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 EPA. The constituents are not caused for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affected the appearance and taste of your water.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. Of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E-Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. Of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 Positive monthly Sample	1 Sample Were Positive		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/28/2013	1.3	1.3	0.167	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	06/28/2013	0	15	1.38	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.

VIOLATION TABLE

TCEQ recently completed a review of Public Notice violations that were historically present in our database. This review was done at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency and was triggered by the TCEQ migration to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). Following EPA guidelines TCEQ returned to compliance many PN violations that had existed, but may have not been reported on a prior year CCR. We strongly encourage you to check Drinking Water Watch (http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/) for the current status of any violations displayed on this page.

E. COLI

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal waste. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation Ended	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Source (GWR), MAJOR	6/01/2011	2012	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION RULE

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).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation Ended	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/10/2011	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

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CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT PECOS CITY TOWN OF 1950001

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

This report is intendent to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water System Supplies:

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.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by PECOS CITY TOWN OF is Ground Water.

Potable ground water in Worsham field is found principally in the Alluvium and Santa Rosa aquifers, and in Ward County field is found principally in the Allurosa aquifer.

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 EPAs 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.

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

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PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

DATE/TIME: EACH MONTH
2ND/4TH THURSDAY @5:30PM
PLACE : CITY HALL CHAMBERS
PHONE: (432) 445-2421

FOR MORE INFORMATION REGARDING THIS REPORT CONTACT: TOWN OF PECOS CITY 432-445-2932

EN ESPANOL

Este reporte incluye informacion sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (432)445-2932.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL are set as close to the MCLG's 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 disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)
A require process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking.

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

Avg
Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm
Milligrams per liter or parts per; million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb
Micrograms per liter or parts per billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Na Not applicable

definitions
The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

ABBREVATIONS

NTU	nephelometric turbidity Units
MFL	millions fibers per liter (a measure Of asbestos)
pCi/l	picocuires per liter (measure of radopctivity)
ppm	parts per million, milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt	parts per trillion, or monograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion or pico grams per liter (pg/L)

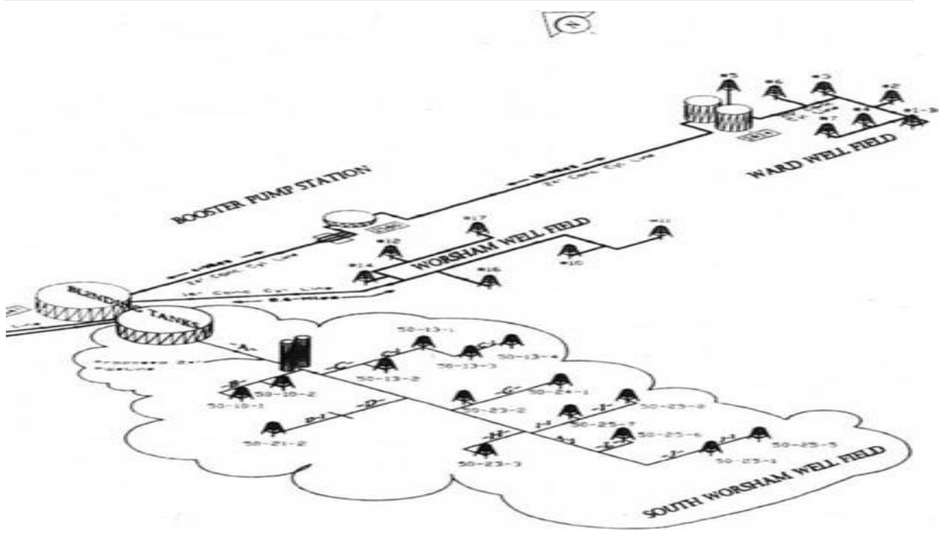
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	**2016**	**13**	**9.2 – 17.2**	**No goal for the total**	**60**	**ppb**	**N**	**By-product of drinking water disinfection**
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	2	1.06 – 2.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2016	2.2	2.2 – 2.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2016	0.031	0.031 – 0.031	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2016	2.5	2.5 - 2.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	8/25/2014	1.86	1.86-1.86	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium	2016	3.6	3.6 – 3.6	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2016	3	2.81 – 2.81	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
Beta/photon emitters	07/24/2013	5.9	5.9 –5.9	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.								
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2016	12.1	7 – 12.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2016	7.9	7.9 – 7.9	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual Table

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of measure	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Gas Chlorine	2016	0.60	0.33	1.63	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes



Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

Source Water Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
10 – WORSHAM	WORSHAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	WORSHAM FIELD
11 – WORSHAM	WORSHAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	WORSHAM FIELD
16A – WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	WORSHAM FIELD
1B – WARD CO	WARD CO	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	WARD COUNTY
3A – WARD CO	WARD CO	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	WARD COUNTY
4 – WARD CO	WARD CO	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	WARD COUNTY
5 – WARD CO	WARD CO	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	WARD COUNTY
50-10-1 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-10-2 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-13-1 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-13-2 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-13-3 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-13-4 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-15-1 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-21-2 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-23-2 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-23-3 WARSHAM	WARSHAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-24-1 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-25-1 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-25-5 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-25-6 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-25-7 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-25-8 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
50-9-2 S WORSHAM	WORHSAM	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	SOUTH WORSHAM FIELD
6 – WARD CO	WARD CO	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	WARD COUNTY
7 – WARD CO	WARD CO	GROUND WATER	ACTIVE	WARD COUNTY