# 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System BOVINA MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017

BOVINA MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM provides ground water from the OGALLALA AQUIFER located in BOVINA TEXAS, PARMER COUNTY

# **Definitions and Abbreviations**

**Definitions and Abbreviations** Action Level Goal (ALG): Action Level: 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 The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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

Level 2 Assessment: and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. 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

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 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 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

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.

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

ME

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

not applical

UTN

na:

pci/L

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppq

## **Definitions and Abbreviations**

ppt

parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Treatment Technique or TT:

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

# Information about your Drinking Water

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 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 from human activity.

necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not 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
- and gas production, mining, or farming 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
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses
- from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health 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

information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office 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

Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with 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 You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or

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 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 before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you 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

Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. 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

# 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 detections 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 CESAR MARQUEZ (806)251-1116'

### Coliform Bacteria

Lead 08/25/2016 0 15 1.1 0 ppb	Copper 08/25/2016 1.3 1.3 0.082 0 ppm	Lead and Copper Date Sampled Milits Action Level (AL) Sum rescentile # Sites Over AL Units
15	1.3	Action Leve
1.1	0.082	
0	0	tile # Sites Over AL
ppb	ppm	Units
2	Z	Violation
Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing sustains	Likely Source of Contamination

# 2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products
Collection Date
Highest Level or Average Detected
Range of Individual Samples
MCLG
MCL
Units
Violation
Likely Source of Contamination

"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

Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)

2017

2

otal Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	
2017	
s	
4.52 - 4.52	
No goal for the total	
80	
ррв	
Z	
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'

Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	z	mrem/yr	4	٥	11.3 - 11.3	11.3	04/15/2015	Beta/photon emitters
Likely Source of Contamination	Violation	Units	WCL	MCLG	Range of Individual Samples	Highest Level or Average Detected	Collection Date	Radioactive Contaminants
Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.	Z	ppb	50	50	5.1 - 5.1	5,1	04/15/2015	Selenium
Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	2	ppm	10	10	4.06 - 4.57	5	2017	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]
Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	Ż	ppm	4.0	4	1.4 - 1.4	1,4	04/15/2015	Fluoride
Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.	Z	ppb	100	100	1.4-1.4	1.4	04/15/2015	Chromium
Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	Z	ppm	2	2	0.12 - 0.12	0.12	04/15/2015	Barium
Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	Z	ppb	10	0	2-2	2	04/15/2015	Arsenic
Likely Source of Contamination	Violation	Units	MCL	WCLG	Range of Individual Samples	Highest Level or Average Detected	Collection Date	Inorganic Contaminants

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

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	04/15/2015	10.6	5 - 10.6	0	15	pCi/L	z	Erosian of natural deposits.
Uranium	04/15/2015	8.4	8.4 - 8.4	0	30	l/Bn	z	Erosion of natural deposits.

and uranium								
Uranium	04/15/2015	8.4	8.4 - 8.4	0	30	ug/l	z	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants Collection Date including pesticides and	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Highest Level or Range of Individual Average Detected Samples	WCIG	MCL	Units	Violation	Violation Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2017	0.2	0.2 - 0.2	ω	B	ppb	×	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
								The state of the s

Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.	z	ppm	10	10	0 - 0.00065	0.00065	2017	Xylenes
Likely Source of Contamination	Violation	Units	MCL	MCLG	Range of Individual Samples	Highest Level or Average Detected	Collection Date	Volatile Organic Contaminants

## **Disinfectant Residual**

'A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).'

	$\overline{}$
	Disinfectant Residual
2017	Year
	Average Level
	Range of Levels Detected
4	MRDL
4	MRDLG
	Unit of Measure
ppm	Violation (Y/N)
Water additive used to control microbes.	Violation (Y/N) Source in Drinking Water

#### Violations

#### E. coli

	Violation Explanation	Violation End	Violation Begin	Violation Type
mpromised immune systems.	nd people with severely con	fants, young children, ar	special health risk for in	headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised i
al wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea,	ated with human or animal	water may be contamin	sence indicates that the	Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. M

#### **Violations**

MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	08/01/2017	08/31/2017	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total colliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	11/01/2017	11/30/2017	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

## **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.

Concentrate marches.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2016	08/17/2017	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.

#### Mandatory Language for Public Notice

Triggered Source Monitoring and Reporting Violation: Groundwater Rule

Bovina Municipal Water System/185001 failed to collect the required number of triggered source bacteriological samples for fecal indicator monitoring of the groundwater system during 08-2017. This monitoring is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's "Drinking Water Standards" and the federal "Safe Drinking Water Act," Public Law 95-523.

Triggered source samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of fecal indicator bacteria. Following a positive routine total coliform result in our distribution system, our water system is required to submit one triggered source sample for every active groundwater well source. Failure to collect all required triggered source samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done?

Took Raw water samples on 03/21/2018, repeat samples from distribution were negative. For more information, please contact Cesar Marquez at 806-251-1116 or City Hall 205 North St.

\*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.\*

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