

# City of Somerville

## PWS No. TX0260002

### 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

Facilitated by  JONES & CARTER

This is your water quality report for January 1-December 31, 2018.  
The City of Somerville provides ground water from the Sparta Aquifer in Somerville, Burleson County, Texas.

For more information regarding this report contact:  
Name: Danny Segundo  
Phone: (979) 596-1122  
Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (979) 596-1122.

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 chemicals, 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 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.

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/leadwater/>

Information About Source Water

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 is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Danny Segundo at (979) 596-1122.

Source Water Name

5 - PS 2 / Lyons / GW / Active (Sparta)  
6 - PR 3013 / GW / Active (Sparta)

Public Participation Opportunities - City Council Meetings are held on the 2nd Tuesday of each month at 6:15 p.m. located at 17510 SH 36 South, Somerville, Texas. 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 2018, our system lost an estimated 3,855,950 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (979) 596-1122.

Year	Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Detected Level Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation? Y/N	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant
Inorganic Chemicals and Heavy Metals at the Production Facilities								
2018	Nitrate [measured as nitrogen]	0.04	0.04 - 0.04	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2018	Barium	0.0044	0.0044 - 0.0044	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2018	Fluoride	0.6	0.6 - 0.6	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 Chemicals including Pesticides and Herbicides								
2018	Dalapon	1.4	0 - 1.4	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Disinfection Residuals								
2018	Haloacetic Acids (HAAs)	41	16.4 - 43.2	None	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAAs sample results collected at a location over a year.								
2018	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	84	56.4 - 85.8	None	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.								
Disinfectant Residual (Sampled in the Distribution System)								
Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation? Y/N	Source in Drinking Water
2018	Chloramine	2.39	0.99 - 3.96	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Lead and Copper Levels (Sampled in the Distribution System)								
Year	Constituent	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level (AL)	MCLG	Units	Possible Source(s) of Contaminant	
2017	Lead	5	0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	
2017	Copper	0.461	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	
Violations								
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Explanation					
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.								
MCL, LRAA	1/1/2018	3/31/2018	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	4/1/2018	6/30/2018	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	7/1/2018	9/30/2018	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.					

**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 are based on running annual average of monthly samples.  
**Level 1 Assessment**—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 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 (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 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 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 contamination.  
**Treatment Technique (TT)**—A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**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 limit.

**Other Testing**  
 E Coli: Reported monthly tests found no E Coli 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/dwucmr3andunregulatedcontaminantmonitoring-rule>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Year	Constituent	Concentration Range	Avg	MCL	Units
2018	Chloroform	22.2 - 42.2	33.97	NA	ppb
2018	Bromoform	1 - 1.7	1.2	NA	ppb
2018	Bromodichloromethane	19.8 - 30	25.2	NA	ppb
2018	Dibromochloromethane	11.2 - 14	12.9	NA	ppb

**ABBREVIATIONS**  
 MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)  
 mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)  
 NTU - nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)  
 pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)  
 ppb - picograms 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  
 ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)  
 ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)  
 NA - not applicable  
 ND - none detected