

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT TCEQ CERTIFICATE of DELIVERY

For Calendar year 2017
 Public Water System (PWS) Name: City of Bandera
 PWS ID Number: 0100012

I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2017 and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ. Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the direct URL.

Date of Delivery: 6/27/2018
 Certified By: Name (print): John Hegemier
 Title: Foreman
 Phone Number: 830-328-1681

Signature: [Signature] Date: 6/27/2018

You must use at least one direct delivery and at least one good faith delivery method:
 (indicate "☒" all that apply):

Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the direct URL here: [http:// _____](http://www.cityofbandera.org/DocumentCenter/View/1110/Consumer-Confidence-Report-for-calendar-year-2017-PDF)

Direct Delivery Methods

- Mail a paper copy of the CCR
- Mail notification that CCR is available on-line at <http://www.cityofbandera.org/DocumentCenter/View/1110/Consumer-Confidence-Report-for-calendar-year-2017-PDF>
 *The Internet link (url) you insert above must take customers directly to the open CCR.
- Email direct web address of the CCR, available at http://
- Email CCR as an attachment to or an embedded image in an email.
- Other direct delivery (for example, door hangers or additional electronic delivery method).
 Please specify: _____

Good faith delivery methods - To reach people who do not receive bills (check all that apply):

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at <http://www.cityofbandera.org/DocumentCenter/View/1110/Consumer-Confidence-Report-for-calendar-year-2017-PDF>
- Mailing the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills. - *confidence-report-for-calendar-year-2017-PDF*
- Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media.
- Posting the CCR in public places.
- Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons.
- Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations.

All systems are required to mail by July 1 the Certificate of Delivery and complete Consumer Confidence Report to:

Sending by certified mail:	Sending by regular mail:
TCEQ DWSE, MC-155, Attn: CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	TCEQ DWSE, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087

Bandera Annual Water Quality Report

January 1, 2017 – December 31, 2017

Spanish (Español) Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Is my water safe:

Last year, we conducted tests for contaminants in our water. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people 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 microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Your water comes from three municipal wells sunk feet into an underground source of water called the Lower Trinity Aquifer. The town owns the land around these wells and restricts any activity that may contaminate them. After the water comes out of the wells, we add disinfectant to protect you against microbial contaminants.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

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 30 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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.

Contaminants that may be present include:

-Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria that 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 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 order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water 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.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Our water system failed to conduct monitoring for Lead and Copper on time. We are required to sample every three years. Due to an oversight, we took the sample late and were required to sample every year for three years. Although the late sample was below the MCL we are uncertain whether or not there may be any adverse health risks associated with this violation.

We failed to provide the results of Lead and Copper tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. Though the results of the Lead and Copper sampling were below MCL we were

supposed to provide the results of the test no later than 30 days after learning the results.

We have recently implemented a new monitoring scheduling system which should prevent these types of monitoring and reporting oversights in the future

Additional information for Lead

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. Bandera is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 online at

<http://water.epa.gov/drink/info/lead/index.cfm>

Additional information for Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. Bandera If you are caring for an infant, you should ask for advice from your health care provider.

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the CITY OF BANDERA Public Water System

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017

CITY OF BANDERA provides ground water from the Lower Trinity Aquifer located in Bandera County

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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 found in our water system.
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 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.
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)

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 the City of Bandera 830-796-3765

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	2.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2017 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	9	9.2 - 9.2	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 or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	02/08/2016	0.0915	0.0915 - 0.0915	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	1.99	1.99 - 1.99	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]	2017	0.05	0.03 - 0.05	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	01/14/2015	12.9	12.9 - 12.9	0	4	mrem/yr	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	01/14/2015	3.9	3.9 - 3.9	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	01/14/2015	3.9	3.9 - 3.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2017	1.09	0.2 - 3.92	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2016	08/10/2017	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2017	02/26/2018	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/16/2017	06/05/2017	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/03/2017	2017	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.