

Our Mission

The Seguin Water Department's number one priority is protecting public health by supplying citizens with the highest quality of drinking water in the nation, exceeding state and federal drinking water standards, ensuring 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 is often easy to be convinced that bottled water is healthier for you than tap water, but in truth is it? The answer, thanks to a study by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) is not always. First, approximately 25 percent 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 percent 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) 379-3212. Monica Gonzales or Ricardo Jimenez (830) 401-2541

City of Seguin
PO Box 591
Seguin, TX 78156

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: July 12, 2017

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

Location: City Hall Council Chambers

Questions?

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Emery E. Gallagher at (830) 401-2408.

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TEXAS

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PWS ID# TX0940002

2016

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?

Our water source is a combination of surface water from the Guadalupe River and ground water from the Carrizo Aquifer.

Source Water	Type of Water	Status	Location
Plant 1 Pump 1-4	Surface Water	Active	Guadalupe River
Plant 2 Pump 1-4	Surface Water	Active	Guadalupe River
Seguin-Schertz Well Field	Ground Water	Active	Carrizo Aquifer

The 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 Emery E. Gallagher at (830) 401-2408.

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 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. 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>.

Systems Water Loss

Total water loss – percentage for the year 2016 was 2.48 %

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID# TX0940002

We routinely monitor for constituents in 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, 2016. You 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 or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk infections. You should seek advice about drinking water your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines 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 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	N	2016	0.115	0.0403-0.115	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	2016	0.75	0.12-0.75	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	2016	1.22	0-1.22	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm)	N	2016	0.46	0 - 0.46	0.8	1	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	2016	16	1-61.5	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	Y	2016	29	2.9-80	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	2016	1.31	Lowest: 0.2 Highest: 2.2	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes in the water system
Chlorine Dioxide (ppm)	N	2016	0.086	Lowest: 0.02 Highest: 0.51	0.8	0.8	Disinfectant used to control microbes in the water system.

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	01/10/2013	3.1	1.1-3.1	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	N	2016	8.7	8.7 - 8.7	0	50*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

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

Turbidity

Year	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.28 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	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.

VIOLATION: Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)		Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.		
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2016	03/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.	
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2016	06/30/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.	
The Water Department will increase monitoring water quality during flood events and lower chemical addition to meet DBP 2-04 requirements.				

VIOLATION: Chlorite		Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of 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	Violation Explanation	
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	12/01/16	12/31/16	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.	
All required daily samples were taken and were within limits. SSLGC staff has implemented a process to verify that all monthly samples are collected and submitted as required.				

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Lead and Copper							
Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	No	2016	1.3	1.3	0.25	0	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	No	2016	0	15	1.8	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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.

Avg. – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 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.

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.