

# 2016 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

## YANCEY WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

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**General Manager: Scooter Mangold,**

### Our Drinking Water meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

We are pleased to present to you our 2016 Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2016 – December 31, 2016. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. We are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act to prepare and deliver this report to you on an annual basis. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

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 is in your drinking water.

#### En Español

Este informe incluye información sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (830) 741-5264 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

#### Public Participation Opportunities

Our Board of Directors meet the second Tuesday of every month at 5:30 pm at the Yancey Water Supply Corporation Office located at 150 County Road 743, Yancey, Texas. Please contact our office listed above for more information. We also have a meeting of the Corporation's Membership each year in April.

#### Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your 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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Scooter Mangold, General Manager.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

| Source Water Name       | Type of Water | Water Source    | Status | Location                           |
|-------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| 1 - YANCEY PLANT 1      | Ground Water  | Edwards Aquifer | Active | 1 - YANCEY PLANT 1<br>FM 462       |
| 2 - HONDO PLANT 3       | Ground Water  | Edwards Aquifer | Active | 2 - HONDO PLANT 3<br>FM 2676       |
| 3 - HONDO PLANT 3       | Ground Water  | Edwards Aquifer | Active | 3 - HONDO PLANT 3<br>FM 2676       |
| 4 - YANCEY PLANT 1      | Ground Water  | Edwards Aquifer | Active | 4 - YANCEY PLANT 1<br>FM 462       |
| 5 - HONDO PLANT 8       | Ground Water  | Edwards Aquifer | Active | 5 - HONDO PLANT 8<br>FM 462 S      |
| 6 - SAN ANTONIO PLANT 9 | Ground Water  | Edwards Aquifer | Active | 6 - SAN ANTONIO PLANT 9<br>FM 1957 |
| 7 - SAN ANTONIO PLANT 9 | Ground Water  | Edwards Aquifer | Active | 7 - SAN ANTONIO PLANT 9<br>FM 1957 |

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your 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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Scooter Mangold, General Manager.

#### Sources of Drinking Water

As you may already be aware Yancey Water Supply Corporation obtains its water from the Edwards Aquifer by means of 7 wells located throughout the system.

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 pickup 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 immune compromised 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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/safewater/lead>.

### Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) that 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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water and odor problems.

### Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January – December 2016, our system lost and estimated 9.16% gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 830-741-5264

### About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your

drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

### Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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

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

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

### 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 (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### Water Quality Test Results

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Definitions:                                       | The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.   |
| Avg:   | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.   |
| Maximum Contaminant Level                          | 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.  |
| 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.  |
| 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 residual disinfectant level or             | 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.  |
| 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 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.                                     |
| MFL  | million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)   |
| na:  | not applicable.  |
| NTU  | nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)   |
| pCi/L  | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)  |
| ppb:   | micrograms 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.  |
| ppt  | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)  |
| ppq  | parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)   |

| Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)   |                 |               |                       |
|--|-----------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems. |                 |               |                       |
| Violation Type   | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation 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 and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper          | 2016         | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.144           | 0               | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead            | 2016         | 0    | 15                | 1.5             | 0               | ppb   | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.                                   |

*“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>.”*

| 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)*                   | 2016            | 1                      | 0-1.7                    | No goal for the total | 60  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)               | 2016            | 5                      | 1.1-7.6                  | No goal for the total | 80  | ppb   | N         | By-product of drinking water disinfection.   |
| Inorganic Contaminants                     | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Barium                                     | 1/20/2016       | 0.0552                 | 0.0321 - 0.0552          | 2                     | 2   | ppm   | N         | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Fluoride                                   | 03/19/2014      | 0.19                   | 0.17 - 0.19              | 4                     | 4.0 | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]             | 2016            | 3                      | 0.73-2.68                | 10                    | 10  | ppm   | N         | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |
| Radioactive Contaminants                   | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Combined Radium 226/228                    | 04/02/2013      | 1                      | 1 - 1                    | 0                     | 5   | pCi/L | N         | Erosion of natural deposits.   |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants              | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG                  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Xylenes                                    | 2016            | 0.0013                 | 0 - 0.0013               | 10                    | 10  | ppm   | N         | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.   |

**Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.**

**Nitrate Advisory** - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall for agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED .

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

| Year or Range | Contaminant               | Highest Single Sample | Range of Levels                  | Maximum Level           | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant   |
|---------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 2014          | Bicarbonate               | 248                   | 232-248                          | No MCL for this Analyte | MG/L            | Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.   |
| 2016          | Calcium                   | 74.5                  | 71.1 – 74.5                      | No MCL for this Analyte | MG/L            | Abundant naturally occurring element.   |
| 2014          | Chloride                  | 28                    | 12 - 28                          | 300 MG/L                | MG/L            | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.      |
| 2014          | Copper                    | 0.0032                | Less Than Detection limit- .0032 | No MCL for this Analyte | MG/L            | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| 2010          | Hardness as Ca/Mg         | 246                   | 245-246                          | No MCL for this Analyte | MG/L            | Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.  |
| 2016          | Magnesium                 | 16.7                  | 15.1 – 16.7                      | No MCL for this Analyte | MG/L            | Abundant naturally occurring element.   |
| 2016          | Manganese                 | .0047                 | .0011 -.0047                     | .05                     | MG/L            | Abundant naturally occurring element.   |
| 2016          | Nickel                    | 0.0012                | 0.0011 – 0.0012                  | 0.1                     | MG/L            | Erosion of natural deposits   |
| 2011          | pH                        | 7.8                   | 7.8 – 7.81                       | No MCL for this Analyte | units           | Measure of corrosiveness of water.  |
| 2014          | Sodium                    | 11.9                  | 7.42 – 11.9                      | No MCL for this Analyte | MG/L            | Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.   |
| 2014          | Sulfate                   | 43                    | 17 - 43                          | 300                     | MG/L            | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.  |
| 2011          | Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 | 0                     | Less Than Detection limit -      | No MCL for this Analyte | MG/L            | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.  |
| 2016          | Zinc                      | 0.0123                | 0.0123 – 0.0271                  | 5                       | MG/L            | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.                            |

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection By products WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED**

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Bromoform, Chloroform, dichlorobromemethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is not maximum contaminate level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

| Year or Range | Contaminant           | Highest single sample | Range of Levels Detected        | Maximum Level | Current Maximum Contaminant Level Allowed(MCL) | Source of Contaminant                     |
|---------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|--|---|
| 2016          | Chloroform            | 1.5                   | Less Than Detection limit – 1.4 | 100           | UG/L   | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2016          | Bromoform             | 1.8                   | Less Than Detection limit – 1.5 | 100           | UG/L   | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2016          | Bromodichloro methane | 2.1                   | Less Than Detection limit – 1.7 | 100           | UG/L   | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2016          | Dibromochloro methane | 2.8                   | Less Than Detection limit – 2.5 | 100           | UG/L   | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

  

| Disinfectant  | Year | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Likely Source of Contamination           |
|---------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Free Chlorine | 2016 | 1.48          | 1.28          | 1.63          | 4.0  | 4     | ppm             | N               | Water additive used to control microbes. |

This information is also available at: [www.yanceywater.com](http://www.yanceywater.com)

The 2016 Consumer Confidence Report will be available through electronic transmission. If you would prefer this method for the upcoming year please email us at: [yanceywater@yahoo.com](mailto:yanceywater@yahoo.com).