

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT TCEQ CERTIFICATION of DELIVERY

For Calendar year 2016

Public Water System (PWS) Name: City Of Yoakum

PWS ID Number: TX0620003

I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2016 and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ. Public Water Systems serving **500 or fewer persons** are not required to mail the entire CCR to their customers as long as the system provides notice at least once per year by July 1 to its customers by mail, door-to-door delivery, or by posting in an appropriate location that the report is available upon request.

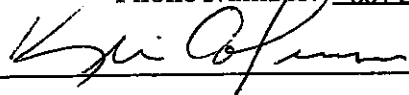
Date of Delivery: 06/23/2017

Certified By: Name (print): Kevin Coleman

Title: City Manager

Phone Number: 361-293-6321

Email: citymanager@cityofyoakum.org

Signature: 

Date: 06-26-17

Direct delivery methods - You must use at least one direct delivery method (check all that apply):

- Mail a paper copy of the CCR
- Electronic Delivery:**
- Mail notification that CCR is available on-line at http:// _____
- Email direct web address of the CCR, available at http:// _____
- Email CCR as an attachment to an email.
- Email CCR as an embedded image in an email.
- Other direct delivery (for example, door hangers or additional electronic delivery method).
Please specify: _____

Good-faith delivery methods - To reach people who do not receive bills (check all that apply):

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at http:// _____
- Mailing the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills.
- Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media.
- Posting the CCR in public places.
- Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons.
- Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations.

*Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the URL here: http:// _____

All systems are required to mail by July 1 the certification of delivery and complete Consumer Confidence Report to: TCEQ recommends the use of certified mail.

Sending by certified mail:	Sending by regular mail:
TCEQ PDW, MC-155, Attn: CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	TCEQ PDW, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087

June 23, 2017

SUBJECT: CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Dear Water System Customers and Consumers:

The United States enjoys one of the best supplies of drinking water in the world. Nevertheless, many of us who once gave little or no thought to the water that comes from our taps are increasingly asking question about the safety of our drinking water.

Congress passed the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) in 1974 and gave the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) the job of making rules, the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWR), to ensure that drinking water in the U.S. is safe.

In 1996, Congress passed amendments to the SDWA that require drinking water systems to give consumers important information about their water, including where it comes from, what is in the water, and how your water quality compares with federal standards. These reports are called "Consumer Confidence Reports".

Enclosed is our annual "Consumer Confidence Report". This report contains data from water samples collected during or prior to 2013. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has established minimum testing schedules for public water systems. The frequency of monitoring water quality is based in part on the size of the system, the water source, and historical data on water quality.

Providing safe and reliable drinking water is the highest priority for the City's Water Department. Our employees take pride in delivering water to your tap that meets or is better than the standards required by state and federal regulations. As you will see in the enclosed information, the City of Yoakum's water exceeds state and federal requirements for drinking water quality.

Questions and Public Participation Opportunities

For more information regarding this report, you may call Kevin Coleman, City Manager, at 293-6321. Also, the City Council meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 P.M. in the Council Room at City Hall, 808 South Hwy 77-A.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX0620003

CITY OF YOAKUM

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016

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:

Name **Kevin Coleman City Manager**

Phone **361-293-6321**

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono () _____.

CITY OF YOAKUM is Ground 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.

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 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 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://gls3.tceq.state.tx.us/swaw/Controller/index.jsp?wtsrc=>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
BRUSHY CREEK 6A / REPLACES WELL 6	GW	<u>active</u>	<u>Water Works Road</u>
BRUSHY CREEK 7	GW	<u>active</u>	<u>Dunn Street</u>
CITY PARK 4	GW	<u>active</u>	<u>N. Park Road</u>
CITY PARK 5	GW	<u>Active</u>	<u>N. south Street</u>

2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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	2016	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2016	0	15	2.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Avg:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Level 1 Assessment:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

Level 2 Assessment:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

MFL

na:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

not applicable.

Water Quality Test Results

mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/mL	picouries 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)

Disinfectant

We use Gaseous Chlorine to disinfect the water. Our Minimum Sample was .72 and the maximum was 3.14 The average sample for the year was 1.77 mg/l. The minimum residual allowed is 0.2 mg/l and the maximum is 4.0

Water Loss

The City of Yoakum is required to submit a water loss audit to the Texas water Development Board annually and now to report the water loss on your consumer confidence report. In the water loss submitted to the TWDB for the time period of Jan. - Dec. 2016 our system lost an estimated 31,019,766 gallons of water. this loss is based of Fire Hydrant Flushing, firefighting, and a formula provided by TWDB to estimate the volume lost from leaks, but it still goes down as water loss. If you have questions about the water loss audit, contact the City of Yoakum Water Department at 361-293-6321.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halocacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	3	2.9 - 2.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	23	23.4 - 23.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	04/21/2014	2.3	2.1 - 2.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Berium	04/21/2014	0.154	0.103 - 0.154	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	04/21/2014	0.48	0.34 - 0.48	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]	2016	0.4	0.04 - 0.4	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	04/21/2014	6.4	0 - 6.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/gamma emitters	2016	6.3	6.3 - 6.3	0	50	pcil*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
EPA considers 50 pcil to be the level of concern for beta particles.								
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	1	1 - 1	0	5	pcil	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2016	6.3	3 - 6.3	0	15	pcil	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Uranium	2016	4.4	4.4 - 4.4	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Violations Table

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
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2016	2016	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.

