

Next City Council Meeting*

Open to the Public

Date: Thursday,
JUNE 9th, 2022

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Place: 107 Hockley
Main

*All agendas must be posted within
72 hours of scheduled meeting. In
case of date and time change
please call City Office.

FRIENDLY REMINDER

**PLEASE BE COURTEOUS AND TRIM
TREES THAT ARE HANGING LOW
SO THAT THE REPUBLIC SERVICE
TRUCK CAN GO THRU THE ALLEY'S
TO PICK UP THE TRASH CANISTERS.
OTHERWISE YOUR TRASH WILL NOT
BE PICKED UP.**

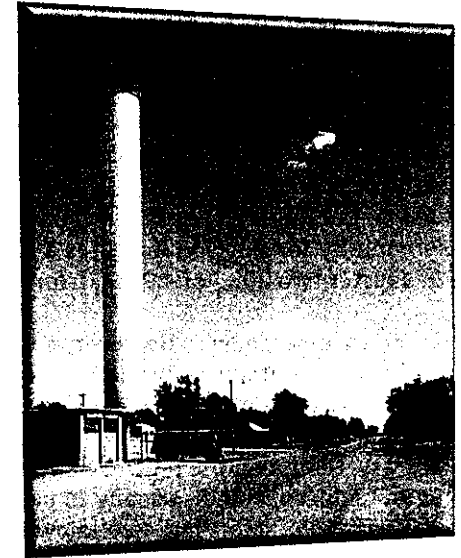
Visit our website:
www.cityofropesville.com

**CITY OF ROPESVILLE
P.O. BOX 96
ROPESVILLE, TX 79358**

**RECIPIENT
Street Address
City, ST ZIP Code**

POSTED/DELIVERED ON: 05/19/22

City of Ropesville



P.O. BOX 96 * ROPESVILLE, TX 79358
citysecretary@cityofropesville.com
T: (806) 562-3531 F: (806) 562-4026

**2nd Quarter Newsletter
CCR REPORTING
05/19 /2022**

Mandatory Water Notice:

Please make sure to read the water and chlorine notice. Our fluoride levels are a little high, therefore, we should take some precautions. The City is doing its best to contain these levels.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the City of Ropesville water system that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contamination Level (MCL) for fluoride. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has established the MCL for fluoride at 4.0 milligrams per liter (mg/L) based on running annual average (RAA), and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for fluoride indicates a compliance value in quarter two 2022 of 4.9 mg/L for EP001.

This is not an emergency. However, some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of children's teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of the teeth, and occurs only in developing teeth before they erupt from the gums.

An alternate source of water should be provided to the affected population, which consists of children less than nine years old. The alternate water should be used for drinking and cooking only. However, if you have health concerns, you may want to talk to your doctor to get more information about how this may affect you.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

1. Sending notice to public by mail.
2. Posting public notice in the City Office.
3. Adjusting chlorine levels & monitor.
4. Providing reverse osmosis water system at the City Office to be used by affected population.
5. Completed feasibility study with Parkhill Smith & Cooper.
6. Working on EDR System

If you have questions regarding this matter you may contact CITY HALL at (806) 562-3531.

Violation Sample Results Report:
CITY OF ROPESVILLE PWS ID: TX1100004

Violation ID Number	Monitoring Period	Violation Description	Analyte Description	Calculated Compliance
100068197	2Q2022	MCL, AVERAGE	FLUORIDE	4.9 mg/L

Results for Quarter 2 of 2022: FLUORIDE

Sample ID:Q2210259001	04/04/2022	TRT-TAP	BOOSTER PUMP FAUCET INSIDE	4.7
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Results for Quarter 1 of 2022: FLUORIDE

Sample ID:Q2202655003	01/25/2022	TRT-TAP	BOOSTER PUMP FAUCET INSIDE	5.0
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Results for Quarter 4 of 2021: FLUORIDE

Sample ID:Q2127565001	10/06/2021	TRT-TAP	BOOSTER PUMP FAUCET INSIDE	4.8
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Results for Quarter 3 of 2021: FLUORIDE

Sample ID:Q2117783002	07/07/2021	TRT-TAP	BOOSTER PUMP FAUCET INSIDE	4.9
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City bills are to be paid by the 15th at 5:00 P.M. to avoid late fees, or by the 25th at 1:00 P.M. to avoid disconnect fees for non-payment. (No extensions)

If the 15th or the 25th falls on a holiday or weekend, payments are due on the following work day.

If you have any questions or concerns, please attend the City Council Meeting that are held on the second Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at City Hall.

The City would like to ask everyone to not place tree limbs or heavy objects close to the dumpsters or inside the dumpsters. Overloading or overfilling can attract overage fees



SEWER RESTRICTIONS

City Maintenance informed the City Council that people are flushing towels, baby wipes, tampons, ... down the toilets. This is causing the city to have problems with the Sewer Lift Station. If this problem continues the city will have to discuss going up on sewer prices to cover the cost of repairs to the Lift Station. Please do not flush anything but toilet paper in your toilets.

2021 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF ROPESVILLE

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2021

CITY OF ROPESVILLE provides ground water from [Ogallala Aquifer,] located in [Ropesville].

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name CITY OF ROPESVILLE

Phone (806) 562-3531

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (806) 562-3531

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.

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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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 [CITY OF ROPESVILLE] [(806) 562-3531]

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.062	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2021	0	15	0.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2021 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	08/21/2019	2.2	2.2 - 2.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	08/21/2019	15.4	15.4 - 15.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2021	7.9	7.9 - 7.9	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic; possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Barium	2021	0.036	0.036 - 0.036	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2021	4.7	4.7 - 4.7	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	4.9	4.82 - 4.95	4	4.0	ppm	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2021	7	6.35 - 6.93	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Selenium	2021	7.3	7.3 - 7.3	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
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Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2021	13.2	13.2 - 13.2	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.

Uranium	2021	12.5	12.5 - 12.5	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
FREE CHLORINE	2021	0.77	0.27 - 1.52	4	4	mg/l	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Fluoride			
Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Fluoride in drinking water at half the MCL or more may cause mottling of childrens teeth, usually in children less than nine years old. Mottling, also known as dental fluorosis, may include brown staining and/or pitting of teeth, and occurs only in developing			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	01/01/2021	03/31/2021	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	04/01/2021	06/30/2021	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	07/01/2021	09/30/2021	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, AVERAGE	10/01/2021	12/31/2021	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.