

***CONSUMER CONFIDENCE  
REPORT  
2018***

**VAL VERDE COUNTY (COMSTOCK) WATER  
CONTROL AND IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT  
(2330003)**

This report has been posted for  
your review. Should you desire a  
copy(s), at no cost to you, please  
contact me at (830) 422-1573.  
--Greg

**VAL VERDE COUNTY (COMSTOCK) W.C.I.D.  
WATER QUALITY REPORT  
JANUARY 1, 2018 THROUGH DECEMBER 31, 2018**

This report is intended to provide you, the customer, important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Val Verde Co. (Comstock) W.C.I.D. to provide safe drinking water. Should you desire additional information regarding this report, please contact:

**Greg Velazquez, Water Superintendent**  
**(830) 422-1573**  
**greg@pwwsc.com**

***En Español***

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (830) 422-1573.

***Val Verde Co. (Comstock) W.I.C.D. 2017***

Total Year Pumpage (Gallons)	23,092,140
Maximum Daily Usage (Gallons)	117,110
Average Daily Usage (Gallons)	62,740
Average Per Person Daily Usage (Gallons)	314
Service Connections (Water Meters)	140
Population Served	200

***Water Loss Audit***

Val Verde Co. (Comstock) W.C.I.D. is required by regulation to file a Water Loss Audit every five years with the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB). In the most recent Water Loss Audit submitted to the TWDB for the period January, 2015 - December, 2015, the District system lost an estimated 2,145,400 gallons of water, or 16.37% of the total gallons pumped, down from the 27.52% loss identified in the previous Water Loss Audit submitted for 2010. If you have any questions regarding this Water Loss Audit please contact the District at the contact number provided.

### ***Is my water safe?***

Samples are routinely taken from your drinking water and tests are conducted for nearly 100 contaminants. As of the last scheduled testing, the presence of seven regulated contaminants was detected. None of the detected contaminants was found to be at a level higher than that allowed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and all occur naturally as a result of erosion of natural deposits or as a by-product of drinking water disinfection. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about the source of your water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies.

### ***Do I need to take special precautions?***

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised individuals, such as patients with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

### ***Where does my water come from?***

Your water comes from two municipal wells drilled 600 feet into an underground source of water called the Edwards-Trinity (Plateau) Aquifer in the Georgetown Formation. These wells are located approximately two miles northwest of Comstock. Val Verde County W.C.I.D. owns the land on which these wells are situated, and restricts any activity that may pose a risk of contamination to the wells. After the water is pumped from these wells, and prior to it being stored in the tanks in town, disinfectant is added to protect you against microbial contaminants.

### ***Source Water Assessment***

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and the 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 detection 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 Greg Velazquez, Water Superintendent, at (830) 422-1573, or please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available online at the following URL: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Additional details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

### ***Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?***

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and their potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. 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 and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material. The water can also pick up substances that result from the presence of animal or from human activity.

Some of the contaminants that may be present include: **microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria that may originate in sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife; **inorganic contaminants** such as salts and metals which can be naturally occurring or can result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff and septic systems; **radioactive contaminants** which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In an effort to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water that is provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

### ***Data Table Key: Unit Descriptions/Abbreviations***

<b>mg/l</b>	number of milligrams of substance in one liter of water
<b>ppm</b>	parts per million, or milligrams per liter of water
<b>ppb</b>	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter of water
<b>ppt</b>	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter of water
<b>pCi/L</b>	picocuries per liter of water (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>ug/l</b>	micrograms per liter of water
<b>NA</b>	not applicable
<b>ND</b>	not detected
<b>NR</b>	monitoring not required, but recommended

### ***Important Drinking Water Definitions/Abbreviations***

<b>MCLG</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health (includes a built-in margin for safety).
<b>MCL</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
<b>TT</b>	Treatment Technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

<b>AL</b>	Action Level is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
<b>ALG</b>	Action Level Goal is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health (includes a built-in margin for safety).
<b>MRDLG</b>	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal is 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.
<b>MRDL</b>	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level is 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.

### ***Lead and Copper Contamination***

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and children. Lead in drinking water occurs primarily from materials and components associated with lead service lines and home plumbing. The Val Verde County W.C.I.D. distribution system contains no lead service lines; however, the District cannot control the variety of materials used in private plumbing components. You can minimize your potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. The District routinely (normally every three years) samples and tests for lead and copper in your drinking water. The last lead/copper tests were performed in June of 2018, and no levels were detected above the allowable limits. The results of these tests are as follows:

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/01/2017	1.3	1.3	0.123	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

### ***Disinfectant Residual Test Results***

In setting drinking water standards, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has determined that the presence of microbiological contaminants in your water is a health concern at certain levels of exposure. If water is inadequately treated microbiological contaminants in that water may cause disease. The TCEQ has set enforceable requirements for treating drinking water to reduce the risk of these adverse effects. The Val Verde County (Comstock) W.C.I.D. uses free chlorine gas as a disinfectant. In 2018, the maximum allowable residual chlorine level was 4.0 mg/L (milligrams of disinfectant per liter of water), and the minimum allowable level was .2 mg/L. Val Verde Co. (Comstock) W.C.I.D. has set a goal of maintaining a residual disinfectant level of 1.50 mg/L. Sampling of the disinfectant residual in the distribution system is performed at sampling sites within the District at least once a week.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Gas	2018	1.43	.98	1.81	4	4	mg/l	N	Water additive used to control microbes

## ***Bacteriological Testing***

Every public water system (PWS) is required to monitor for the presence of microbiological contaminants to protect customers from waterborne illness. The specific monitoring requirements for the system are based on the number of customers served and the type of system. Val Verde County (Comstock) W.C.I.D. submits samples to the lab on a monthly basis for the testing of coliform bacteria. During 2018, the District did not receive any coliform positive results, and no remedial action was triggered.

## ***WATER QUALITY DATA***

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected applicable to the calendar year covered by this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year covered by the report.

### ***REGULATED CONTAMINANTS***

The tables that follow list all the federally regulated and/or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for nearly 100 of these contaminants.

#### ***Monitored Disinfectant and Disinfection By-Products***

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>	05/18/2016	1.7	1.7-1.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>	05/18/2016	9.0	9.0-9.0	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
<b>Barium</b>	11/30/17	.140	.140 - .140	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
<b>Fluoride</b>	2018	.41	.41 - .41	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
<b>Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)</b>	2018	2	1.5 - 1.5	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

## **Radioactive Contaminants**

	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Uranium</b>	12/16/2014	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits
<b>Combined Radium (-226 &amp; -228)</b>	12/16/2014	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

## **Violations**

Val Verde County (Comstock) W.C.I.D. received no Notice of Violation from TCEQ during this reporting period.

## **How can I become involved?**

The Val Verde County (Comstock) W.C.I.D. Board of Trustees meets on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00PM in the Comstock Community Center (Fire Department). An agenda for the meetings is posted in the Post Office at least three days prior to every meeting. Please feel free to attend and to participate. Your involvement is important.