

City of Somerville

PWS No. TX0260002

2016 Drinking Water Quality Report



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; 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 from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. More information on *Cryptosporidium* can be found by visiting the EPA Website at <https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations>.

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. The City of Somerville is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Source Water Assessment:

Our drinking water is obtained from **Ground Water** sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: **Sparta**. The 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 are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/>. Source Water Assessment Viewer: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Mayor Ken Tharp Jr. at (979) 596-1122.

Source Water Name
5 – PS 2 / LYONS / GW / Active
6 – PR 3013 / GW / Active

Public Participation Opportunities-2nd Tuesday of every month, 6:00 pm located at Senior Center, 17510 SH 36 South, Somerville, Texas, 77879. To learn more about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please contact us at (979) 596-1122.

Water Loss- In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2016, our system lost an estimated 4,995,670 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (979) 596-1122.

Inorganic Contaminants (Sampled at the Production Facilities)								
Year	Constituent	Highest level detected	Detected Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
2016	Nitrate [measured as nitrogen]	0.03	0.03 – 0.03	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Barium	0.0045	0.0045 – 0.0045	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Fluoride	0.62	0.62 – 0.62	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminants								
2015	Combined Radium 226/228	2.5	2.5 – 2.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides								
2016	Dapalon	1.5	0.0 – 1.5	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Disinfectant By-Products								
Year	Constituent	Highest Avg Detected	Range Detected	MDRL	MDRLG	Units	Violation? Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
2016	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	36	34.8 – 37.2	60	None	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	77	76.4 – 78.4	80	None	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Disinfectant Residual (Sampled in the Distribution System)								
2016	Chloramine	2.44	1.55 – 3.3	4.0	< 4.0	ppm	N	Disinfectant to control microbes.
Lead and Copper Results – (Sampled in the Distribution System)								
Year	Constituent	90 th Percentile	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Units	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant	
2014	Lead	5.1	0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
2014	Copper	0.28	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives	
Violations								
None								

Definitions

Level 1 Assessment— A Study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.

Level 2 Assessment— A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (MCLG)—The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (MRDL)—The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)—A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)—The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Practical Quantitation Limit (PQL)—Considered the lowest concentration of a contaminant that can be accurately measured.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in the document but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.
Secondary Constituents: No contaminants found above limits

Other Testing

Organic Contaminants: Testing waived, not reported, or none detected
Total Coliform: Reported monthly tests found no total coliform bacteria
Fecal Or E Coli Coliform: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants are reported in the following tables. For additional information and data visit <https://www.epa.gov/dwu/cm/second-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Year	Constituent	Concentration Range	Avg	MCL	Units
2016	Chloroform	30.0 – 37.9	35.2	NA	ppb
2016	Bromodichloromethane	23.0 – 26.6	25.27	NA	ppb
2016	Dibromochloromethane	11.0 – 13.9	12.47	NA	ppb

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – part per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ND – non detect

En Español

Este informe incluye información improprietaria sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre ese informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 979-596-1122 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.