

2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

Prepared for the City of Rocksprings

We are pleased to present you with our 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires us to prepare and deliver this report to you on an annual basis. The City of Rocksprings is committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

En Espanol

This report includes important information about your drinking water. To receive a copy of this information or have it translated into Spanish, please call (830) 683-4105.

Este reporte incluye la informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (830) 683-4105.

The City of Rocksprings' water meets or exceeds all Federal (EPA) drinking water requirements.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages.

Where does our drinking water come from? §290.272(a)

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. The deep wells draw from the Edwards formation. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us when finished. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. 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=](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](http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW). For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts for our system please call us (830) 683-4105.

Public Inquiries:

If you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact Rudy Ramirez at (830) 683-4105. We want you to be informed about our water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled city council meetings. §290.272(g)(2)

Day: 2nd Monday of each month **Time:** 6:00 p.m. **Location:** City Hall 100 W. Austin, Rocksprings

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS OR OTHER IMMUNE PROBLEMS

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; those 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 for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). §290.273

About the Attached Tables

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 animal or human activity.

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. The attached tables contain all of the constituents, which have been found in your drinking water for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2018 unless otherwise noted. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

In the following tables, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not know. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions: see §290.272(b):

- Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- 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.
- AVG - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- 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.
- 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 Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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 Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is 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 (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.
- Treatment Technique (TT) – A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) – One part per million corresponds to a single penny in \$10,000 or is about the same as one drop of soda in 35 Big Gulps (32 oz. each).
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter – One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- Micromhos per cm (umhos/cm) – This property is a measure of the ability of water to conduct electricity.
- HRA Avg.(Highest Running Annual Average) – The highest of four values calculated by averaging each quarter’s average result with the three (3) previous quarter’s average results.

The state requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Table 1. Inorganic Constituents §290.272 (c)

Constituent	City of Rocksprings Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Sources of Constituent
Barium (ppm)	0.0973	2	2	0.0973 - 0.0973	2018	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.32	4	4	0.32 - 0.32	2018	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm) (Measured as Nitrogen)	3.0	10	10	2.52 - 3.0	2018	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Table 2. Organic Constituents §290.272 (c)

Constituent	City of Rocksprings Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detections	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Sources of Constituent
Cyanide (ppb)	<0.01	6	0	ND	2018*	NO	Discharge from chemical and industrial factories

Table 3. Disinfection Byproducts & Disinfection Residual §290.272(c)

Constituent	City of Rocksprings Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Sources of Constituent
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	8.1	80	0	8.1 – 8.1- 17.7	2018	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	1.1	60	0	1.1- 1.1	2018	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Disinfectant (ppm)	0.68	4	--	0.56 - 1.01	2018	NO	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

* Maximum level determined by the highest running annual average (HRAA)

*This evaluation is required sampling by the EPA to determine the range of total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standards conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

Additional Health Information for Lead §290.272(g)(2)

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of material 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 water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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>.

Table 4. Lead & Copper §290.272(c)

Constituent	City of Rocksprings Water 90 th percentile	AL	MCLG	Number of sites found above the AL	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Constituent
Lead (ppb)	1.2	15	0	0	2016*	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	0.057	1.3	1.3	0	2016*	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Leaching from wood preservatives.

Table 5. Unregulated Constituents §290.272 (c)(1)(B)

Constituent	City of Rocksprings Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Constituent
Chloroform (ppm)	<1.0		None	<1.0 -	2018	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate them.
Bromodichloromethane (ppm)	1.0		None	1.0 - 1.0	2018	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate them
Dibromochloromethane (ppm)	3.0		None	3.0- 3.0	2018	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate them
Bromoform (ppm)	4.1		None	4.1 – 4.1	2018	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate them.

Table 6. Radionuclides

Constituent	City of Rocksprings Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Sources of Constituent
Gross Alpha (pCi/L) Including Radon	3.6	15	0	3.6 – 3.6	2018	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	3.6-	50	0	3.6 – 3.6	2018	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Uranium (mg/l)	0.001	5	0	0.001 – 0.001	2018	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

**Year of most recent analysis

2018 Table 7. Secondary Constituents & Properties of Water §290.118(g)

Constituent	City of Rocksprings Water	Secondary Limit	Range of Detections	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Constituent
Aluminum (ppm)	0.02	None	0.02 – 0.02	2018	Minerals, Metals, and other parameters commonly found in drinking water.
Sodium (ppm)	14.2	None	14.2 – 14.2	2018	
Iron (ppb)	<0.01	None	<0.01	2018	
Calcium (ppm)	50.2	None	50.2 – 50.2	2018	
Manganese (ppm)	<0.001	50	<0.001	2017	
Chloride (ppm)	23.0	300	23.0 – 23.0	2018	
Sulfate (ppm)	9.0	300	9.0 – 9.0	2018	
Potassium (ppm)	1.06	None	1.06 – 1.06	2018	
Barium (ppm)	0.0973	None	0.0973 – 0.0973	2018*	
Zinc (ppm)	<0.005	5	<0.005	2018	
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	190	None	190 – 190	2018	
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	171	None	171 - 171	2018	
Alkalinity, Bicarbonate CaCO3 (ppm)	209	None	209 - 209	2018	
Alkalinity, Carbonate CaCO3 (ppm)		2 mg/l			
Alkalinity, Hydroxide (ppm)	ND	ND	ND	2015*	
Alkalinity, Phenolphthalein (ppm)	ND	ND			
Dissolved Solids (ppm)	239	1000	239 – 239	2018	
Dil. Conductance (umhos/cm)	447	None	447 – 447	2018	
pH	7.6	< 7.0	7.6 – 7.6	2018	Measure of the corrosivity of water

Secondary constituents may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color and odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. The State of Texas regulates these constituents, not the EPA. We are not required to report these constituents in this document, but do so to help inform you the consumer. For more information on these constituents, please call us.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that potential path way exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found.

As you can see by the table, our system had One (1) violation. During the past year we were required to complete a Level 1 Assessment. One (1) Level 1 Assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take One (1) corrective action and completed the One (1) action.

We are proud that your **drinking water meets or exceeds** all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels. Please call our office if you have questions. Rudy Ramirez can be reached at (830) 683-4105 between the hours of 8:00 AM – 5:00 PM Monday – Friday.

Water Loss for 2018

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January- December 2018, our system lost an estimated 12,507,000 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call City of Rocksprings, (830) 683-4105.