Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX1440001 **CITY OF GIDDINGS**

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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name **Mike Proske**

Phone **(979) 540-2710**

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (979) 540-2710.

CITY OF GIDDINGS is Ground Water from the CARRIZO SAND AQUIFER

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.

Public Participation

Date Second & Fourth Monday of Every Month

Time: 7:00 PM

Location: 118 E. Richmond St.

Phone Number: (979) 540-2710

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please call us.

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
10 - CITY PARK	CITY PARK	GW	ACTIVE	265 E.RICHMOND ST.
11 - CALDWELL / CALVERT		GW	ACTIVE	732 N. CALDWELL ST.
7 - NEAR STATE SCHOOL	NEAR STATE SCHOOL	GW	ACTIVE	1027 P.R. 2261 – C.R. 226
8 - PLANT 1	PLANT 1	GW	ACTIVE	574 W. HOUSTON ST.

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January thru December 2015, our system lost an estimated at 16,136,996 gallons of water. If you have questions about the water loss audit please call the City of Giddings at (979) 540-2710. The water loss is approximately 10% of our total annual production of water. Water loss is primarily from flushing of system, fire fighting and water leaks.

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	07/23/2013	1.3	1.3	0.106	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	07/23/2013	0	15	1.63	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.

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.

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.

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: 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)

ppqt parts per quadrillion, or npicograms per liter (ng/L)

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQR). On the Water Quality Report, the system must provide disinfection type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfection	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measurement	Source of Chemical
2015	Chlorine Residual Free	1.61	0.2	2.7	4	< 4	ppm	Disinfection used to control microbes
2015	Chlorine Dioxide	0.02	0.00	0.59	0.80	< 0.80	ppm	Disinfection used to control microbes
2015	Chlorites	0.30	0.00	1.00	1.00	< 1.00	ppm	Byproduct of Disinfection of Sodium Chlorite

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2015	0.72	0 - 0.72	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	5	4.2 - 6.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	42	34.9 - 48.3	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
Barium	05/11/2011	0.0215	0.0123 - 0.0215	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	02/11/2014	0.81	0.51 - 0.81	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.07	0.04 - 0.07	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	01/31/2013	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
			The City of Giddings has had no violations.

Turbidity: Not required

Total Coliform: Reported monthly tests found no coliform bacteria

Fecal Coliform: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria

Organic Contaminants: Testing waived, not reported, or none detected

Unregulated Contaminants: Not reported or none detected

Secondary Constituents are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA and are not causes for health concern and are not required to be reported in the document.