifer and the Trinity Aquifer.

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 Brandon Peterson, Public Works Director at 210-492-2841.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised 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	Location	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
5 - Well # 5	104 TURKEY CREEK	GW	A	Shavano Park/BEXAR COUNTY
6 - Well # 6	106 ELM SPRING	GW	A	Shavano Park/BEXAR COUNTY
7 - Well # 7	2969 HUNTERS STREAM	GW	A	San Antonio/Park/BEXAR COUNTY
8 - Well # 8	2969 HUNTERS STREAM	GW	A	San Antonio/BEXAR COUNTY
Trinity 4	Wagon Trail/NW Military Hwy	GW	A	Shavano Park/BEXAR COUNTY

2016 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	06/11/2014	1.3	1.3	0.17	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	06/11/2014	0	15	2.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picrouries 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.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	02/12/2015	0.0469	0.0284 - 0.0469	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	06/25/2014	0.87	0.87 - 0.87	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]	2/17/2016	2	0.82 - 2.09	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
Combined Radium 226/228	02/12/2015	1.7	1.5 - 1.7	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)			
E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	04/01/2016	04/30/2016	We failed to collect some of the required routine samples of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. A miscommunication caused us to only take one sample per month instead of the required two. At no time was our water unsafe to drink. The violation was corrected in September and now 2 samples are now being taken each month.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	05/01/2016	05/31/2016	We failed to collect some of the required routine samples of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. A miscommunication caused us to only take one sample per month instead of the required two. At no time was our water unsafe to drink. The violation was corrected in September and now 2 samples are now being taken each month.

MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	06/01/2016	06/30/2016	We failed to collect some of the required routine samples of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. A miscommunication caused us to only take one sample per month instead of the required two. At no time was our water unsafe to drink. The violation was corrected in September and now 2 samples are now being taken each month.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	07/01/2016	07/31/2016	We failed to collect some of the required routine samples of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. A miscommunication caused us to only take one sample per month instead of the required two. At no time was our water unsafe to drink. The violation was corrected in September and now 2 samples are now being taken each month.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	08/01/2016	08/31/2016	We failed to collect some of the required routine samples of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. A miscommunication caused us to only take one sample per month instead of the required two. At no time was our water unsafe to drink. The violation was corrected in September and now 2 samples are now being taken each month.

Water Loss for 2016

In the Water Loss Audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 1st – December 31st, 2016 our system lost an estimated 8,776,136 gallons of water which equates to approximately 5.32% of our water pumped for the year. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call Brandon Peterson at (210) 492-2841 or you can contact the Texas Water Development Board at (512) 463-7847.

If you have questions concerning this CCR, please call the Drinking Water Quality Team at (512) 239-4691 or email PWSCCR@tecq.texas.gov. Make sure you have the water system name – City of Shavano Park and the ID # – 0150092.

Hardness of water in Shavano Park is 15 gr

The water from City of Shavano Park does not have fluoride as an additive.