

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

City of Sansom Park

5705 Azle Avenue • Sansom Park, Texas 76114 • 817-626-3791

PWS ID NUMBER: TX2200071

Annual 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. CITY OF SANSOM PARK is Ground Water.

For more information about this report contact: Rodney Jack @ 817-626-3791

SPECIAL NOTICE

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>.

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.

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.
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.
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.
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 Ecoli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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.
mrem	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picrouries 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 Technigue or TT	A required process intended to reduce the level of a cntaminant in drinking water
ppt:	parts per trillion - or nanograms per liter (ng/L).
ppq:	parts per quadrillion - or picograms per liter (pg/L).

Lead and Copper

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	0.12	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives, Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2016	0	15	3.2	0	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
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	14	2.8 - 18.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	53	5.26 - 96.7	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
Barium	2016	0.0088	0.0031 - 0.0088	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2016	3.5	0 - 3.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills, Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	02/18/2014	21.3	0 - 21.3	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Fluoride	02/18/2014	0.58	0.216 - 0.58	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	0.0655	0 - 0.0655	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use, Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, Erosion of natural deposits.
Thallium	2016	0.24	0 - 0.24	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	3.7	0 - 3.7	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2016	4.8	0 - 4.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2016	0.00061	0 - 0.00061	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories, Discharge from chemical factories.

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule			
The public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g. boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
No Violations			

EMERGENCY CONNECTION WITH FORT WORTH

City of Sansom Park has a contract for Emergency Water purchases with the City of Fort Worth, and only uses water during water emergencies. You can access the most recent water quality report on line from the Fort Worth Water Department @ <http://fortworthtexas.gov/water/info/>.

About This Report

This Water Quality Report, also known as “The Consumer Confidence Report” (CCR), is published to the public as mandated by the EPA as controlled by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Our water system is under the regulations mandated by the “Surface Water Rule” for drinking water supply systems in the State of Texas.

Your 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report

This report details where your water comes from, what it contains and how that compares with regulatory standards. We want you to know this information so you will be able to understand and support the improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

The City of Sansom Park reported to the Texas Water Development Board a twenty eight percent water loss in our water distribution system. This loss reflects water main breaks, theft, infrastructure issues and some unmetered flushing.