TX2080001
Water Treatment Plant
325-573-3782

Consumer Confidence Report 2019

CITY OF SNYDER

Annual Water Consumer Report
for the period of
January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminates does not necessarily indicate that the water possesses a health risk. If you would like more information about contaminates and potential health risk you can contact the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791. The following report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system. For more information regarding this report contact:
Toby Ubando – (325) 573-3782
Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda

Special Notice

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and elderly and infants could also be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants 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 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 the 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 on Sources of 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. In some cases radioactive material and other contaminates that may be present at the source can be added to the water.

- **Microbial contaminants** such as bacteria and viruses. They may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, and agricultural livestock operations.
- **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 and urban storm water runoff.
- **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.
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- **Secondary Constituents** are regulated in public drinking water. They are called "secondary" instead of primary, because they have no adverse help effects. Secondary constituents include calcium, sodium, and iron

Public Participation Opportunities

The City of Snyder Water Department is governed by the Snyder City Council. The council meets the first Monday of each month in the City Council Chambers located at City Hall (1925 24th Street). You may also contact the Customer Service Director at (325) 573-4960. If you have any questions about this report please call the Water Treatment Plant at (325) 573-3782.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Combination of water sources.
CRMWD Lake J.B. Thomas
CRMWD Lake Ivie
CRMWD RAW
CRMWD Big Spring Reg Water

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The MCL is the highest permissible level of contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. The addition of disinfectant is necessary to control the microbial contaminants in the water.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)MRDLG is the level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk of health issues. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/l – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq – parts per guadrillion, or picograms per liter

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.26	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	15	6.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2019 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2019	0.43	0 - 0.43	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	22	13.7 - 30.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

'* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	35	13.1 - 35.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

'* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2019	2	1.5 - 1.5	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2019	0.21	0.21 - 0.21	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2019	84.1	84.1 - 84.1	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2019	0.5	0.466 - 0.466	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2019	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	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 Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2019	7	7 - 7	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.

Disinfectant Residual

' **A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).**'

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
ClO2, ClA, Nh3	2019	2.8	1.8 – 3.8	4	4	mg/l	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.1 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.