2019 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System
City of San Saba
Water Quality Report – January 1 to December 31, 2019
City of San Saba (325) 372-5144

Public Participation Opportunities

City Council Meetings
Date: Second Tuesday of every month
Time: 6:00 PM
Location: 303 S. Clear St., San Saba
Phone No.: 325-372-5144
To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call water/wastewater supervisor.

For more information regarding this report contact:
Jesse Hunt @ 325-372-8905

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (325) 372-5144.

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 test and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

SOURCES 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.

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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Ground water sources. The City of San Saba has seven (7) wells ranging from 120 feet deep into the Marble Falls Limestone Aquifer to 682 feet in the Ellenburger-San Saba Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for our drinking water sources is currently being updated by the TCEQ. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come in contact with your drinking water based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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 EPA. These constituents 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Water Loss Audit Report

The 2019 Water Loss Audit Report shows total Water Loss volume in gallons for the system was 21,018,159.

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 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.

ABBREVIATIONS

MFL - Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
Mrem – Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
Na - Not applicable
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter
ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
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.

DEFINITIONS

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level: 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 level 1 Assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacterial 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 bacterial have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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 expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in the drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary to control microbial contaminants.

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.

Mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

Information about Source Water
TCEQ completed an assessment of our source Water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections 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 Jesse Hunt at 325/372-8905.

Collection Date	Inorganic Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2019	Barium	0.0769	0.0769 – 0.0769	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
10/23/13	Chromium	0.671	0.671-0.671	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
05/15/17	Fluoride	0.13	0.13-0.13	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2019	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2	1.91-1.91	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
5-01-12	Beta/photon emitters	7.3	7.3 – 7.3	50	0	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural & man-made deposits.

Collection Date	Radioactive Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
08/23/18	Combined Radium 226/228	2.3	2.3 - 2.3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
08/23/18	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	10.2	10.2 - 10.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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).'

Year	Disinfectant Residual	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
2019	Free	1.23	0.49-1.28	4	4	Mg/l	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Disinfection Byproducts Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2019	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	3	3 – 3	No goal for the total	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 HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year'

2019	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	13	12.9 – 12.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disimfection

'*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'

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfectant byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
7-21-11	Bromoform	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	Ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination
7-21-11	Bromodichloromethane	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	Ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2019	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2019	Lead	0	15	6.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED
Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA
Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents
(No associated adverse health effects)

Year (Range)	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
7-21-11	Bicarbonate	458	458	458	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rock such as limestone
7-21-11	Chloride	92	92	92	300	pmm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification
2005	Hardness as Ca/Mg	362	362	362	NA	Ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
7-21-11	pH	7.2	7.2	7.2	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
7-21-11	Sulfate	9	9	9	300	pmm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
7-21-11	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	375	375	375	N/A	pmm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
7-21-11	Total Dissolved Solids	519	519	519	1000	pmm	Total dissolved mineral constituents

SOURCE WATER NAME	TYPE OF WATER	REPORT STATUS	LOCATION
Wells 1, 2 & 3 Marble Falls Limestone Aquifer	GW	ACTIVE	901 E. Storey
Wells 4, 5, 6, & 7 Ellenberger-San Saba Aquifer	GW	ACTIVE	E. Mound St.

Violations

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.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2019	03/18/2020	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided not later than 30 days after learning the results.