

Our Mission

The Seguin Water Department's number one priority is protecting public health by supplying citizens with the highest quality drinking water in the nation by exceeding state and federal drinking water standards, ensuring we have the best trained water professionals in the nation, using technology to reduce cost, and exceeding customer's expectations.

Tap vs. Bottled, Rethinking What You Are Drinking

When choosing the water you want to drink, it's often easy to be convinced that bottled water is healthier for you than tap water, but truthfully is it? The answer, thanks to a study by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) is not always. First, approximately 25% of bottled water is – in reality – bottled tap water. Additionally, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates bottled water; however, their testing standards are not as rigorous as the ones required by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for tap water. Moreover, FDA oversight does not apply to water that is packaged and sold within the same state. According to the NRDC's report, this leaves approximately 60 -70% of bottled water, including the contents of watercooler jugs, free of FDA regulation.

It is estimated that people spend almost 5,000 times more per gallon of bottled water than they would for tap water. For those who get their recommended eight glasses of water a day, you could be saving over \$1,000 annually if you switched to tap water!

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830) 401-2401. Monica Gonzales or Ricardo Jimenez (830) 386-2218.

City of Seguin
PO Box 591
Seguin, TX 78156

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: July 15, 2021

Time: 5:15 p.m. - 6:15 p.m.

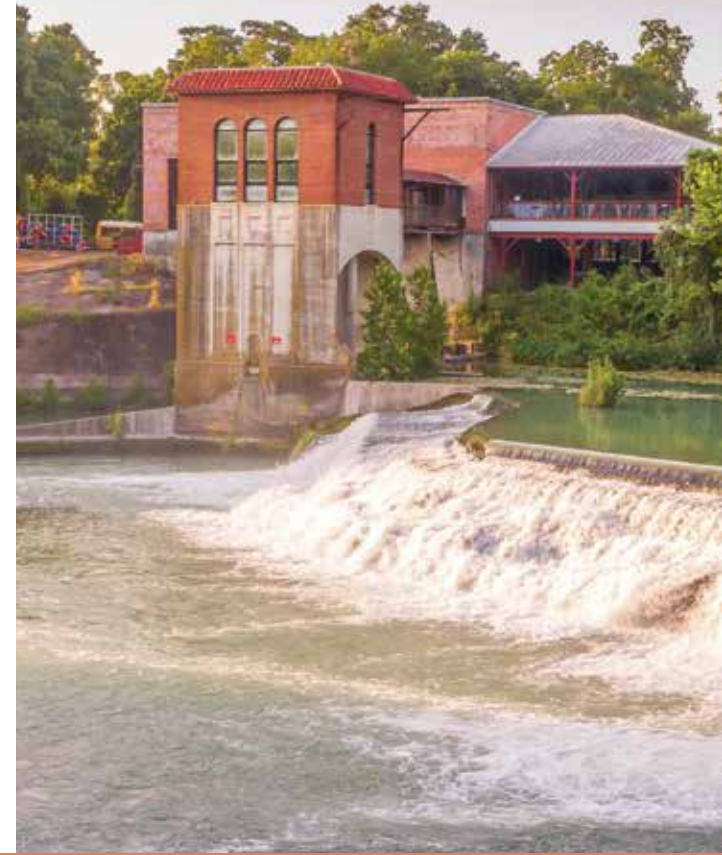
Location:
City Hall Council Chambers
205 North River

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Timothy J. Howe at (830) 386-2540.

SEGUIN
TEXAS

It's real.



PWS ID# TX0940002

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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.

Source 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.

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.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The City of Seguin purchases water from Schertz Seguin Local Government Corporation (SSLGC). SSLGC provides ground water from the Carrizo Aquifer located in Gonzales County.

Source Water	Type of Water	Status	Location
(D 1A) Plant 1 Pump 1-4	Surface Water	Active	Guadalupe River
(D 1B) Plant 2 Pump 5-8	Surface Water	Active	Guadalupe River
Schertz -Seguin Well Field	Ground Water	Active	Carrizo Aquifer

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Timothy J. Howe at (830) 386-2540.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://tceq.state.tx.us/>

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or water from 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).

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. Public water supplies are 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>.

Systems Water Loss

Total water loss – percentage for the year 2020 was 4.70 %.



2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID# TX0940002

We routinely monitor your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020. Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised, such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those who have undergone organ transplants, those who are undergoing treatment with steroids, and people with immune system disorders can be particularly at risk of infections. For those who may be more vulnerable, your physician or health care provider may offer advice on drinking water. Additional guidelines and appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Coliform Bacteria

MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

*There was a single positive test sample during one month of testing. The remainder of the year there were no positive samples.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm) SSLGC	N	2020 06/10/2019	0.0423 0.111	0.0423 - 0.0423 0.111 - 0.111	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm) SSLGC	N	2020 06/10/2019	0.16 0.13	0.16 - 0.78 0.13 - 0.13	4.0	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	2020	2	0.22 - 1.85	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
SSLGC- Xylene (ppm)	N	2020	0.0005	0-0.0005	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite - SSLGC (ppm)	N	2020	0.07	0.00-0.07	0.8	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	2020	17	0-20	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	2020	49	5.2-57.7	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) - SSLGC (ppb)	N	2018	2.5	2.5-2.5	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Average Level Detected	Lowest Level Detected / Highest Level Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine - free (ppm)	N	2020	1.52	Lowest: 0.22 Highest: 2.50	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes in the water system
Chlorine Dioxide - SSLGC (ppm)	Y	2020	0.023	Lowest: 0.023 Highest: 0.20	0.8	0.8	Disinfectant used to control microbes in the water system.

Lead and Copper (Tested every three years)

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	2019	1.3	1.3	0.24	0	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	N	2019	0	15	1.8	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228(pCi/L)	N	2017	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	N	2017	8.2	8.2 - 8.2	0	50*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Beta/photon emitters - SSLGC (pCi/L)	N	2019	9	9 - 9	0	50*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	N	2017	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Turbidity

	Collection Date	Units	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	2020	NTU	1 NTU	0.9 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	2020	NTU	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Definitions — In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with.

To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) – 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.

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 Goal (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 (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 (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.

NA – not applicable.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

Parts per billion (ppb) – micrograms per liter (µg/l) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Parts per million (ppm) – milligrams per liter (mg/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – a measure of radioactivity.

Running Annual Average (Avg.) – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Violations

Chlorine Dioxide - SSLGC

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorine dioxide in excess of the MRDL. Some people may experience anemia.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End
Monitoring, (DBP), (CHL. Dioxide)	01/01/2020	01/31/2020

Violation Explanation

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.

Chlorite - SSLGC

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End
Monitoring, Routine (DBP), Major	01/01/2020	01/31/2020

Violation Explanation

We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.