



To our customers:

We are pleased to provide our 2013 Consumer Confidence Report. It is our pleasure to announce all qualifications and tests have been met and have exceeded state and federal requirements. The City of Floresville Public Service number one priority is to provide the best quality of drinking water we can to our dedicated citizens.

Our mission is to continue to excel and improve the quality of service we provide on a daily basis. We thank all our citizens for their support and will continue to upgrade and improve our water distribution system, water mains, water towers and all water facilities to help us achieve this goal. It is with your help and understanding that our goals will be met and our City will continue to grow and flourish.

We invite you to come and attend our meetings each second and fourth Thursday at 7:00 pm in our City Hall Council Chambers. You may contact us at (830) 393-3105 for times and meeting dates. If you should have any questions or concerns please feel free to contact our Administration office or City Manager for additional information.

Sincerely,

Henrietta Turner
City Manager

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (830) 393-3105 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

City of Floresville
1120 D Street
Floresville, TX 78114

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Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd & 4th Thursday
of each month

Time: 7:00 pm

Phone: (830) 393-3105

Location: Floresville City Hall

For more information regarding this report, please contact (830) 393-3105.

City of
Floresville

PWS ID# TX2470001



2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Source 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.

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.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Floresville is ground water. The 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 are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this consumer confidence report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Edelmiro Chapa. Additional information is also available on the Source Water Assessment Viewer at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtsrc=>

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

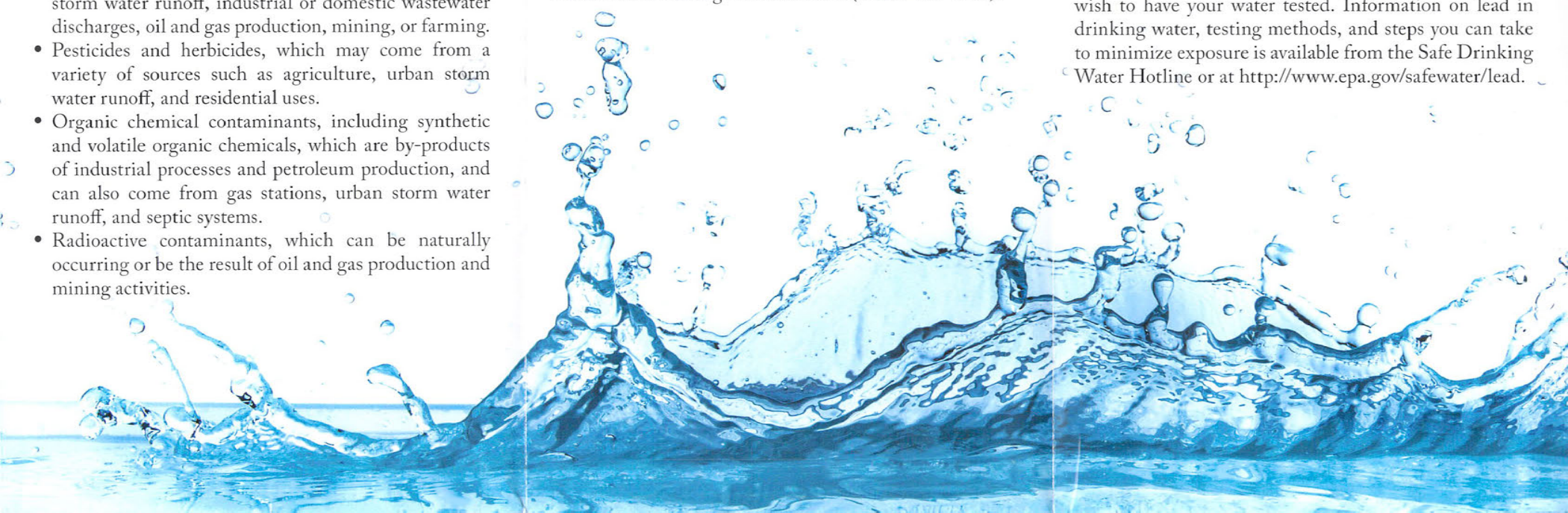
Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.



We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to federal and state laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2013. You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk infections. You should seek advice about drinking water your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium (ppm)	N	06/20/2011	0.13	0.115-0.13	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	N	06/20/2011	0.4	0.36-0.4	4	4.0	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	N	2013	0.06	0.03-0.06	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Thallium (ppb)	N	06/20/2011	0.657	0-0.657	0.5	2	Leaching from ore processing sites; discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDL]	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	N	2013	1.2	0-1.2	No goal for total	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	N	2013	9.4	4.1-9.4	No goal for total	80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	N	2013	1.08 (avg.)	0.43-1.76	[4.0]	[4.0]	Water additive used to control microbes

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters* (pCi/L)	No	2013	10.8	9.5-10.8	0	50	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228(pCi/L)	No	2013	4.6	4.6-4.6	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium (pCi/L)	No	2013	3.2	2.5-3.2	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	No	2013	1.3	1.3	0.0648	0	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	No	2013	0	15	0.43	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

VIOLATION: Lead and Copper Rule

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2013	2013	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested.

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.

While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Definitions

In the table you might find terms and abbreviations you are not familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) – 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 a 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 is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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 (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.

NA – not applicable.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

Parts per billion (ppb) – micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Parts per million (ppm) – milligrams per liter (mg/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – a measure of radioactivity.

