

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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.

Special Notice

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 for 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 800-426-4791.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health 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 at 1-800-426-4791

Violations Table

Chlorine	Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.		
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR)	04/01/2016	06/30/2016	We failed to test 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 the period indicated.
Corrective Action	Sample data was collected by the PWS Operator, but it was not submitted to the TCEQ within the required timeframe. The City of Spring Valley Village has since developed additional SOPs to ensure the report is submitted by the required deadline.		

Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Data (UCMR)

The City of Spring Valley Village purchases surface water from the City of Houston. As such, the following wording was provided by the City of Houston and is required to be included in this report.

We participated in gathering data under the UCMR in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the tables elsewhere in this report. This data may also be found on EPA's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html> or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Public Participation Opportunities:

Public input concerning the City of Spring Valley Village's water system may be made at:

City of Spring Valley Village's City Hall

1025 Campbell Road

Houston, Texas 77055

Monday thru Friday

7:30 AM to 4:30 PM

For further questions, contact:

Douglas Williams

Utility Superintendent

713-465-8308

dwilliams@springvalleytx.com

For dates and times of upcoming Council Meetings, please visit the City of Spring Valley Village's website to check for posted meeting notices at:

www.springvalleytx.com

En Espanol:

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 713-465-8308 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

City of Spring Valley Village

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2016



EST. 1955

SPRING VALLEY
V I L L A G E

Prepared By:



Introduction

This is an annual report on the quality of tap water delivered to the residents of the City of Spring Valley Village. The purpose of this report is to provide you, our customers, with general information about the quality of water you drink.

Is my Water Safe?

Our water is safe to drink. No one is more interested in maintaining the high quality of our drinking water than the City of Spring Valley Village's personnel. We are committed to providing safe drinking water to you at all times. Our routine monitoring program, which follows water quality standards and monitoring requirements set forth by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), enables us to maintain optimal water quality throughout the City's water distribution system. Last year, as in years past, your drinking water met all health-based water quality standards required by the TCEQ.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Our monitoring program allows us to prevent potential health impacts that may occur if we drink water containing contaminants over long periods of time above the standards set forth by the TCEQ and the EPA.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Spring Valley Village is Groundwater that is self supplied and surface water that is purchased from the City of Houston. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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, which may be found on the City's website at www.springvalleytx.com. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Douglas Williams, Utility Superintendent, at 713-465-8308.

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 Locations & Type of Water:

1025 Campbell- Groundwater

City of Houston- Groundwater and Surface Water

Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 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 salt 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.
- 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. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the City of Spring Valley Village.

About This Report: 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 for the period of January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016.

Unregulated contaminants are those which the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation 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> or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Water Quality Test Results

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

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

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 technology.

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.

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.

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 an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

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)

na: not applicable.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Regulated Contaminants

City of Spring Valley Village Data

	YEAR	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>								
Nitrate (measured at Nitrogen)	2016	1	0.99 - 0.99	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits.
Barium	2016	0.0796	0.0796 - 0.0796	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	3/03/2014	0.61	0.61 - 0.61	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<i>Radioactive Contaminants</i>								
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2/2/ 2015	4.5	3 - 4.5	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2/2/ 2015	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	30	Ug/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
<i>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides</i>								
Atrazine	2016	0.19	0.19 - 0.19	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2016	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
<i>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</i>								
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	6	6 - 6	0	60	Ug/l	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	4	4 - 4	0	80	Ug/l	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<i>Coliform Bacteria</i>								
	YEAR	TOTAL COLIFORM MCLG	HIGHEST # OF POSITIVE SAMPLES	FECAL COLIFORM OR E.COLI MCL	TOTAL NO. OF POSITIVE E.COLI OR FECAL COLIFORM SAMPLES		VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Monthly Bacteriological Samples	2016	0	1	0	0		No	Naturally present in the environment.
	YEAR	AVERAGE LEVEL	Range of Levels MIN-MAX	MRDL	MRDLG	UNITS	Violation	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>								
Chloramines	2016	1.26	0.5 – 4.8	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
<i>Lead and Copper</i>								
	YEAR	MCLG	90 th PERCENTILE	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	# OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Lead ²	2016	0	8.3	15	1	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2016	1.3	0.2	1.3	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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.

² 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. This water supply 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. 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>.

Regulated Contaminants

Data Supplied by City of Houston

	YEAR	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Inorganic Contaminants (regulated at treatment plant)</i>								
Nitrate (measured at Nitrogen)	2016	1	0 - 0.81	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits.
Barium	2016	0.4	0.0403 - 0.4	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.76	0 - 0.76	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Cyanide	2016	40	0 - 40	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Arsenic	2016	9.2	0 – 9.2	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Selenium	2016	9.4	0 – 9.4	50	50	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
<i>Radioactive Contaminants (regulated at treatment plant)</i>								
Combined Radium	2015	3.2	1.5 – 3.2	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2015	7.8	1.4 – 7.8	0	30	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha	2015	10.4	3 – 10.4	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Beta	2015	5.6	4.6 – 5.6	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.
<i>Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides</i>								
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2016	0.75	0 – 0.75	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Simazine	2016	0.13	0 – 0.13	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Atrazine	2016	0.77	0 – 0.77	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
<i>Volatile Organic Contaminants</i>								
Xylenes	2016	0.0022	0 – 0.0022	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
<i>Unregulated Contaminants</i>								
Dibromochloromethane	2016	0.3	0 – 0.3	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Metolachlor	2016	0.00023	0 – 0.00023	N/A	N/A	ppm	No	Broad spectrum herbicide used for general weed control in non-crop areas; Widely used on crops such as corn, cotton, peanuts, grass for seed production, nurseries, hedgerows/fencerows, and landscape plantings.
Chloroform	2016	34	0 - 34	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2016	2.2	0 – 2.2	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2016	9.2	0 – 9.2	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	2016	0.00006	0 – 0.00006	N/A	N/A	ppb	No	Used as industrial solvent; Cleaning and degreasing agent, chemical production intermediary, found in soil fumigants.
<i>Turbidity</i>								
	YEAR	AVERAGE LEVEL	RANGE MIN-MAX	MCL	MCLG	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Turbidity	2016	0.41	0.07 – 0.74	1	N/A	NTU	No	Soil runoff.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a 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.