

2017 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, 2017

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. 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.

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 EPAs 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>.

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 known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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.

Information about Source Water

Public Water systems must routinely monitor for drinking water contaminants. The City of Pleasanton, TX0070003 failed to monitor for or meet drinking water standards. The table below lists each violation, the time period(s), potential health effects, and associated analytical results (if applicable).

Violation	Violation Number	Time Period of Violation	Potential Health Effects	Analytical Results
A Lead and Copper Routine (LCR) Monitoring/Reporting Violation (M/R)	2017-21	01/01/2014 – 12/31/2016	Required samples for contaminant or contaminant group were not collected, or samples were not reported to TCEQ for the specified monitoring period	No Analytical Result(s) Associated

You do not need to boil your water or obtain alternative water supply (e.g. bottle water) at this time. However, if you have specific health concerns, consult your doctor.

If you have a severely compromised immune system, have an infant, are pregnant, or are elderly, you maybe at risk and should seek advice from your health care provider about drinking this water. General guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of drinkin water contaminants are available from EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Corrective Action

The City of Pleasanton has taken the following action(s) to return the system to compliance:

When we collected water samples for Lead and Copper between June and September of 2016, one sample was collected from an address that did not have prior approval from TCEQ and was rejected. Water samples were then collected again between January and June 2017 to correct this issue.

For more information, or to learn more about protecting your drinking water, please contact David Alviso at 830-569-3155.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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 at (830) 569-3155.

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	2017	1.3	1.3	0.246	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead	2017	0	15	1.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source Of Contaminant
Chlorine	2017	1.1	.7	1.9	4	4	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)*	2017	2	0 - 4.4	No goal for this total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2017	23	2.4-34.4	No goal for this total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	2017	2.1	0 - 2.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, runoff from glass and electronics production waste
Barium	2017	0.237	0.0925 - 0.237	2	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride	2017	0.4	0.3 - 0.48	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2017	0.02	0 – 0.02	10	10	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Selenium	2017	7	0 – 7	50	50	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits, discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; discharge from mines

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Beta/photon emitters	2017	10.9	6.6 – 10.9	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	2017	3	1.49 – 3.9	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	2017	7	0 – 7.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	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	2017	0.7	0 – 0.7	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes	2017	0.0048	0 – 0.0048	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)	10/01/2016	12/12/2017	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.
Water Quality Parameter M/R (LCR)	07/01/2017	12/31/2017	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.

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 Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation	02/03/2017	2017	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.