



- 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.

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>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

Seville Water Supply Corporation

PWS ID# TX2200362

June 3, 2017

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 Consume Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Nancy L. Ward at (817) 236-1499 or [info@sevillewater.com](mailto:info@sevillewater.com).

For additional information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at the following URL:<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/sway/Controller/index.jsp?wtsrc=>.

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                 | Water Source    |  |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 1-9627 Lechner Rd. | GW            | OK            | Longitude<br>97.470275.N | Trinity Aquifer |  |
| 2-9627 Lechner Rd. | GW            | OK            | Latitude-<br>32.899208.W | Trinity Aquifer |  |
|                    |               |               |                          |                 |  |

In accordance with the bylaws for Seville Water Supply Corporation a members' meeting is held annually, the most recent meeting was February 26, 2017 at Redeemer Lutheran Church, 4513 Williams Road Fort Worth, Texas 76116-8895.

On April 25, 2016 a routine monthly water sample was remitted to the Tarrant County Public Health, North Regional Laboratory, results became available on April 26, 2016. I Nancy L. ward (secretary/treasurer) was notified by our water operator at 13.30 hours, that the routine sample demonstrated total coliform positive, repeat showed total coliform positive and one was E. coli positive.

The source of contamination was unknown.

In keeping with the Revised Total Coliform Rule consecutive water samples were drawn on April 27 & 28, 2016 and were submitted to the aforementioned laboratory for analysis which showed absence of total coliform and absent E.coli. Negative.

Health Effects:

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

**2016 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

**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 | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination        |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 0                              | 1 positive monthly sample.               | 1                       | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive. | 1   | 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 | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper          | 05/23/2014   | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.2             | 0               | ppm   | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead            | 05/23/2014   | 0    | 15                | 3               | 0               | ppb   | N         | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.                                   |

**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

## Water Quality Test Results

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**

| Inorganic Contaminants   | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units  | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|--------|-----------|--|
| Barium                   | 2016            | 0.077                  | 0.077 - 0.077            | 2    | 2   | ppm    | N         | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Chromium                 | 2016            | 1                      | 1 - 1                    | 100  | 100 | ppb    | N         | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.  |
| Fluoride                 | 2016            | 0.164                  | 0.164 - 0.164            | 4    | 4.0 | ppm    | N         | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units  | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Beta/photon emitters     | 2016            | 6.4                    | 6.4 - 6.4                | 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.

|   |      |      |             |   |    |       |   |                              |
|---|------|------|-------------|---|----|-------|---|------------------------------|
| Combined Radium 226/228                 | 2016 | 5.08 | 5.08 - 5.08 | 0 | 5  | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 2016 | 9.1  | 8 - 9.1     | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium                                 | 2016 | 1.4  | 1.4 - 1.4   | 0 | 30 | ug/l  | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

Seville Water Supply Corporation

PWS ID # 2200362

June 6, 2017

Chlorine Residual

| Disinfectant Type   | Year | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measurement | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination            |
|---------------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|---------------------|-----------|---|
| Sodium Hypochlorite | 2016 | 1.19mg/L      | 0.58mg/L      | 3.0mg/L       | 4    | 4     | ppm                 | None      | Water additives used to control microbes. |

Violations: No violations were incurred by Seville Water Supply Corporation in 2016.