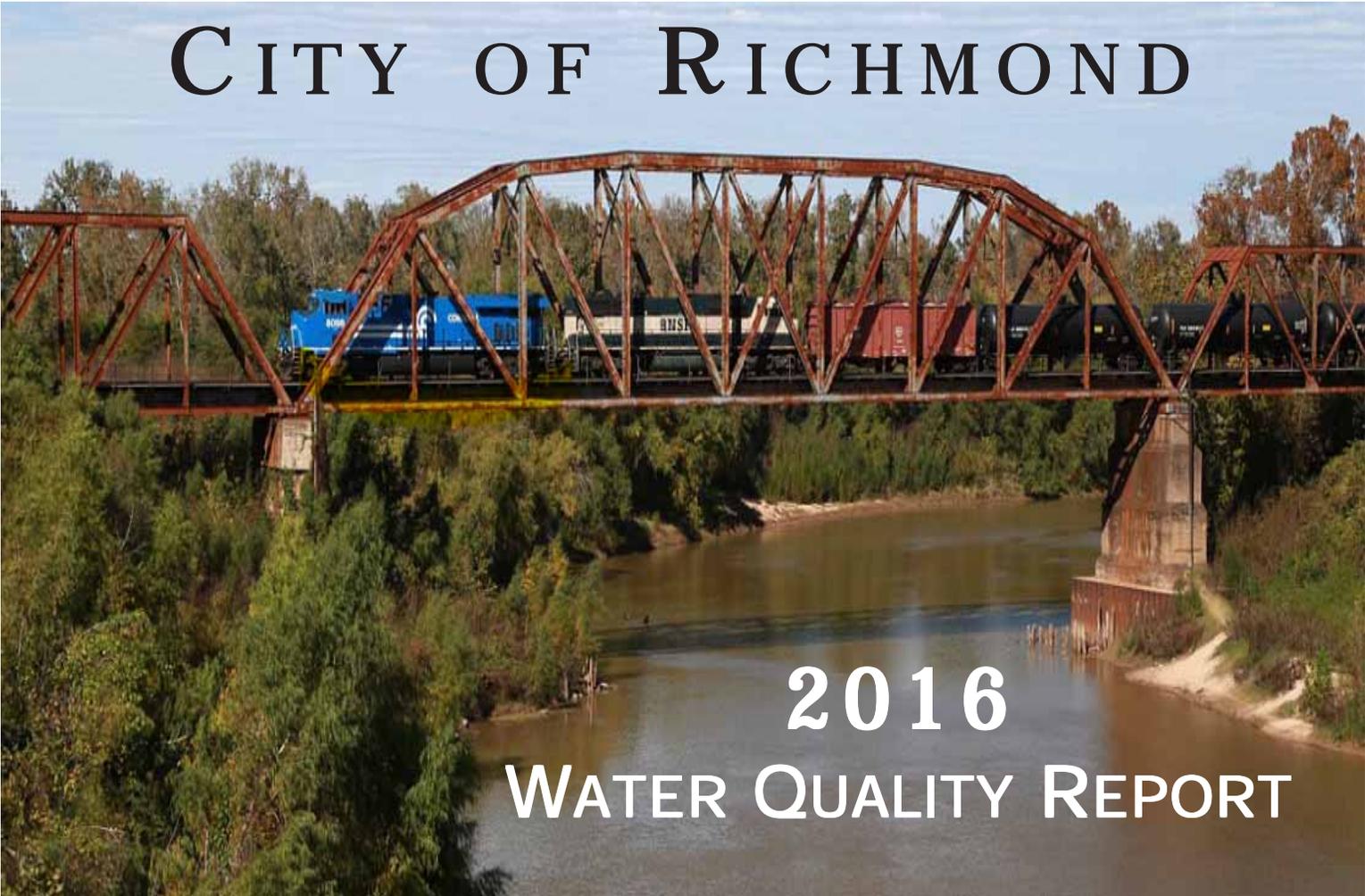


CITY OF RICHMOND



2016 WATER QUALITY REPORT

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent EPA required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

Your Water Quality

The TCEQ is responsible for overseeing the State's environmental areas, which includes the City of Richmond's water quality. The TCEQ collects and analyzes samples for metals, minerals, volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, chlorine by-product compounds and radiological compounds. The TCEQ has rated Richmond as having a "Superior" water system, their highest rating.

