



**CITY OF BEEVILLE**  
400 N. WASHINGTON  
BEEVILLE, TEXAS 78102

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**This is your annual report  
on drinking water quality.**

# **2017 Consumer Confidence Report**

## **Public Participation Opportunities**

**Date:** Every Second and Fourth Tuesday of each month

**Time:** 6:00 pm to 7:00 pm

**Location:** Council Chambers, City Hall  
400 N. Washington  
Beeville, Texas 78102

To learn more about future public meetings concerning your drinking water or to request to schedule one please call us.

**For Information Call:** Rey Hinojosa at (956) 376-0891

**CITY OF BEEVILLE is Surface**

**En Español:** Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (361) 358-4641

## **Secondary Constituents**

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water that 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, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

## **Our Drinking Water Is Regulated**

Our drinking water is regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevents our water from meeting all the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we working closely with TCEQ to achieve solutions. 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 this Consumer Confidence Report (CCR). We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

# 2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Beeville, Texas

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact: Rey Hinojosa at (956) 376-0891.

## 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.

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; 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's 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>.

## Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

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	Report Status	Location
1-4 Lake Corpus Christ	Surface Water (SW)		

**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 (MCL):** The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

**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.

**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 (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 Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

## Abbreviations:

**MFL** million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

**NTU** Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

**pCi/L** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppm** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**ppb** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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

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

**N/A** not applicable

## About The Following Tables:

The Following Tables list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 contaminants.

### 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	2017	1.3	1.3	0.76	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	6.1	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2017	0.68	0.013 - 0.68	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2017	94	30.6 - 246	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2017	94	39.3 - 161	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

### Inorganic Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	0.0953	0.0953 - 0.0953	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2017	110	110 - 110	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2017	0.6	0.59 - 0.59	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]	2017	0.22	0.22 - 0.22	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2017	3	3 - 3	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

## Radioactive Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2017	8.4	8.4 - 8.4	0	4	Mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2017	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

## Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

## Turbidity

**Information Statement:** Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.28 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

## Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

## Synthetic Organic Contaminants INCLUDING Pesticides AND Herbicide

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level of Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2017	1	0.91-0.91	3	3	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Dalapon	2017	2.1	0-2.1	200	200	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on right of way.
Simazine	2017	0.12	0.12-0.12	4	4	Ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

## 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 Report (DLQOR).

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	RDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine	2017	7.3	2.2-13.1	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

## VIOLATIONS

**Chlorite** Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	08/01/2017	08/31/2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

**Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)** Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2017	12/31/2017	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.

**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 system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2017	12/31/2017	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.

**Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)** The Surface Water Treatment Rule seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by viruses, Legionella, and Giardia lamblia. The rule requires that water systems filter and disinfect water from surface water sources to reduce the occurrence of unsafe levels of these microbes.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	08/01/2017	08/31/2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.