



CITY OF FORT STOCKTON

2019 WATER QUALITY REPORT

PWS No. TX1860001

FORT STOCKTON'S DRINKING WATER EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL PRIMARY DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS!

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the City of Fort Stockton to provide safe drinking water. The reporting period for the 2019 Water Quality Report is January 1, 2019 thru December 31, 2019.

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.

For more information regarding this report contact: Frank Rodriguez at 432-336-8525.

En español: Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (432) 336-8525 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems: 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 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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. The City of Fort Stockton 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water? Groundwater or wells are the sources for the City of Fort Stockton drinking water supply. The Groundwater source is the Edwards-Trinity Aquifer. The City uses 6 groundwater wells, 4 in Belding well field located 15 miles southwest of the City and 2 in the City, located at 509 N. Valentine. The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our 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, please contact us at (432)336-3092.

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

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

SWSA Result Interpretation

Explains the meaning of high, medium, and low in the context of a source water susceptibility assessment.

The SWSA susceptibility ratings are divided into three divisions: “High,” “Medium,” and “Low.”

Question: What does “High” mean?

Answer: “High” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.

Question: What does “Medium” mean?

Answer: “Medium” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it somewhat likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.

Question: What does “Low” mean?

Answer: “Low” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it unlikely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.

City of Fort Stockton System Susceptibility Summary										
Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochemical	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM

City of Fort Stockton Entry Point Susceptibility Summary											
Entry Point ID	Asbestos	Cyanide	Metal	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochemical	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
001	-----	MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	MEDIUM	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	LOW

Water Sources: 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 Contaminants that may be present in the source:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrially 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
- 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 activities.

Source Water Name	TCEQ Source ID	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 1 - BELDING FIELD	G1860001A	GW	Y(ACTIVE)	N 30.78895, W 103.02747
WELL 2 - BELDING FIELD	G1860001B	GW	Y(ACTIVE)	N 30.78712, W 103.02697
WELL 5 - BELDING FIELD	G1860001C	GW	Y(ACTIVE)	N 30.77215, W 103.03526
WELL 6 - BELDING FIELD	G1860001D	GW	Y(ACTIVE)	N 30.77209, W 103.03084
NORTH WELL - FT. STOCKTON FIELD	G1860001F	GW	Y(ACTIVE)	N 30.88994, W 102.88405
SOUTH WELL - FT. STOCKTON FIELD	G1860001G	GW	Y(ACTIVE)	N 30.88949, W 102.88399

About the Tables Contained In This Report. The tables in this report list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents, which have been found in Fort Stockton's water. The EPA requires testing of up to 97 constituents. The concentrations (MCL and MCLG) of these standards are set by the EPA based on the potential health effects of the regulated constituent in the public water supply. The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with regulations. The following abbreviations/definitions are used in the tables:

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)
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 (µg/L).
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter.

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

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 contamination.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

na – not applicable

Water Quality Test Results

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 exceed, 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 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 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 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 7,750,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Violations Table

E. coli

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

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	12/17/2014	03/19/2020	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	01/20/2016	03/19/2020	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

2019 Regulated Contaminants Detected

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	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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.

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	0.12	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Lead	2019	0	15	2.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
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Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	2	0 - 2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	2	1.45 – 1.53	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
Barium	2019	0.012	0.012 - 0.012	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2019	1.2	1.2 – 1.2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.353	0.353 – 0.353	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	1	0.462 - 0.826	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2019	0.005	0.005 - 0.005	50	50	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2019	0.001	0.001 - 0.001	0.5	2	ppm	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
Beta/photon emitters	8/19/2019	6.5	6.5 – 6.5	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.