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water.

Information

To learn more about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, or to request to schedule one, please call us at 281-342-0559.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 281-342-0559.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Gulf Coast Aquifer. Your drinking water is produced from ground water by six (6) wells. They vary in depth from 480 feet to 1,000 feet. The current total daily production is 11,620,000 gallons per day.



Water Loss Audit Information

The Texas Water Development Board requires the City of Richmond to do a water loss audit every year for the time period of January - December 2016. The City of Richmond water system lost an estimated 28,147,089 gallons out of 461,669,406 gallons pumped. This is 6% of the City's pumped water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Scott Fajkus, Utilities Coordinator at (281) 342-0559.

2016 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

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	2016	1.3	1.3	0.02	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	2016	0	15	2.2	1	ppb	N	

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Chlorine Free</i>	2016	1.58 mg/l	0.95 mg/l	2.18 mg/l	4 mg/l	4 mg/l	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</i>	2016	2	0 - 5.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Arsenic</i>	2016	3	2.5 - 2.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
<i>Barium</i>	2016	0.185	0.181 - 0.185	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<i>Fluoride</i>	2016	0.2	0.24 - 0.33	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<i>Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)</i>	2016	0.08	0 - 0.08	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<i>Selenium</i>	2016	10	0 - 5.5	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<i>Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium</i>	2016	3	3 - 4.6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
<i>Uranium</i>	2016	2	1.9 - 1.9	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

DEFINITIONS

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

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 Contaminant Level Goal 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 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.

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 microbial contaminants.

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

ppm:
Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb:
Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na:
not applicable.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU
Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL
million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L
picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm
part 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 quadrillion, or picograms per liter

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

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 person 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 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. We are 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>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

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 these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Scott Fajkus, Utilities Coordinator at (281) 342-0559.

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

Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following link: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>



Source Water Name

Plant 1 / 402 Morton
Plant 2 / 1405 Winston
Plant 3 / 1506 Williams Way Blvd.
Plant 4 / 2044 Williams Way Blvd.
Plant 6 / 212 1/2 • FM359

Type of Water

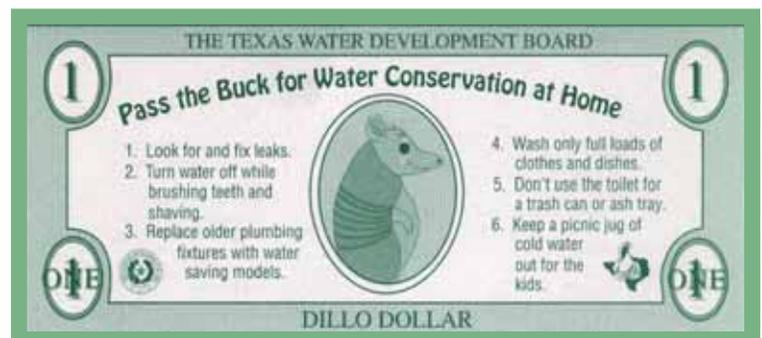
GW
GW
GW
GW
GW

Report Status

Active
Active
Active
Active
Active

Secondary Contaminants

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 cause 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.



Make your home ... The **SOLUTION** TO STORMWATER **POLLUTION!**



As stormwater flows over driveways, lawns, and sidewalks, it picks up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants. Stormwater can flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a storm sewer, ditch, stream, river, or other bodies of water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water. Polluted runoff is the nation's greatest threat to clean water.

