

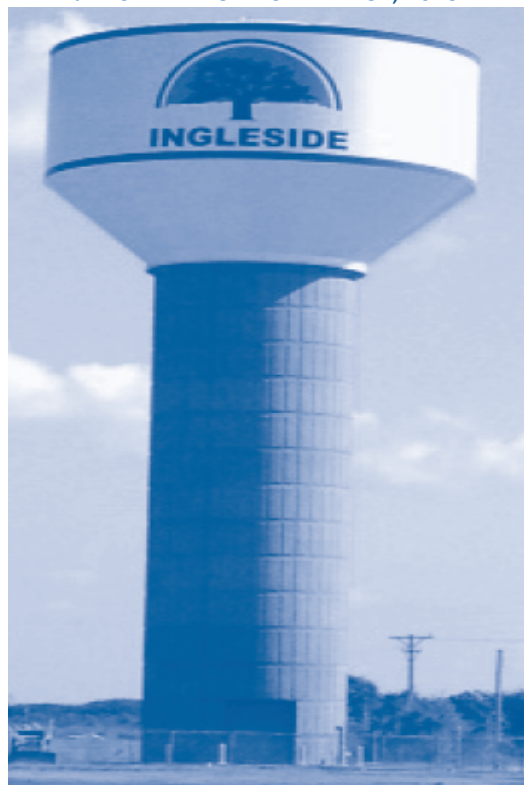
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INGLESIDE, TEXAS
PERMIT NO.10



2016

Drinking Water Quality Report

FOR THE PERIOD OF
JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 2016



PWS ID Number: TX2050002
Phone: (361) 776-7315

This is Your Annual Report On Drinking Water Quality for 2016

The City of Ingleside Water Department is providing this annual Drinking Water Quality Report to tell you about our water and how its quality compares to the guideline 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, the Water Department wants 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.

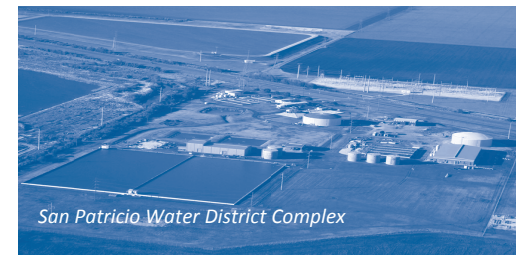
ALL drinking water, even bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain some level of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's toll 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 are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, they are not required to be reported in this document but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

En Español: Este informe incluye información importante sobre su agua de beber. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, por favor llame al (361)776-7315 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.



**Your
Drinking
Water
is Safe**



Public Participation: Comments & Questions Welcome

You can learn more about your water system, offer your comments and present questions at a meeting of the Ingleside City Council at 6:30p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at Ingleside City hall. You can also get answers to your questions by calling Donald Paty, the City's contact person, at (361) 776-7315.

The city is supplied water by the San Patricio Municipal Water District which was created by the Texas Legislature in 1951. Extensive information about the District is available on the internet at: www.SanPatWater.com

Special Notice for People With Weakened Immune Systems

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).



CITY OF INGLESIDE

P.O. Drawer 400

Ingleside, Texas 78362

Water Source Information

All of the drinking water supplied by the City of Ingleside is delivered by the San Patricio Municipal Water District. The water comes from a surface water impoundment system consisting of Lake Corpus Christi, Choke Canyon Reservoir and Lake Texana.

Water stored in Lake Corpus Christi and Coke Canyon makes its way down the Nueces River to intake pumps at Calallen. The untreated river water is moved by pipeline to the Water District treatment plant near Ingleside. Lake Texana water is pumped through the Mary Rhodes Pipeline to the San Patricio water plant where it is blended with water from the Nueces River. SPMWD purifies water through a process of chemical treatment, settling, filtration and disinfection. Chemicals are added to remove impurities, kill harmful bacteria, eliminate tastes and odors and help prevent tooth decay. The quality drinking water is delivered to all residential, commercial and industrial customers.

