

PAVING THE WAY *for a* STRONGER FUTURE



The City of Floresville continues paving the way for a stronger future.

See inside for the 2023 Consumer Confidence Report for the Public Water System for the City of Floresville.



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Councilman Place 2, Mario Morones
Councilman Place 3, Jessica Rodriguez-Green
Councilman Place 4, Beatrice Ximenez-Marroquin
Councilman Place 5, Donald K. Scee
City Manager, Andy Joslin

5 Easy Ways to Conserve Water

1 Fix leaky faucets

Although one drop of water doesn't seem like it could cause much harm, over time, that drip is wasting water that could be used elsewhere.

2 Landscaping – update to be water-efficient and drought-resistant

Use more native plants for landscaping, install a rain barrel, try an automated irrigation system, or try watering less.

3 Let nature take over

Water your lawn less and let nature take over (or even just let it run wild in certain sections).

4 Try WaterSense conversion kits on showers, sinks, and toilets

These conversion kits are affordable on most budgets and simple to install (with the help of experience, a handy loved one, or a short YouTube video).

5 Be aware of when your tap is running

A few seconds of wasted water add up quickly. Don't let the water run when brushing your teeth, washing your hands, or washing dishes.

Source:

<https://thewaterproject.org/>

2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System

For more information, contact the City of Floresville at 830-393-3105 or visit floresvilletx.gov



This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023. City of Floresville provides Ground Water from Carrizo Wilcox Aquifer located in the City of Floresville. For information regarding this report contact: Keith Mayberry, 830-393-3105. *Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 830-393-3105.*

Definitions and Abbreviations

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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.

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.

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)

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

ppm - milligrams per liter or parts per million

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms 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 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

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/22/2022	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/22/2022	0	15	1.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact **Keith Mayberry**, 830-393-3105.

2023 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected*	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2023	1	1.2-1.2	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 HAAS sample results collected at a location over a year.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	7	7.2-7.2	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 Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	03/14/2022	0.117	0.109-0.117	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.37	0.35-0.37	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]	2023	0.08	0-0.08	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Photon emitters	03/14/2022	12.5	10.9-12.5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Combined Radium 226/228	03/14/2022	2.81	2.81-2.81	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	03/14/2022	3.5	0-3.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected*	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Ethylbenzene	2023	1	0-1	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2023	0.0048	0-0.0048	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; Discharge from chemical factories.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2023	0.98	0.24-2.13	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.



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