

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We meet the second and fourth Tuesday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at Rockport Service Center, 2751 SH 35 Bypass, Rockport, Texas.

For More Information

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the City of Rockport Utilities Department at (361) 790-1160, Monday through Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.



City of Rockport
2751 SH 35 Bypass
Rockport, TX 78382

PWS ID #: TX0040002

City of Rockport Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2019



We are pleased to present our Annual Drinking Water Quality Report to you covering the period from January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

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 animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. It comes from Lake Texana (Mary Rhodes Pipeline) and the Nueces River. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and 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 detections of the contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact City of Rockport Utilities Department at (361) 790-1160.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>. Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Cryptosporidium and Drinking Water

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/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).

Lead and Drinking Water

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. This water supply 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 the 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 EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

The City of Rockport strives to account for all water resources used throughout the city. The City of Rockport submits a yearly water report to Texas Water Development Board. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January - December 2019, our system lost an estimated 12.92% of all water used. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (361) 790-1160.

2019 Testing Results



About the Following Tables:

The following tables list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

Regulated Substances							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected (Average)	Range Low - High	Violation	Typical Source
Barium (ppm)*	2019	2	2	0.106	NA	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)*	2018	50	0	9.7	9.70 - 9.70	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Fluoride (ppm)*	2019	4.0	4.0	0.614	0.111 - 0.94	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)*	2019	10	10	0.87	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (ppm)	2019	10	10	2.33	1.8 - 2.8	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2019	1	1	0.002	0.001 - 0.004	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)*	2019	TT	NA	0.116	0.05 - 0.2	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)*	2019	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	100	NA	No	Soil runoff

Disinfection By-Products							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected (Average)	Range Low - High	Violation	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2019	60	NA	22.306	8.1 - 33.3	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2019	80	NA	41.375	29.2 - 58.6	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)*	2019	60	NA	18.5	12 - 26	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)*	2019	80	NA	22.9	18 - 33	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloramines (ppm)	2019	4	4	1.9	0.5 - 4.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Copper and Lead							
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Amount Detected (Average)	Range Low - High	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	2017	1.3	1.3	0.0063	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2017	15	0	0.0031	0	No	Lead service lines, corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.

Unregulated Substances				
Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Typical Source
Bromochloromethane (ppm)	2014	11.8	6.4 - 17.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)*	2019	7.82	3.3 - 12	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)*	2019	6.58	3.1 - 9.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)*	2019	5.24	0.50 - 12	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)*	2019	3.32	0.72 - 7.4	By-product of drinking water disinfection

* Samples tested by the San Patricio Municipal Water District.

Unregulated Contaminants - Secondary and Water Characteristic Substances

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	RUL [Secondary MCL]	Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Typical Source
Hardness [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)*	2019	250	174	120 - 232	Naturally occurring
Alkalinity, Total [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)*	2019	NA	121	100 - 168	Naturally present in the environment
Chloride (ppm)*	2019	250	102	60 - 168	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)*	2019	250	36	16 - 61	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
pH (units)*	2019	6.5 - 8.5	7.24	6.9 - 7.55	Naturally occurring
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)*	2019	500	368	217 - 520	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Nickel (ppm)*	2019	0.1	0.0017	NA	Naturally present in the environment
Sodium (ppm)*	2019	50	43	NA	Naturally occurring
Zinc (ppm)*	2019	5	0.271	NA	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry

Unregulated Contaminants - Other Parameters

Substance (Unit of Measure)	Year Sampled	MCL	Amount Detected	Range Low - High	Typical Source
Calcium (ppm)*	2019	NA	135	59 - 198	Erosion of natural deposits
Magnesium (ppm)*	2019	NA	9.48	NA	Erosion of natural deposits
Specific Conductance (EC) (uS/cm)*	2019	1600	711	135 - 1172	Substances that form ions in water

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)*

The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements. Average TOC removal ratio was 5.13 with a range of 4.56 - 7.3.

* Samples tested by the San Patricio Municipal Water District.

Water Conservation

Count on Us

Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers involves far more than just pushing water through pipes. Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment plant and system operators must be licensed and are required to commit to long-term, on-the-job training before becoming fully qualified. Our licensed water professionals have a basic understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, and physics. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water;
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions;
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results;
- Maintaining optimal water chemistry;
- Applying data to formulas that determine treatment requirements, flow levels, and concentration levels;
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies; and
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So, the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind each drop.

Definitions:

- AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- ALG (Action Level Goal): 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.
- 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.
- MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.
- MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.
- RUL (Recommended Upper Limit): RULs are established to regulate the aesthetics of drinking water (i.e. taste and odor).
- TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Abbreviations:

- NA – Not applicable.
- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
- 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 picograms per liter.