2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Pittsburg

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other Immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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).

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 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.

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o' discusiones sobre este repote en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono. (903)856-3621. par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from Surface water sources. This water comes from the **CARRIZO-WILCOX/ LAKE BOB SANDLIN**. TCEQ will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment has been completed and the report will be available this year. It allows us to focus on our source water protection activities.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline. (800-426-4791).

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. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

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 concerns. Therefore secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Monday
Time: 7:00 PM
Location: City Offices
200 Rusk Street
Phone No: 903-856-3621

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no know or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

NTU Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/l picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm Parts Per Million, or miligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb Parts Per Billion, or parts per billion (ug/l)
ppt Parts Per Trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq Parts Per Quadrillion, picograms per liter
Organics Not Tested for or Not Detected

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2008	Barium	0.038	0.035	0.047	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2008	Nitrate	0.12	0.0	0.3	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion natural deposits.
2008	Fluoride	0.2	0.14	0.21	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2005	Gross beta emitters	0.54	0	2.7	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and man made deposits.
2008	Chromium	1.8	0	2.2	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Levels	Maximum Level	MCL	Units of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids	34.1	5.5	62.7	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Total Trihalomethanes	18.6	4.4	32.8	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2008	Bromodichloromethane	1.55	1.55	1.55		Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Chloroform	10.89	10.89	10.89	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituents	The 90th Percentile	Number of sites Exceeding	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2007	Copper	0.186	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2007	Lead	1.4	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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 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."

Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number Of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit Of Measure	Source Of Contaminant
2008	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally Present In The Environment

* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.

Fecal Coliform Reported Monthly Tests Found No Fecal Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Disinfectant Residual Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Levels	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2008	Chloramine	1.76	0.5	3.6	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Year	Constituent	Highest single measurement	Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limits	Turbidity Limits	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2008	Turbidity	0.20	100%	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff