



## 2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT)

Phone: 361-387-2614

Name: River Acres WSC

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

**PWS ID Number:** TX1780013

**Public Water System (PWS) Name:** RIVER ACRES WSC

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide you with safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact::

Brent Burkhart (361)387-2614

Este reporte incluye informacion muy importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, por favor de llamar al telefono (361)387-2614.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants 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 primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home publishing. 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 you 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://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>

The TCEQ completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report 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 system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact John Herrera at (361)387-4549

The Source of drinking water used by Nueces County WCID #3 is Surface 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 pickup substances

resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

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 EPAs 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.

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### ***Information about Source Water Assessments***

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(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 link at the following URL:  
<http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

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### ***Water Quality Test Results***

**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.

**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 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.

**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)

## Information from Nueces County Water Control and Improvement District Robstown #3 Water District

### ***TURBIDITY***

**Information Statement:** Turbidity is a measurement of 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	0.32 NTU	NO	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly Meeting	0.3 NTU	100%	NO	Soil Runoff

Limit				
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### ***TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON***

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

### ***REGULATED CONTAMINANTS***

<i>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Product</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)*</i>	2015	31	18-46.3	No goal for this total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<i>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</i>	2015	88.1	70.1-88.1	No goal for this total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<i>Chlorite</i>	2015	0.89	.215-.89	No goal for this total	1	Mg/L	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### ***INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS***

	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)</i>	2015	0.09	0.07-0.09	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<i>Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)</i>	2015	0.02	0.02-0.02	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic Tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<i>Selenium</i>	2015	0.0085	.0085-.0085	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

### ***LEAD AND COPPER***

<b>Lead and Copper</b>	<b>Date Sampled</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Action Level (AL)</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile</b>	<b># Sites Over All</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source Of Contamination</b>
<b>Copper</b>	2015	0.0315	AL	90%	10	MG/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b>Lead</b>	2014	1.0	AL	90%	10	MG/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system

### ***INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS***

	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Single Sample</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Barium</b>	2015	0.09	0.07-0.09	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Arsenic</b>	2015	0.02	0.02-0.02	0	10	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
<b>Fluoride</b>	2015	0.28	.28-.28	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

### **INFORMATION FROM RIVER ACRES WATER SUPPLY**

#### ***TURBIDITY***

**Information Statement:** Turbidity is a measurement of 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	0.32 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil Runoff

### **TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON**

The percentage of Total Carbon *Regulated organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all the TOC removal requirements set, Unless a T OC violation is noted in the Violation Section.*

### **REGULATED CONTAMINANTS**

<i>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Product</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Halo Acetic Acids (HAA5)*</i>	2015		18-46.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<i>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</i>	2015	64	27.3-88.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<i>Total Chlorine</i>	2015	2.78	.60-2.78	No goal for this total	1	Mg/L	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

### **INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS**

	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)</i>	2015	0.09	0.07-0.09	3	10	Mg/L	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

<b>Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)</b>	2015	0.02	0.02-0.02	3	1	Mg/L	N	Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
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### ***LEAD AND COPPER***

**Action level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contamination 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.

<b>Lead and Copper</b>	<b>Date Sampled</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Action Level (AL)</b>	<b>90<sup>th</sup> Percentile</b>	<b># Sites Over All</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source Of Contamination</b>
<b>Copper</b>	08/27/2013	1.3	1.3	0.0818	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b>Lead</b>	01/01/2014	1.0	0	90%	10	MG/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system

### ***VIOLATIONS TABLE***

#### ***Lead and Copper Rule***

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health minimizing lead and copper in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosively. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
<b>LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)</b>	01/10/2014	2015	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.