

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX1810175

CITY OF BRIDGE CITY WATERWOOD ESTATES

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

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:

Name: Mike Lund, Utility Superintendent

Phone: (409) 735-6801

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (409) 735-6801.

CITY OF BRIDGE CITY WATERWOOD ESTATES is Ground Water

## Sources of Drinking 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 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. 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.

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 uses.
- 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 which 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

### Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicated 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. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Mike Lund, Utility Superintendent at 409-735-6801.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: [dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW](http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW)

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location	
1 - PLANT / CR 5462	PLANT / CR 5462	GW	Y	Water well at Hwy 62

**2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

**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.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Copper</b>	08/27/2014	1.3	1.3	0.34	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b>Lead</b>	08/27/2014	0	15	5.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Water Quality Test Results**

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
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.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a 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 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.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

## Regulated Contaminants

<b>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>	2016	11	4.1 - 19	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>	2016	79	47.7 - 80.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Barium</b>	12/16/2014	0.0688	0.0688 - 0.0688	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Fluoride</b>	2016	0.4	0.4 - 0.4	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>	2016	0.02	0.02 - 0.02	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Combined Radium 226/228</b>	07/26/2012	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Ethylbenzene</b>	2016	3.1	0 - 3.1	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
<b>Xylenes</b>	2016	0.025	0 - 0.025	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

<b>Disinfection</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Average Level</b>	<b>Minimum Level</b>	<b>Maximum Level</b>	<b>MRDL</b>	<b>MRDLG</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Chlorine</b>	2016	1.27	.31	2.70	4	4	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to kill microbes

## Violations Table

<b>Public Notification Rule</b>			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	09/14/2016	12/13/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
<b>Violation Type</b>	<b>Violation Begin</b>	<b>Violation End</b>	<b>Violation Explanation</b>
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2016	03/31/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2016	06/30/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2016	09/30/2016	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

## FAIR HOUSING PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT

### Public Service Announcement: Fair Housing, It's the Law

To promote fair housing practices, the City of Bridge City encourages potential homeowners and renters to be aware of their rights under the National Fair Housing Law.

Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended, prohibits discrimination against any person on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, handicap, familial status or national origin in the sale or rental of units in the housing market.

For more information on fair housing or to report possible fair housing discrimination, call the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's toll-free hotline at 1-800-669-9777.

### WATER BILLS

Bills are due and payable upon receipt. Failure to receive bill does not entitle payment without penalty. If payment is not received by the 18th of each month, the bill shall be considered delinquent and a fee added. If the balance is not paid on or before the 28th of the subsequent month, your service will be disconnected and an additional fee shall be added. Charges will apply until City is notified for cancellation of service. You are allowed 4 extensions per year. If you believe that your bill is incorrect you may request a hearing within 10 days, to contest your bill or, if you need an extension, call the billing manager or City Manager at 409-735-6801.

Pay online at: [www.bridgcitytex.com](http://www.bridgcitytex.com) - fees apply. ~ ~ Have your bank account drafted monthly. ~ ~ Night deposit box available 24 hours.

### SOLID WASTE

The City of Bridge City has contracted with Republic Services, Inc. for automated trash collection services.

#### Garbage Procedures:

1. Bagged household garbage must be placed inside the 96 gallon wheeled trash cart (Each City services customer is provided 1 cart at no charge).
2. No garbage will be picked up outside of this container.
3. **Cart must be placed at the curbside or edge of road by 7:00 am on scheduled collection day.** Call 409-735-6801 to find out your pick up day. Arrows on the cart lid indicate which side of the cart should face the street, but in general, the handle of the cart should face away from the street.
4. Cart must have 24 to 36 inches between it and a 2nd cart, pole or structure to allow room for the automated arm on the truck.
5. One (1) extra cart may be requested at an additional fee per month - call 409-735-6801 for an extra cart. No more than 2 carts per household.
6. If you live on a dead end street - the truck must back down the street to pick up carts. Place carts on the appropriate side of the street (traveling toward the dead end, all carts will need to be on the left side of street). Call 409-735-6801 if you have any questions.

#### Recycling Procedures:

A recycling center for residential recycling has been established at the City Public Works yard located at 220 Nitsche and will be open on Tuesday and Saturday from 9:00 am and 5:00 pm. Closed on Holiday weekends.

Materials Collected at Recycling Center:

1. Cans - clean aluminum, tin/steel containers
2. Paper - clean, dry, unsoiled newspaper, magazines and phone books
3. Plastic - clean *PETE* & *HDPE* containers (Milk jugs and soft drink containers)
4. Cardboard

#### Dumpsters:

Dumpsters are available for non-household trash and non-hazardous waste. Dumpsters are located at the City Public Works yard located at 220 Nitsche and will be open on Tuesday and Saturday from 9:00 am and 5:00 pm. Closed on Holiday weekends. You will need to bring proof of residency (water bill and drivers license). Charges apply (depending on the size of load) and will be billed to your water account.

#### Bulk Trash:

Bulk waste routes will run on a twice monthly basis by request only. Call 409-735-6801 no later than the 1st and 3rd Mondays of the month to request this pickup.

**HELPFUL GUIDE TO INDOOR AND OUTDOOR WATER USE**

**START SAVING WATER AND MONEY TODAY**

**\*\*\*\*\*A leaky toilet can waste more than 20,000 gallons of water a year!\*\*\*\*\***

**Try the toilet leak test: Take the lid off your toilet tank and drop a couple of food coloring drops into the tank. Wait ten minutes. If you have a leak, the bowl water will change colors. It may be a bad flapper, it can be replaced inexpensively!**

**Use a high-efficiency showerhead to save water!**

The last time you took a shower, you used about 42 gallons of water. A high-efficiency showerhead installed can save a family of four nearly 34,500 gallons of water each year.

The Source	Water Wasted
<b>Leaking Toilet</b>	<b>90 Gallons per Day 2,738 Gallons per Month 32,850 Gallons per Year</b>
<b>10 Minute Shower with Inefficient Shower Head 2 People in Household</b>	<b>30 Gallons per Shower 420 Gallons per Week 21,840 Gallons per Year</b>
<b>Dripping Faucet (2 drips per second)</b>	<b>A Slow Steady Drip (.72 Gallons per Hour): 17 Gallons per Day 526 Gallons per Month 6,307 Gallons per Year</b>

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**CITY COUNCIL MEETINGS ARE HELD ON 1<sup>ST</sup> AND 3<sup>RD</sup> TUESDAY EACH MONTH  
AT 6:00 PM AT CITY HALL IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS**

**\*\*Evacuations and Special Health Care Needs: Dial 2-1-1 to register for a ride\*\***

**ADOPT A PET TODAY – VISIT YOUR LOCAL SHELTER OR HUMANE SOCIETY  
SAVE LIVES - SPAY OR NEUTER YOUR PETS**

**ENCLOSED IS VERY IMPORTANT INFORMATION  
REGARDING YOUR CITY SERVICES  
PLEASE READ CAREFULLY**

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