



TX2080001
Water Treatment Plant
325-573-3782

Consumer Confidence Report 2018

City of Snyder

Annual Water Consumer Report

for the period of

January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water possesses a health risk. If you would like more information about contaminants and potential health risk you can contact the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. The following report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system. For more information regarding this report contact: Toby Ubando – (325) 573-3782

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o 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, and elderly and infants could also 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 the 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 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. In some cases radioactive material and other contaminants that may be present at the source can be added to the water.

- **Microbial contaminants** such as bacteria and viruses. They may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and agricultural livestock operations.
- **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 and urban storm water runoff.
- **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 are regulated in public drinking water. They are called "secondary" instead of primary, because they have no adverse health effects. Secondary constituents include calcium, sodium, and iron.

Public Participation Opportunities

The City of Snyder Water Department is governed by the Snyder City Council. The council meets 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. If you have 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.

CRMWD Lake J.B. Thomas
CRMWD Lake Ivie
CRMWD RAW
CRMWD Big Spring Reg Water

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The MCL is the highest permissible level of contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. The addition of disinfectant is necessary to control the microbial contaminants in the water.

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 issues. MRDLG's 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
2018	Chlorite	0.56	0.04 0.560	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2018	HaloaceticAcids (HAA5)*	20	14.9 23.9	No Goal For Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2018	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	29	6.18 47.8	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
2018	Barium	0.22	0.22 0.22	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2018	Chromium	N/D		100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits..
1/28/2016	Cyanide	100	100 100	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2018	Fluoride	0.4	0.41 0.41	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2018	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.112	0.112 0.112	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminants
	2018	2.4	1 3.9	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Radioactive Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminants
8/22/2013	Beta Photon Emitters	11.9	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.



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

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The TCEQ completed an annual 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 the 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 your system contact Toby Ubando at 325-573-3782.

City of Snyder

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Source of Constituent
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.12	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
9/25/2016	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.22	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
9/28/2016	Lead	0	15	4.6	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria

Definitions:

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) establishes a maximum contaminant level (MCL) for *E. Coli*, and uses *E. Coli* and total coliforms to initiate a "find and fix" approach to prevent fecal contamination from entering the distribution system.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive	Fecal Coliform or <i>E. Coli</i> Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Number of Positive <i>E. Coli</i> or Fecal Coliform Sample	Violation	Source of Constituent
0	1 - Positive Monthly Sample	1		0	N	Naturally Present in the environment.