

City of Wallis
PWS TX0080015
2016 Drinking water Quality Report

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 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 immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. More information on Cryptosporidium can be found by visiting the EPA Website at <https://www.epa.gov/dwstandardsregulations>

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. The City of Wallis 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 <https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/basic-information-about-lead-drinking-water>.

Source Water Assessment:

Our drinking is obtained from Ground Water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: Chicot Evangeline . The 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 are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>. Source Water Assessment Viewer: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the City of Wallis at (979) 478-6712.

Source Water Name

- 1 – 114 S 3rd St / GW / Active
- 2 – 6810 Marek St / GW / Active

Public Participation Opportunities- City Council Meetings are held on the 3rd Wednesday of Each Month at 7:00p.m. located at 6810 Guylor Bldg. B, Wallis, TX 77845. To learn more about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please contact us at (979) 478-6712.

Water Loss- In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2015, our system lost an estimated 8,038,533 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call (979) 478-6712.

Inorganic Contaminates (sampled as the production facilities)								
Year	Constituent	Highest level detected	Detected level range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation Y/N	Possible source of Contaminant
2016	Nitrate [measured as nitrogen]	0.3	0.29-0.3	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2015	Arsenic	3.5	2.4-3.5	0	10	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
2015	Barium	0.353	0.286-0.353	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2015	Fluoride	0.16	0.16-0.16	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
2015	Selenium	4.07	0-4.7	50	50	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Radioactive contaminants								
2012	Combined radium 226/228	2.68	1.77-2.68	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2012	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2	0-2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectant by-products, disinfectant residual (sampled in the distribution system)								
Year	Constituent	Highest avg detected	Range	MDRL	MDRLG	Units	Violation Y/N	Possible source
2016	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	<6.0	0-6	80	None	ppb	N	By product of disinfection
2016	Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	<4.0	0-4	60	None	ppb	N	By product of disinfection
2016	Chlorine (gas)	2.5	0.2	4.0	<4.0	ppm		Disinfectant to control microbes
Lead and Copper Results								
Year	Constituent	90 th percentile	Sites exceeding action level	AL	MCLG	Units	Possible source of Contaminant	
2016	Lead	6	0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits	
2016	Copper	0.011	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	Carriage of household plumbing system, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	
Violations								
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 Ended			Explanation	
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)		12/30/2015		02/10/2016			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.	

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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 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.
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 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.
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 bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 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.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
na:	not applicable.
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:	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.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)