

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020



8001 SHIN OAK DRIVE • LIVE OAK, TEXAS 78233
(210) 653-9140

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 more information regarding this report, contact James Neeley at (210) 653-9140, ext. 2220.

Information about your 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 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.

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 (800) 426-4791.

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 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, 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.

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

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact James Neeley at (210) 653-9140, ext. 2220.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following: www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <https://dww2.tecq.texas.gov/DDW/>.

Public Participation Opportunities

City Council Meetings are held on the second and last Tuesday evening of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Live Oak City Hall, 8001 Shin Oak Drive. Live Oak residents are more than welcome to call the Public Works Department at (210) 653-9140, ext. 2220 with any questions regarding the quality of their water.

2020 Water Quality Test Results

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos	02/09/2012	0.1952	0.1952 - 0.1952	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	04/18/2019	0.128	0.0539 - 0.128	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	01/19/2011	0.8	0.268 - 0.8	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.29	0.2 - 0.29	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]	2020	2	1.91 - 2	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	04/18/2019	3.4	0 - 3.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium	01/19/2011	0.111	0.041 - 0.111	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	05/05/2010	2	2 - 2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2020	0.0013	0 - 0.0013	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
1.0	2020	1.20	0.4 - 2.20	4	4	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <https://dww2.tecq.texas.gov/DDW/>

Source Water Name	Location	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - 403 CHERRYWOOD	403 CHERRYWOOD	GW	Y	Edwards Aquifer
2 - 12739 SANDPIPER	12739 SANDPIPER	GW	Y	Edwards Aquifer
3 - 3300 MARIGOLD TRACE	3300 MARIGOLD TRACE	GW	Y	Edwards Aquifer
4 - IH-35 / FM 1604	IH-35 / FM 1604	GW	Y	Edwards Aquifer

Disinfection Byproducts

Substance	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	2	0 - 1.5	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	Byproduct 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)*	2020	21	0 - 38.4	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
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* 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

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/07/2019	1.3	1.3	0.19	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/07/2019	0	15	2.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

DEFINITIONS

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

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

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

Level 1 Assessment: 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.

Level 2 Assessment: 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 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.

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.

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.

ABBREVIATIONS

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

na: not applicable

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

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

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

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



City of Live Oak

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Water Saving Tips For Your Home

- *Repair leaking faucets, nozzles, pipes and toilets.*
- *Water your lawn and garden in the evening or early morning.*
- *Use mulch around plants and shrubs to help retain moisture.*
- *Sweep clippings and leaves instead of using the hose.*
- *Obey all water bans and regulations.*
- *Conserving water during winter averaging (November through February) can save you money on your sewer rate all year long.*