

Consumer Confidence Report
 Information Specific to Your Community Public Water System
2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 City of West Columbia
 (979)345-3123

Source(s) of Water:

Type(s) of water: Groundwater
 Body(ies) of water: Brazos & Colorado River Basins
 Location of body(ies) of water: Brazoria County

Public Participation Opportunities:

Date: Monday, August 13, 2018
 Time: 7:00 P.M.
 Location: W.C. Council Chambers @ 512 E. Brazos

Source Water Assessment Protection:

The 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 detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Matthew Fisher, Water Department Supervisor at (979) 345-3123. *Para más información sobre gravámenes del agua de la fuente y esfuerzos de la protección en nuestro sistema, pescador de Matthew Fisher el contacto, supervisor del departamento del agua en (979) 345-3123.*

Definitions and Terms:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. *Action level (AL)*: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow. *Maximum contaminant level goal (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 Contaminant Level (MCL)*: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to maximum contaminant level goals as feasible using the best available treatment technology. *Parts per million (ppm)*, or milligrams per liter. *Parts per billion (ppb)*, or micrograms per liter. *Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)*, or radioactivity per liter.

Information on Detected Contaminants:

The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Regulated Contaminants:

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.

Name of 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)	2017	3	2.8 – 2.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	31	30.6 – 30.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants:

Name of Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2017	3.4	3.4 – 3.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2017	0.245	0.245 - 0.245	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.67	0.67 – 0.67	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	0.01	0.01 – 0.01	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2017	7.2	7.2 – 7.2	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants:

Name of Radioactive Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	07/072016	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper:

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. The City of West Columbia 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 two 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 at (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Lead	09/22/2016	0	15	4.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	09/22/2016	1.3	1.3	0.48	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Lead and Copper Rule:

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. 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)	12/30/2013	04/12/2018	Failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. Results were to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2016	01/30/2017	Failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. Results were to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Additional Health Information:

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; those 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.