By practicing healthy household habits, homeowners can keep common pollutants like pesticides, pet waste, grass clippings, and automotive fluids off the ground and out of stormwater. Adopt these.... **Healthy Household Habits for Clean Water** and help protect lakes, streams, rivers, wetlands, and coastal waters.

Remember to share the habits with your neighbors!

A homeowner's guide to healthy habits for clean water

Healthy Household Habits for Clean Water

Vehicle and Garage

Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface to **minimize** the amount of dirty, soapy water flowing into the storm drain and eventually into your local waterbody.

Check your car, boat, motorcycle, and other machinery and equipment for leaks and spills. Make repairs as soon as possible. Clean up **spilled fluids** with an absorbent material like kitty litter or sand, and don't rinse the spills into a nearby storm drain. Remember to properly dispose of the absorbent material.

Recycle used oil and other automotive fluids at participating service stations. Don't dump these chemicals down the storm drain or dispose of them in your trash.

Lawn and Garden

Use pesticides and fertilizers **sparingly**. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Avoid application if the forecast calls for rain; otherwise, chemicals will be washed into your local storm sewer, ditch, stream, river or other bodies of water.

Select **native** plants and grasses that are drought and pest resistant. Native plants require less water, fertilizer, and pesticides.

Sweep up yard debris, rather than hosing down areas. Compost or recycle yard waste when possible.

Don't overwater your lawn. Water during the **cool** times of the day, and don't let water run off into the storm drain.

Cover piles of dirt and mulch being used in landscaping projects to prevent these pollutants from blowing or washing off your yard and into the storm sewer, ditch or local waterbodies.

Vegetate bare spots in your yard to prevent soil erosion.

Home Repair and Improvement

Before beginning an outdoor project, locate the nearest storm drains and **protect** them from debris and other materials.

Sweep up and properly dispose of construction debris such as concrete and mortar.

Use hazardous substances like paints, solvents, and cleaners in the **smallest amounts possible**, and follow the directions on the label.

Clean up spills **immediately**, and dispose of the waste safely.

Store substances properly to avoid leaks and spills.

Purchase and use **nontoxic, biodegradable, recycled,** and **recyclable** products whenever possible.

Clean paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors.

Filter and reuse paint thinner when using oil-based paints.

Properly dispose of excess paints through a household hazardous waste collection program, or donate unused paint to local organizations.

Reduce the amount of paved area and increase the amount of vegetated area in your yard.

Use native plants in your landscaping to reduce the need for watering during dry periods.

Consider directing downspouts away from paved surfaces onto lawns and other measures to increase infiltration and reduce polluted runoff.

***Storm drains connect to
waterbodies...
only rain down the drain.***



Swimming Pool and Spa

Drain your swimming pool only when necessary and when chlorine levels are no longer detectable. Test kits detect chlorine levels.

Whenever possible, drain your pool or spa into the **sanitary** sewer system.

Properly store pool and spa chemicals to **prevent** leaks and spills, preferably in a covered area to avoid exposure to stormwater.

Pet Care

When walking your pet, remember to **pick up** the waste and dispose of it in the garbage or by flushing.

Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterbodies.



Septic System Use and Maintenance

Have your septic system **inspected** by a professional at least every 3 years, and have the septic tank **pumped** as necessary (usually every 3 to 5 years).

Care for the septic system drainfield by **not** driving or parking vehicles on it. Plant only grass over and near the drainfield to avoid damage from roots.

Flush responsibly. Flushing household chemicals like paint, pesticides, oil, and antifreeze can **destroy** the biological treatment taking place in the system. Other items, such as diapers, paper towels, and cat litter, can **clog** the septic system and potentially damage components.

