

CITY OF ALBA
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2015
TX2500005

The following report is designed to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the City of Alba to provide safe drinking water. For more information please visit our website @ <http://albatexas.org/data/uploads/ccr2016001.jpg>

The City of Alba is all ground water. The source for all drinking water, both tap and bottled, includes 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, 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 info about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline @ 800-426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water can include:

Microbial, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife,

Inorganic, 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 & Herbicides, which may come from sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses,

Organic chemicals, 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.

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 Alba City Hall.

Further details are available in Drinking Water Watch @ <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

The City of Alba has 3 water wells located @

1. FM 17 north
2. Katy St south of 69
3. Farrington St

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, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact City of Alba.

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 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 @ <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the TCEQ. 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 info contained in the assessment allows us to focus on source water protection strategies. For more info about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available @ <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details are available in Drinking Water Watch @ <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

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Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	3	3.3 - 3.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	19	18.8 - 18.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Contamination
Barium	2015	0.067	0.067 - 0.067	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of wastes; Discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride	2015	0.413	0.113 - 0.413	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2015	0.0505	0.04 - 0.0505	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fe use; Leaching septic tanks, s
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2015	5	5 - 5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natur man-made del

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

Combined Radium 226/228	02/07/2012	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of nat deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2015	0.6	0.6 - 0.6	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from and chemical

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.

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 disinfection 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 pictograms per liter (pg/L)

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Free Chlorine	2015	1.47	.22	2.2	.20	4.0	ppm	N0	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/05/2013	1.3	1.3	0.429	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	08/05/2013	0	15	1.34	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.