

PUBLIC MEETING & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

We encourage all customers to participate in decisions regarding their water quality. If you are interested in learning more about the City of Alice's drinking water quality or participating in the decision-making process, you are invited to attend regularly scheduled City Council meetings. City Council meetings provide a forum where you may participate in decisions that may affect your drinking water quality. City Council meetings are held on the 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month at 500 East Main Street in Alice, Texas.

If you would like more information about your water or if you have questions or concerns about the information provided in this Water Quality Report or on your water quality, please contact:

Demetrio O. Duarte Jr.
Water Plant Department
1151 Commerce Road
Alice, Texas 78333
(361) 664-9082

City of Alice
PO Box 3229
Alice, Texas 78333

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OUTDOORS

- ◆ Water only when needed. Walk across your grass and if your footprints remain, the grass needs watering.
- ◆ Water deeply, but do not over water. This promotes deep root growth and healthy grass.
- ◆ Water early in the morning. Watering in the middle of the day loses a lot of water to evaporation.
- ◆ Choose plants native or adapted to this region and soil condition.
- ◆ Mulch all plant beds to slow evaporation.
- ◆ Forget about watering the streets, walks, or driveways. They will never grow a thing.

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INDOORS

- ◆ Install a low-flow shower head.
- ◆ Test toilets for leaks. Add a few drops of food coloring to the water in the tank. Do not flush the toilet. Watch to see if the coloring appears in the bowl. If it does, within a few minutes, the toilet has a silent leak that should be repaired.
- ◆ Place a plastic bottle filled with stones or water, recapped and placed in the toilet tank. This reduces the volume of water in the tank but will still provide enough for flushing.
- ◆ Never run the dishwasher or washing machine without a full load. This saves water, energy and \$\$\$.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua beber. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Este información es disponible en Español. (361) 664-9082 par hablar con una persona bilingue en español. (Translated: This report contains very important information about your drinking water. Translate it, or speak with someone who understands it well.)

2016 City of Alice, Texas Consumer Confidence Report



The City of Alice, Texas is dedicated to producing drinking water of the highest possible quality and is proud to provide our customers with this Water Quality Report. **Our Drinking Water meets or exceeds all Federal Drinking Water Requirements.** The City of Alice believes that the best way to assure you that your drinking water is safe and reliable is to provide you with accurate facts. This Water Quality Report, developed in compliance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), will explain where your water comes from and the treatment processes it undergoes. The table contained in this report shows the results of water analysis and how these results compare to government standards. Also listed in this report are phone numbers and information about how you can find out more about your water quality. Thank you for reading this report and being a City of Alice customer.

YOUR WATER - WHERE DOES IT COME FROM AND HOW IS IT TREATED?

Your water comes from Lake Corpus Christi near Mathis, Texas (approximately 30 miles Northeast of Alice), Lake Findley and Terminal Reservoir. The City of Alice's Drinking Water Treatment Plant uses conventional treatment processes consisting of flocculation, sedimentation, filtration and disinfection. The raw water is transported via pipeline from Lake Corpus Christi to Lake Alice and then to an on-site holding pond. The raw water is treated to remove dirt and debris and disinfected to protect you against bacterial contaminants. The City of Alice treats approximately 7 million gallons of water every day.

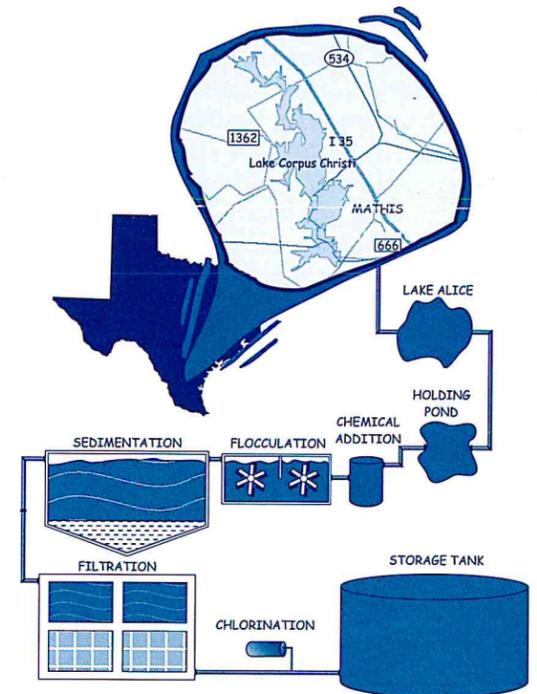
The City of Alice's laboratory and water production operators collect and test water samples at various stages throughout the system several times a day. These tests ensure that the proper chemical levels are maintained and that the water remains free of unwanted contaminants.

Comprehensive testing throughout our water treatment process and in our distribution system assures that our customers receive the highest quality water possible.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources are currently being updated by the TCEQ. The report will describe 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 will allow us to focus our 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: <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>. Additional details about sources and Source Water Assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

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In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2015, our system lost an estimated 170,557,128 gallons of water (15.83%). If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Demetrio Duarte at (361) 664-9082.

SPECIAL NOTICE: REQUIRED LANGUAGE FOR ALL COMMUNITY PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES

Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised persons such as persons undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those 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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Glossary of Terms

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant 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 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 contamination.
- Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant that if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Turbidity - A measure of the cloudiness of the water and is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system. Has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
- Coliforms - Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe from human consumption.
- Lead- If present, elevated levels 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 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
- Total Organic Carbon (TOC) - has no health effects but can combine with disinfectants to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens.
- nd - not detectable at testing limit.
- n/a - not applicable
- Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) - parts of contaminant per million parts of water (ppm), which equals one penny in \$10,000 or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
- Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) - parts of contaminant per billion parts of water (ppb), which equals one penny in \$10,000,000 or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) - a measure of turbidity.
- Picocuries per Liter (pCi/l) - a measure of radioactivity.
- MLF - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).
- Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

WATER QUALITY DATA

All water systems that provide drinking water to the public are required to test for potential contaminants. The table below lists regulated and unregulated contaminants that were detected in your drinking water for the calendar year 2015. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the table. This data may also be found at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/> or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Inorganic Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level	Range of levels detected	Source of Contamination
Asbestos ₂₀₁₂ (MFL)	7	7	0.1989	0.1989 - 0.1989	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.151	0.151 - 0.151	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppm)	NA	NA	0.0021	0.0021	Erosion of natural deposits, Industrial discharge.
Nitrate Measured as Nitrogen (ppm)	10	10	0.3	0.3 - 0.3	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks/sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite ₂₀₁₃ Measured as Nitrogen (ppm)	1	1	0.02	0.02 - 0.02	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks/sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of levels detected	Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters ₂₀₁₁ (pCi/L)	50	0	10.6	10.6-10.6	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium _{226/228} ₂₀₁₁ (pCi/L)	5	0	1	1 - 1	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection Byproducts	MCL	MCLG	Average Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Source of Contamination
Chlorite (ppm)	1	0.8	0.327	0.11 - 0.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	60	NA	30.2	20.7 - 48.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	NA	31	19.2 - 52.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Minimum Level	Average Level	Maximum Level	Source of Contamination
Chloramines (ppm)	4	< 4.0	1.9	2.21	2.69	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Unregulated Contaminants	Minimum Level	Average Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Source of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	7.3	7.3	7.3	100	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform (ppb)	2.4	2.4	2.4	100	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform (ppb)	5.9	5.9	5.9	100	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	5	5	5	100	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents	Limit	Minimum Level	Average Level	Maximum Level	Source of Contamination
Aluminum (ppm)	0.2	0.0251	0.0251	0.0251	Erosion of natural deposits: residue from some surface water treatment processes.
Bicarbonate (ppm)	NA	184	184	184	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Chloride (ppm)	300	89	89	89	Abundant naturally occurring element. Used in water purification. Byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	NA	218	218	218	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
pH ₂₀₁₁ (units)	<8.5	8.1	8.1	8.1	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium (ppm)	NA	75.4	75.4	75.4	Erosion of natural deposits. Byproduct of oil field activity.
Sulfate (ppm)	250	131	131	131	Naturally occurring. Common industrial byproduct. Byproduct oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity (ppm)	NA	151	151	151	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	1000	502	502	502	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Lead & Copper	AL	MCLG	90th Percentile	# sites over AL	Source of Contamination
Copper ₂₀₁₄ (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.32	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservative.
Lead ₂₀₁₄ (ppb)	15	0	2.8	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity	Limit	Lowest % of samples meeting MCL	Highest	Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	0.3	100	0.28	Soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	Minimum Level	Average Level	Maximum Level	Source of Contamination
Source Water (ppm)	7	8.27	9.70	Naturally present in the environment.
Treated Water (ppm)	3.70	4.59	6.40	Naturally present in the environment.
Removal Ratio (% removal)	0.73	1.61	1.97	Naturally present in the environment.

**There was 1 month where the 1% removal ration was not achieved; however, there was no violation since the source water SUVA was less than or equal to 2.0 L/mg-m

Total Coliform	Highest No. of Positives Samples in any Month	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contamination
Total Coliform Bacteria (presence)	1	1 positive monthly sample.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
Fecal Coliform (presence)	Reported monthly tests found no coliform bacteria.			Naturally present in the environment.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants



Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. In order to ensure that drinking water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations, which limit the amounts of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices.

Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water), include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. The City of Alice's water supply comes from surface water. As the water travels over the surface of the land (or through the ground) it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water, before treatment include:

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by products of industrial processes, petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, septic systems, and storm water runoff.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, or farming.
- Secondary contaminants, such as calcium, sodium and iron, are often found in drinking water and can cause taste, color, and odor problems; are regulated by the State of Texas not the EPA; are not causes for health concerns and are not required to be reported in this report; may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information contact the Water Plant Department at (361) 664-9082.
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources, such as agriculture, storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.
- Unregulated contaminants, which do not have established Drinking Water Standards. However they are monitored to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of these contaminants and whether future regulation is warranted.

The presence of contaminants in the drinking water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. If you are interested more information about contaminants and potential health effects, contact the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or visit it's website at www.epa.gov/safewater/.

