

# 2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

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## CITY OF CIBOLO

Phone 210-658-9900

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### SPECIAL NOTICE

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 on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### Public Participation Opportunities

#### Phone No: 210-658-9900

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

### OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide 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. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

**WATER SOURCES:** 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. 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.

#### *En Espanol*

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (210)-658-9900 -para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

### ***Where do we get our drinking water?***

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report 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 system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact CRWA 210-609-0092

### **ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.**

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### **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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

### **Required Additional Health Information for Lead**

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 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>.

### **Abbreviations:**

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units  
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 - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter  
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter  
ppq – parts per quadrillion. Or pictograms per liter

### **Definitions**

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 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 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.

Maximum residual disinfection 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.

Avg – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples  
ppm - milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7350 gallons of water

ppb – micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7350000 gallons of water

na – not applicable

Definitions – the following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

**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 & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over all	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	9/17/13	1.3	1.3	0.481	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood Preservatives; corrosion of Household plumbing systems
Lead	9/17/13	0	15	.003	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household Plumbing systems; Erosion of Natural deposits

**Regulated Contaminants:**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2013	14	4.6-37.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2013	14	3.4-38.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

**Inorganic Contaminants:**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate Measured	2013	2	1.5-1.5	10	10	ppb	N	Run-off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of Natural deposits

**Disinfectant Residual Table**

The disinfectant residual is not added to the CCR by the Generator so you must manually add it to your CCR. The disinfectant residual is required by §290.272(c)(1). If you use more than one type of disinfectant then you will need to list all of them. Every system in Texas is required to maintain and measure the disinfectant residual in their water, even if you only purchase water.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2013	2.30	0.3	3.8	4.0	4.0	Mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations Table

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 of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	07/01/2013	11/21/2013	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

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 Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2013	03/25/2014	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.