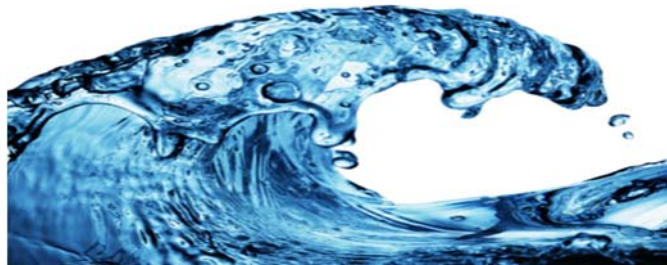


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Annual Water Quality Report

Reporting Year 2016



City of
Sinton

PWS ID NUMBER: TX2050006

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CITY OF SINTON
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SINTON, TEXAS 78387
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Your 2016 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**.

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**.

2016 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	08/20/2015	1.3	1.3	0.058	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	08/20/2015	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 (HAAS)*	2016	3	2.8-2.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	11	11.4-11.4	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	2016	0.0893	0.0743-0.0893	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	09/17/2014	0.91	0.76-0.91	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2016	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Year	Const.	Amt. Avg	Min.-Max.	MRDL=4	Disinfectant used to control microbe
2016	Chlorine Residual (ppm)	0.89	0.2-2.20		

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
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	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.

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.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average or monthly samples that are taken.

Maximum Contaminant Level or (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or (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 or (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is 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.

Abbreviations

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).

Na or N/A: not applicable

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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 pictograms per liter

Your Drinking Water Is Safe