Combined Radium 226/228	9/4/2019	1	0 – 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	8/13/2019	2.5	2.5 – 2.5	0	30	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2019	0.5	0.5 - 0.5	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Free Chlorine	2019	2.42	1.10	3.60	4.0	<4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

WATER LOSS

Water loss and accountability is reported annually to the Texas Water Development Board. Water loss is based on the amount of water metered for delivery exiting the Water Treatment Plant less the amount of water accounted for as metered to the customers throughout the system. Numerous factors account for the “loss” of water including line breaks, theft, fire hydrant flushing, and meter inaccuracy. If you have questions about the water loss audit, please call (432) 336-8525.

Description	Produced Water (Gallons)	Metered Water (Gallons)	Water Losses (Gallons)	Lost Water Percentages	10 Year Target
Water Accountability	999,632,147	980,210,701	19,421,446	1.94%	1%

HELP PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT & CONSERVE OUR WATER



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(432) 336-8525

HERE'S HOW YOU CAN HELP...



Don't pour deadly chemicals down the drain!

Keep pet wastes, leaves and debris out of gutters and storm drains.



Use non-toxic products in your gardening; fertilizers and pesticides can contaminate drinking water by running off into rivers and streams or seeping into groundwater.

Leave grass clippings on the lawn.



Dispose of household hazardous wastes (used antifreeze, paint and other household chemicals) properly. Call your local solid waste department for information on proper disposal.

Dispose of used oil and oil filters at recycling facilities or at a designated collection center.



Managing waste properly keeps it out of our waterways, prevents pollution and keeps us healthier! Non-point source pollution is everyone's responsibility because we all contribute to it. Everyone can make an important contribution to protecting one of our most valuable resources - [water](#)

Don't Be A Water Waster!

- Take **short** showers and shallow baths
- **Turn off** the water while brushing your teeth
- Use **water efficient** shower heads, faucets, washing machines and dishwashers
- Only run the washing machine and dishwasher with **full loads**
- Loose the **leaks** - fix them immediately
- Never water during the **heat** of the day or when it is windy
- Don't water the **sidewalks** - they won't grow
- Use **mulch** around your trees and plants to keep the soil cool and reduce evaporation
- Only water when your lawn or garden **needs** it



Fat-Free Sewers

Ever wonder why your sewer lines backup or you see manholes overflowing? Many of these problems are caused by the disposal of fats, oils and grease (FOG) into the sewer system. To help prevent expensive sewer backups, plumbing emergencies and public health issues, the City of Fort Stockton is asking its residents to follow these **DO's** and **DON'Ts**.

- DO:** Scrape food scraps into the trash, not the sink.
- DO:** Dispose of large amounts of FOG, by mixing clay, cat litter, a little at a time, with the FOG. When all of the FOG has been absorbed, pour the cat litter into a trash bag, seal the bag, and dispose of it with your regular trash.
- DO:** Recycle used cooking oil or properly dispose of it by pouring it into a sealable container, allowing it to solidify or absorb it with cat litter or paper towels and place the sealed container in the trash.
- DO:** Wipe pots, pans and dishes with dry paper towels before rinsing or washing them.
- DO:** Use strainers in sink drains to prevent food scraps from entering the sewer system.

- DON'T:** Use cloth towels or rags to scrape plates or clean grease dishes. When they are washed, the grease will go to the sewer.
- DON'T:** Put grease or greasy food into the garbage disposal.
- DON'T:** Use hot water to rinse FOG from the dishes and pots and pans. As the water cools, the FOG will solidify and clog the pipes.
- DON'T:** Rely on commercial additives in detergents to dissolve grease. They only pass it down the line where it causes problems in other areas.
- DON'T:** Pour FOG, including salad dressings and sauces, into your drains, the toilet, the alley, or gutters.

Clogged pipes, whether in your household plumbing or in the sewer system, are a major nuisance and a public health issue. In fact, sanitary sewer overflows (SSO) from the collection system must be reported to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality as a violation of the wastewater discharge permits, they issue. We are therefore, asking our residents to help us make our sewers "fat free" so that we can reduce the number of SSOs which occur in our collection system. Your help will be greatly appreciated!!!