

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT TCEQ CERTIFICATE of DELIVERY

For Calendar year 2018

Public Water System (PWS) Name: CITY OF SAN DIEGO GLOSSBRENNER UNIT

PWS ID Number: 0660017

I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2018 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: _____

Certified By: Name (print): Rodolfo Torru Jr.
 Title: General Manager
 Phone Number: 361-279-3357

Signature: _____ Date: _____

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:// _____

Direct Delivery Methods

- Mail a paper copy of the CCR
- Mail notification that CCR is available on-line at http:// _____
 *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: _____

<https://www.sandiegowater.net/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/glossbrennerccr2018.pdf>

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

- Posting the CCR on the Internet at http:// _____
- Mailing the CCR to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills.
- 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 DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753 | TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087 |

2018 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF SAN DIEGO GLOSSBRENNER UNIT

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2018

CITY OF SAN DIEGO GLOSSBRENNER UNIT provides Purchased Ground Water from Coastal Aquifer located in Duval County.

PWS # TX0660017

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name San Diego Mud #1

Phone 361-279-3357

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (361)279-3357.

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 EPAs 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

CITY OF SAN DIEGO GLOSSBRENNER UNIT purchases water from SAN DIEGO MUD 1. SAN DIEGO MUD 1 provides purchase ground water from Coastal Aquifer located in Duval County.

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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

Source Water Name: GW FROM SAN DIEGO MUD #1 Type of Water: CC FROM TX0660003 Report Status: GW Location: _____

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2018 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.19 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2018 | 0 | 15 | 1.8 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Definitions and Abbreviations

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Action Level:

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

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)

miRem:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na:

not applicable

NTU

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

PCWL

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)

Treatment Technique or TT:

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

2018 Water Quality Test Results

| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violations | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|------------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2018 | 2 | 2.2 - 2.2 | 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 Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violations | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|------------|--|
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2018 | 5 | 5.02 - 5.31 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Disinfectant Residual

| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MIRDL | MIRDG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Source in Drinking Water |
|-----------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Chlorine Free | 2018 | 1.75 | 1.22 - 2.20 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

2018 Water Quality Test Results

Results From San Diego MUD #1

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2018 | 2 | 1.6 - 1.6 | 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 Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Arsenic | 05/10/2017 | 8.6 | 8.6 - 8.6 | 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's 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 | 05/10/2017 | 0.0547 | 0.0547 - 0.0547 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 05/10/2017 | 1.27 | 1.27 - 1.27 | 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) | 2018 | 5 | 4.13 - 5.02 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 05/10/2017 | 6.9 | 6.9 - 6.9 | 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 Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Beta/ photon emitters | 05/10/2017 | 10.7 | 10.7 - 10.7 | 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.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 05/10/2017 | 5 | 5 - 5 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium | 05/10/2017 | 8.5 | 8.5 - 8.5 | 0 | 30 | ug/l | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------|--------|------------|----|----|-----|---|--|
| Xylenes | 2018 | 0.0005 | 0 - 0.0005 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories. |
|---------|------|--------|------------|----|----|-----|---|--|

Violations

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| CCR REPORT | 07/01/2018 | 01/28/2019 | We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. |

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 |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR) | 12/30/2017 | 03/01/2018 | 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. |