*Everyone plays a role in creating
the pollution in stormwater runoff;
and everyone has a role in cleaning it up.*

*This publication is provided to educate
Richmond's residents on issue of stormwater
pollution and what YOU can do to
make a difference.*



For more information, visit
www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater or www.epa.gov/nps

RICHMOND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Administered by
City of Richmond
Department of Public Works
600 Morton Street
Richmond, TX 77469

www.richmondtx.gov
Tel. (281) 342-0559

Let's Tackle the Grease in This **KITCHEN!**



Why should I help?

- Prevent grease buildups from blocking sewer lines.
- Stop sewer overflows into streets and storm drains.
- Save money spent on costly cleanups of sewage spills.
- Reduce the number of times you have to clean your grease trap (food service).
- Protect the quality of our water.



DO!



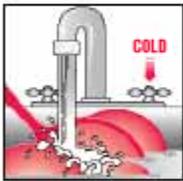
- ✓ Put oil and grease in covered collection containers.



- ✓ Scrape food scraps from dishes into trash cans and garbage bags and dispose of properly. Avoid using your garbage disposal.



- ✓ Remove oil and grease from dishes, pan, fryers, and griddles. Cool first before you skim, scrape, or wipe off excess grease.



- ✓ Prewash dishes and pans with cold water before putting them in the dishwasher.

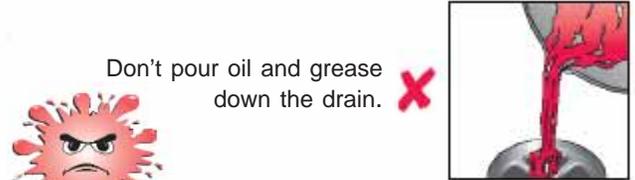


- ✓ Cover kitchen sink with catch basket and empty into garbage can as needed.

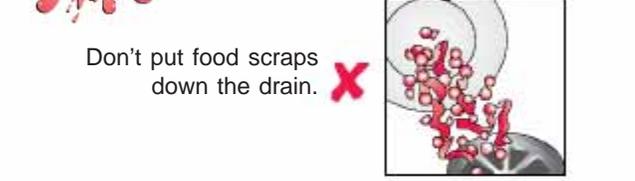


- ✓ Cover floor drain with fine screen and empty into garbage can as needed.

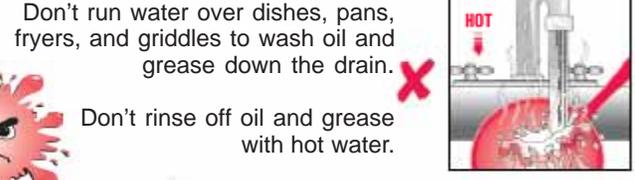
DON'T!



- ✗ Don't pour oil and grease down the drain.



- ✗ Don't put food scraps down the drain.



- ✗ Don't run water over dishes, pans, fryers, and griddles to wash oil and grease down the drain.

- ✗ Don't rinse off oil and grease with hot water.

More ways to Tackle Grease

- ▶ Use environmentally safe cleaning products instead of harsh detergents or cleaners that can damage sewer lines.
- ▶ If you generate large amounts of used cooking oil, reuse or recycle it. To find a recycler, check the phone book under "recyclers" or "rendering companies."
- ▶ If you generate small amounts of used cooking oil, reuse it as often as possible and then pour it into a container you can throw away. Never pour it down the drain.
- ▶ Start a compost pile at your home with scraps that are not meat. The TCEQ publication Mulching and Composting: A "Take Care of Texas" Guide (GI-36) provides basic information to get you started.



For more information, contact the
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ)
Small Business & Local Government Assistance Section
1-800-447-2827 • TexasEnviroHelp.org



TakeCareOfTexas.org

Para mayor informacion comuniquese a la Comision de Calidad
Ambiental de Texas (TCEQ por su nombre en ingles)
Seccion de Asistencia a Pequenos Negocios y Gobiernos Locales
1-800-447-2827 • TexasEnviroHelp.org



City of Richmond
402 Morton Street
Richmond, Texas 77469



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OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

SOURCES OF 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.



En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel.

(281) 342-0559

-para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.