SOURCE WATER: As water travels over the land’s surface and down the river, 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum productions, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- 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.
- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The TCEQ has completed a**Source Water Assessment** for all drinking water sources that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Donald Paty at (361) 776-7315. 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: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Ingleside Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2016

To protect public health, the EPA has identified acceptable levels for constituents in tap water. The TCEQ has assessed our water system and determined that our water is safe to drink. All constituents in our water are well below federal and state maximum contaminant levels. The following table contains the chemical constituents found in drinking water coming from the San Patricio MWD filtration complex near Ingleside. The EPA requires all water systems to test for up to 97 constituents. The following constituents were detected in City of Ingleside water but each was within permissible levels.

Year	Constituent	Amount Average	Maximum Detected Range	Maximum Contaminant Level	Contaminant Level Goal	Possible Source of Constituent
REGULATED CONSTITUENTS - INORGANIC						
2016	Fluoride (ppm)	0.512	0.14-0.83	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth Petroleum/metal discharge; erosion of natural deposits Runoff from fertilizer; natural deposits. Decay of natural/man-made deposits. Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Nitrate (ppm)	0.33	0.29-0.33	10	10	
2016	Nitrite (ppm)	0.006	0.002-0.012	1	1	
2016	Gross Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	8.6	8.6	50	0	
2016	Barium (ppm)	0.108	0.108-0.108	2	2	
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS (at entry point of distribution system)						
2016	Bromoform (ppb)	5.20	0.5-20.0	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	7.30	4.8-12.0	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	7.90	2.8-13.0	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Chloroform (ppb)	4.10	1.2-7.3	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON						
2016	Raw Source Water (ppm)	6.69	6.09-7.7	(No maximum set)		Naturally occurring organic in water.
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL						
2016	Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4.30	3.1 Min.	MRDL=4	N/A	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
DISINFECTANTION BY-PRODUCTS (at entry point or east end of distribution system)						
2016	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	25.0	18.1-31.7	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	31.0	16.4-36.9	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TURBIDITY						
2016	Turbidity (NTU)	0.05*	100%**	0.30	N/A	Soil run-off (no health effect)
		*Highest single measurement reported - Average 0.023				
		**Lowest monthly % of samples meeting standard				
LEAD & COPPER		90TH Percentile	Action Level			
2013	Lead (ppb)	2.47	0*	15	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	
2013	Copper (ppm)	0.483	0*	1.3		
*Number of sites exceeding action level						
COLIFORMS						
2016	There were no positive monthly samples for coliform bacteria. (No fecal coliform or E.Coli Bacteria detected)					Naturally present in the environment
VIOLATION						
Failure to monitor and report Lead and Copper testing to TCEQ--We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June 1-September 30, 2016 the City did not complete all monitoring or testing in a timely manner and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time. The City has been working with TCEQ to meet compliance requirements. The supplies needed have been received and an accredited lab has been located. Samples tested by Test America Lab on 11/15/16 were found to be within required parameters.						
Failure to monitor and report coliform testing for July 2016—We failed to collect some of the required routine samples of 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 that time. Testing was completed on 8/1/16and your drinking water was safe. The employee(s) responsible for reporting have been retrained in the City’s existing procedures regarding required reporting to regulatory authorities. This will ensure that required reporting is done in a timely manner in the future.						
Nitrate Advisory-Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.						

Defining The Terms

The following list explains some of the terms used in this report:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest allowed level. Addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)

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

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)

A measure of turbidity in water.

Parts Per Million (ppm) and Parts Per Billion (ppb)

Equivalent to milligrams per liter. One ppm is comparable to one minute in two years. One ppb is comparable to one minute in 2,000 years.

Pico Curies Per Liter (pCi/L)

A measure of radioactivity

Coliforms

In the water industry, coliform bacteria are used as an indicator of microbial contamination because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are morehardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is safe for human consumption.

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effect but can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. It may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms which may include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Turbidity must be less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples.

Health Information of Lead

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 line and home plumbing. The City of Ingleside is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.