

June 28, 2018

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 2017. 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.

CERTIFICATION: I certify that the above and foregoing notice was posted on the glass window adjacent to the front door of City Hall, facing the outside, at the City Hall and on the City of Yoakum website (www.cityofyoakum.org), on Friday, June 29, 2018 at 3:45 PM o'clock.



_____/s/_____
Theresa A. Bowe, City Clerk

Notice removed from window on _____ at _____ o'clock.

By: _____
Theresa A. Bowe, City Clerk



CITY OF YOAKUM

2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017. The City of Yoakum provides ground water from **Gulf Coast Aquifer** located in **City of Yoakum**.

For more information regarding the report contact:

Name: Kevin M. 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 361-293-6321.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG):	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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 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.
MFL:	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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.
ppq:	Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt:	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Information about your 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 or 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 step 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

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 Kevin Coleman at 361-293-6321.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.25	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of house hold plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	3.2	0	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	2017	4	4.3 - 4.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

**The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	21	20.9 – 20.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water disinfection.
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**The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2017	2.6	0 – 2.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2017	0.144	0.116 – 0.144	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.53	0.43 - 0.53	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	0.11	0.03 – 0.11	0	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2017	3.8	0 – 3.8	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

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

Combined Radium 226-228	03/02/2016	1	1 – 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	03/02/2016	6.3	3 – 6.3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	03/02/2016	4.4	4.4 – 4.4	0	30	Ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
	2017	1.89	0.69 – 3.20	4	4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violation

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 contained in plumbing materials			
Violation Type	Violation begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2016	10/06/2017	The city failed to submit test results from certified addresses in a timely manner. Test results shown on page 3 for lead and copper are below action level as defined by TCEQ.

WATER LOSS

The City of Yoakum is required to submit a water loss audit to the Texas Water Development Board annually and now report the water loss on your Consumer Confidence Report. In the water loss submitted to the TWDB for the time period of January – December 2017 the City of Yoakum lost an estimated 94,840,104 gallons of water. This loss is based on water that was pumped to the system but not actually billed and sold to the residents and businesses. Part of it is accounted for because of fire hydrant flushing, firefighting activities and a formula provided by the TWDB to estimate the volume of water lost from leaks but is still classified as water loss. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, contact the City of Yoakum Water Department at 361-293-6321.