

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
2015 Consumer Confidence Report**

- TX0150047** CITY OF CONVERSE
- TX0940094** SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION (SSLGC)
- TX0940096** CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY – LAKE WELLS RANCH
- TX0940091** CANYON REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY – LAKE DUNLAP

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2015

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.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (210) 658-3453.

City of Converse is Ground Water

Schertz- Seguin Local Government Corporation is Ground Water

CRWA Lake Wells Ranch WTP is Ground Water

CRWA Lake Dunlap WTP is Surface Water

Special Notice: Required language for ALL community public water supplies

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune compromised 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).

Water Sources

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 pickup 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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name _____ City of Converse _____

Phone _____ (210) 658-3453 _____

- 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.

Public Participation Opportunities:

To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water or to request a meeting, please call us.

Date: Monday – Friday

Time 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Location: 9239 Converse Business Lane

Phone Number: 210-658-3453

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from multiple water sources: **The City of Converse wells pump directly from the EDWARDS Aquifer and the SCHERTZ SEGUIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORPORATION (SSLGC) Interconnect ground water come from the CARRIZO-WILCOX Aquifer. Additional sources received are from the Canyon Regional Water Authority (CRWA), surface water from Lake Dunlap and ground water from Wells Ranch.** 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://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Jonathan Smith, Deputy Director of Public Works at (210) 658-3453. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants:

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Secondary Constituents:

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. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Information about Source Water Assessments

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Source Water Name			Type of Water	Report Status	Location
<u>TX0150047</u>	<u>CITY OF CONVERSE</u>	<u>Pages</u>			
Bob Grubb			GW	Y	_____
Gibbs Sprawl Rd			GW	_____	_____
N Cimarron 2			GW	Y	_____
<u>TX0940094</u>	<u>SSLGC</u>	<u>Pages</u>			
1 – HWY 80	HWY 80		GW	_____	_____
10 – CR117			GW	_____	_____
11 – HWY 80			GW	_____	_____
12 – HWY 80			GW	_____	_____
2 – HWY 80	HWY 80		GW	_____	_____
3 – HWY 80	HWY 80		GW	_____	_____
4 – CR 127	CR 127		GW	_____	_____
5 – CR 127	CR 127		GW	_____	_____
6 – CR 127	CR 127		GW	_____	_____
7 – WILD MEADOW			GW	_____	_____
8 – CR 127			GW	_____	_____
9 – CR 117			GW	_____	_____

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.

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.

ppt

parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq

parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

TX0150047 City of Converse

Regulated Contaminants Detected

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.

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. The 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>

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	7/02/2013	1.3	1.3	0.13	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/02/2013	0	15	2.15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Violation (Y/N)	Source of Disinfectant
Chlorine Residual	2015	1.11	0.79	1.43	4	4	ppm	Y	Disinfectant used to control microbes
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)*	2015	1.3	0 – 1.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.	
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm) *	2015	3	0 – 9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination	

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	06/28/2011	0.711	0.711 – 0.711	n/a	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	06/28/2011	0.153	0.153 – 0.153	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	6/28/2011	2.36	2.36 – 2.36	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/29/2014	0.61	0.33 – 0.61	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	2	1.65 – 1.92	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels about 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.

Selenium	6/28/2011	0.595	0.595 – 0.595	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	6/28/2011	0.131	0.131-0.131	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, 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	6/28/2011	2.2	2.2 – 2.2	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	01/29/2014	3.9	3.9 – 3.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	01/01/2015	03/31/2015	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.

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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)*	2015	1	1 - 1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm) *	2015	2.9	2.9 – 2.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	04/16/2013	0.101	0.101 – 0.101	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	04/16/2013	0.15	0.15 – 0.15	4	4.0	Ppm	N	Erosion from natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	0.01	0.01 – 0.01	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 Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	04/16/2013	10.4	10.4 – 10.4	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	04/16/2013	3.1	3.1 – 3.1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	04/16/2013	2.1	2.1 – 2.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Total Coliform			
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING (TCR), ROUTINE MAJOR	04/01/2015	04/30/2015	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.

TX0940096 CRWA WELLS RANCH WTP

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2013	0.101	0.101-0.101	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2012	4.6	4.6-4.6	0	5	Ppb	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Dichloromethane	2015	Less than Detection Limit	Less than Detection Limit	0	5	Ppb	N	

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

Violations Table - No violations for 2015

Interim Enhanced SWTR			
The interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1) MAJOR	N/A	N/A	N/A

TX0940091 CRWA LAKE DUNLAP WTP

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2015	1.00	0.05-1.00	0.8	1	Ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2015	14.2	14.2-14.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection..
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm) *	2015	17.9	17.9-17.9	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	2015	0.0451	0.0451-0.0451	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2015	0.22	0.22-0.22	4	4.0	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2015	1.24	1.24-1.24	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.14 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and effectiveness of our filtration.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Violations Table - No Violations for 2015

Interim Enhanced SWTR			
The interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1) MAJOR	N/A	N/A	N/A

Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)

The Surface Water Treatment Rule seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by viruses, Legionella, and Giardia lamblia. The rule requires that water systems filter and disinfect water from surface water sources to reduce the occurrence of unsafe levels of these microbes.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	N/A	N/A	N/A