



**2017 Consumer Confidence Report
City of Leon Valley Public Water System**

PWS ID # TX0150178

PWS Name: City of Leon Valley

Annual Water Quality Report for the period
Of January 1 to December 31, 2017

For more information regarding this report
contact: David Dimaline, (210) 681-1232.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante.
Sobre el agua para tomar. Para mas informacion sobre ese
informe contacto: Albert San Miguel, (210) 681-1232.

This is the City of Leon Valley's water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017. The City of Leon Valley provides Ground Water from the Edwards Aquifer located in Bexar County. 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.

Definitions and Abbreviations

- Action Level -The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- Action Level Goal (ALG) - The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- 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.
- 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 total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
- 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.
- 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 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).
- Mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
- n/a - not applicable.
- 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.
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L).

Information about Your 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 Public Works Department at 210-681-1232.

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

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our 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 will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact David Dimaline, Assistant Director of Public Works at 210-681-1232.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 – Grass Hill	Ground Water	Y	Leon Valley
2 – 7520 Huebner	Ground Water	Y	Leon Valley

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.185	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	2.1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectants By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	1	0 - 1.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	5	0 – 5.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*The values in the Highest Level or Average Detected column are the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

2017 Water Quality Test Results (continued)

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	0.0417	0.0347-0.0417	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.21	0.21-0.21	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2017	2	2.05 – 2.38	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	01/22/2016	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Toluene	2017	0.0023	0 – 0.0023	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Xylenes	2017	0.0021	0 – 0.0021	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
CL2	2017	.84	.62	1.03	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

The minimum required free residual in the distribution system is 0.2 mg/L and the maximum allowed is 4.0 mg/L.