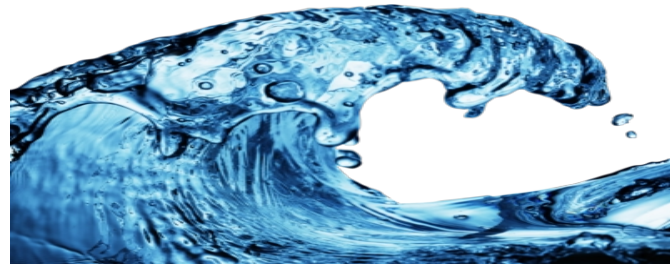


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Annual **Water Quality Report**

Reporting Year **2015**



City of
Sinton

PWS ID NUMBER: TX2050006

Phone: (361) 364-2381

Your 2015 Annual Water Quality Report

The City of Sinton Water Department is providing this annual Drinking Water Quality Report to tell you about the quality of our water and how it compares to the guidelines set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). All drinking water providers are required by federal law to issue annual quality reports like this one to their customers.

Most importantly, we want you to know that when you drink tap water from our system you are drinking clean, high quality water that meets strict government standards. This report will help you understand the steps taken every day by our experienced staff to deliver the safe drinking water that is essential to human survival.

Many people are surprised to learn that all drinking water, even bottled water, is likely to contain some level of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's toll free Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791**.

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

**For info regarding this report
contact:**

**Larry Chavez
Public Works Director
Phone: (361) 364-2381**

Public Participation Opportunity

Learn more about your water system, offer your comments and present questions at Sinton City Council meetings held at 6:00 p.m. on the 3rd Tuesday of every month at the Sinton City Hall, 301 East Market Street.

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 comes primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. If your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize potential 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>.

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. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact **Larry Chavez**, public works director, at **(361) 364-2381**.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono **(361) 364-2381**.

CITY OF SINTON
P.O BOX 1395
SINTON, TEXAS 78387
(361) 364-2381

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

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 use.
- 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791**.

Action Level Goal (ALG):

2015 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	1.3	0.058	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2015	0	15	1.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

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	2	1.9-1.9	No goal for the 60 tal		ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2015	11	11.4-11.4	No goal for the 80 tal		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
Antimony	07/14/2010	0.629	0.321-0.629	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Arsenic	07/14/2010	0.874	0.564-0.874	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	07/14/2010	0.157	0.0771-0.157	2	2	ppm	N	Drilling/ metal discharge; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	07/14/2010	4.7	3.53-4.7	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills
Fluoride	09/17/2014	0.91	0.76-0.91	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Selenium	07/14/2010	1.26	0.529-1.26	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries
Thallium	07/14/2010	0.059	0.052-0.059	.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass and leaching.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

2015 Chlorine Residual (ppm) 0.66 0.2-1.18 MRDL=4 Disinfectant used to control microbe

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper level in drinking water, preliminary by rescuing water corrosively. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-Up or Routine TAP M/R (LCR)	10/1/13	9/30/15	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 this period.
Follow-Up or Routine TAP M/R (LCR)	10/1/14	9/30/15	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 this period.
Lead Consumer Notice	12/30/15	2/24/16	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.

Your Drinking Water Is Safe