#### SEVILLE WSC

al Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016	For more information regarding this report contact:
report is intended to provide you with important information about your sing water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe sing water.	NameNancy L. Ward
	Phone817-236-1499
ILLE WSC is Ground Water	Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono ()
Source	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 c 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.	's, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the erals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to conta does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More informatic EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.	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:	
<ul> <li>Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment pl wildlife.</li> </ul>	om sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and
Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from vastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.	-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic
Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses	h as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicand can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems	Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

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Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities

regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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

information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office. 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

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). immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or

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 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 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 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 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

Information about Source Water Assessments

Seville Water Supply Corporation

PWS ID# TX2200362

June 3, 2017

info@sevillewater.com assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Nancy L. Ward at (817) 236-1499 or contaminants may be found in this Consume Confidence Report. For more information on source water for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements The Texas Commission On Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and

the following <a href="URL:http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.isp?wtrsrc">URL:http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.isp?wtrsrc</a> For additional information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at

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

Course Mater Name	Tung of Motor	7			
Source Maille Type of Maile	Ape of water	Report Status	Location	Water Source	
1-9627 Lechner Rd.	GW	OK	Longitude	Trinity Aquifer	
			97.470275.N		
2-9627 Lechner Rd.	GW	OK	Latitude-	Trinity Aquifer	
			32.899208.W		

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

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

The source of contamination was unknown.

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

#### **Health Effects:**

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

### Coliform Bacteria

			E. coll positive.			
	•		one is also fecal coliform or			
			total coliform positive, and			
			and a repeat sample are			
			MCL: A routine sample		sample.	
Naturally present in the environment.	z		Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	>	1 positive monthly	0
		Samples	Level		Contaminant Level	
		Coli or Fecal Coliform	Maximum Contaminant	Positive	Maximum	Level Goal
Likely Source of Contamination	Violation	Total No. of Positive E.	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Total No. of Positive E.	Highest No. of	Total Coliform	Maximum Contaminant

#### 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.

Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.	Z	ppb	0	ω	15	0	05/23/2014	Lead
Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.	Z	ppm	0	0.2	1.3	1.3	05/23/2014	Copper
Likely Source of Contamination	Violation	Units	# Sites Over AL	90th Percentile	Action Level (AL) 90th Percentile # Sites Over AL	MCLG	Date Sampled	Lead and Copper

# Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:

Avg:

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

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

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:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

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

03/2017

## Water Quality Test Results

Level 2 Assessment: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. 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. 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

found in our water system.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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 microbial contaminants. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

not applicable.

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

MFL na: mrem:

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

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

ppq

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NTU pCi/L ppb:

Treatment Technique or TT:

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## **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	N	N	ppm	Z	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2016	1	1-1	100	100	ppb	Z	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2016	0.164	0.164 - 0.164	4	4.0	ppm	Z	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	рСі/L*	Z	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.	he level of concern	for beta particles.						

:PA considers 50 pCirL to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Uranium	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	Combined Radium 226/228
2016	2016	2016
1.4	9.1	5.08
1.4 - 1.4	8-9.1	5.08 - 5.08
0	0	0
30	15	Ŋ
ug/i	pCi/L	рСі/L
z	Z	z
Erosion of natural deposits.	Erosion of natural deposits.	Erosion of natural deposits.

Seville Water Supply Corporation

PWS ID # 2200362

June 6, 2017

## **Chlorine Residual**

		пурослютте			lype	Disinfectant Year	
			2016				
			1.19mg/L		Level	Ö	
			0.58mg/L		Level	mum	
			2016   1.19mg/L   0.58mg/L   3.0mg/L   4		Level		
			4			MRDL	
			4			MRDLG	
			ppm		Measurement	Unit of	
			None			Violation	
 microhes	to control	additives used	Water	Contamination	of	Violation Likely Source	

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