



2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

GREEN VALLEY SUD

www.gvsud.org

Quality Service Since 1963

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for all community public water supplies

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemo therapy 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 Hot line at (800) 426-4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Every 3rd Thursday
Time: 9:00 A.M.
Location: GVSUD District Office
529 S. Center
Marion, TX
Phone Number: 830-914-2330

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by

using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Water Source Assessment

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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. 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 [Pat Allen, General Manager.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S.EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97contaminants.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (830) 914-2330- para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

DEFINITIONS

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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

The highest level of 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 (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 contamination.

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.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU -Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL -million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L -picocuries per liter (a measure of adioactivity)

ppm -parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb -parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt -parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year of Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Source of Contaminant
2011	Arsenic	0.249	0 – 0.249	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2011	Barium	0.02	0.020 – 0.02	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Chromium	2.21	1.71 – 2.21	100	100	ppm	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
2014	Fluoride	0.75	0.3 – 0.65	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2015	Nitrate	2.12	0 – 2.19	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Thallium	0.017	0.013 – 0.017	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Organic Contaminants

TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum residual Disinfectant Level

Year of Range	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2015	Free Chlorine & Chloramine Residual	1.33	0.3	3.04	4	<4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfectant Byproducts

Year of Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Source of Disinfectant
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids	4	0 – 18.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Total Trihalomethanes	10	0 – 67.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year of Range	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2015	Chloroform	1.30	0	19	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Bromoform	.84	0	1.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Bromodichloromethane	2.59	0	23.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2015	Dibromochloromethane	2.75	0	20.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of the unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit [Http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html), or call the Safe Drinking water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Year of Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure
2012	Dimethoate	N/D			
2012	Terbufos sulfone	N/D			
Flame Retardants					
2015	2,2',4,4'-tetrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-47)	N/D			
2012	2,2',4,4',5-pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-99)	N/D			
2012	2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromodiphenyl (HBB)	N/D			
2012	2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-153)	N/D			
2012	2,2',4,4',6-pentabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-100)	N/D			
Explosives					
2012	1,3-dinitrobenzene	N/D			
2012	2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT)	N/D			
2012	Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine(RDX)	N/D			

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2013	Lead	0.224	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Copper	0.224	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminate	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2015	Turbidity	0.4	100.00	0.5	NTU	Soil runoff

Fecal Coliform

REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2011	Aluminum	0.0	0	0.0	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2011	Calcium	90.30	89.7	90.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2014	Chloride	16	12	20	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2011	Copper	0.005	0.003	0.006	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2011	Hardness asCa/Mg	270	268	272	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2011	Magnesium	10.77	10.6	11.1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2011	Nickel	.003	.004	.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2011	pH	7.45	7.4	7.5	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2011	Sodium	5.62	5.57	5.68	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Sulfate	60	21	99	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Total Dissolved Solids	373	317	428	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2011	Zinc	0.01	0.01	0.01	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

Violations Table

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
NONE			

For any questions regarding this report contact Pat Allen, General Manager at 830-914-2330.

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