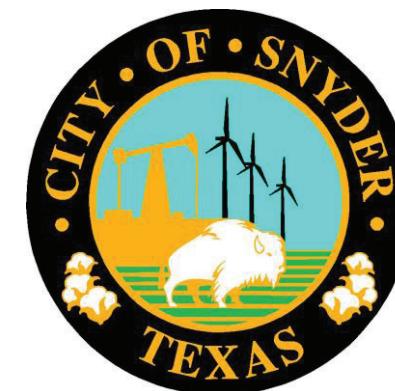




City of Snyder Water Treatment Plant
3102 Avenue M
Snyder, Texas 79549

PRESORT STANDARD
US POSTAGE PAID
POSTAL PROS INC



TX2080001
Water Treatment Plant
325-573-3782

Consumer Confidence Report 2016

Lead and Copper Rule			
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 the drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2016	2/22/2017	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
Corrective Actions Taken			
We are currently working with the TCEQ to correct the issue of our notifications to consumers. We have been in Compliance with the TCEQ since the Violation occurred.			

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. The notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency)			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/31/2015	2/19/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
Corrective Actions Taken			
We are currently working with the TCEQ to correct the issue of our public notifications to consumers. We have been in Compliance with the TCEQ since the Violation occurred. Public Notifications are being issued when any problems occur within the water system.			

CITY OF SNYDER

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016.

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. 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. For more information regarding this report contact:

Toby Ubando
325-573-3782

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda

SPECIAL NOTICE

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants 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 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>

TX2080001

Information on Sources of 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of Contaminants that may be present in source

- Microbial contaminants, such as bacteria and viruses. They may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and

- 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

- 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.

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

The City of Snyder Water Department is governed by the Snyder City Council, which meets on the first Monday of each month in the City Council Chambers located at City Hall (1925 24th Street). You may also contact the Customer Service Director at (325) 573-4960.

Any questions about this report please call the Water Treatment Plant at (325) 573-3782.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Combination of water sources. It comes from the following: CRMWD LAKE J.B. THOMAS, CRMWD LAKE IVIE and CRMWD RAW. All sources are currently active.

T

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The MCL is the highest permissible level of contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. 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)

MRDLG is the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

Average (AVG)

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

PPM: one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

PPB: one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

NA: Not Applicable

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/l – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

City of Snyder

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminants
2016	Chlorite	0.74	0 - 0.74	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2016	HaloaceticAcids (HAA5)*	14	8.5 - 21.7	No Goal For Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	13	4.38 - 46.8	No Goal For Total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminants
2016	Antimony	0.2	0.2	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
2016	Arsenic	1	0.91	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2016	Barium	0.14	0.14	0	10	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Chromium	1.4	1.4	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits..
2016	Cyanide	100	100	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2016	Fluoride	0.2	0.225	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2016	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.162	0.162	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminants
2013	Beta Photon Emitters	11.9	11.9	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and effectiveness of our filtration.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Source of Constituent
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	.21 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % Meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

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 the effectiveness of our filtration.

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. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Year	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	The 90th Percentile	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2016	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.22	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2016	Lead	0	15	4.6	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Chlorite			
Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	7/1/2016	7/31/2016	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.
Corrective Actions Taken			
We resumed monitoring and retrained employees on the importance of monitoring. We have been in Compliance with the TCEQ since the violation occurred.			