

# 2009 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 agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte 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:** 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 known 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 milligrams 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

#### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009 2008	Barium	0.04	0.035	0.058	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2008	Chromium	1.8	0	2.2	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2008	Fluoride	0.19	0.12	0.21	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009 2008	Nitrate	0.1	0	0.3	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2005	Gross beta emitters	0.84	0	4.2	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

#### Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Xylenes	0.52	0.52	0.52	10000	10000	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

## Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2009	Chloramines	1.65	0.5	3.50	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

## Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	1.1	0	2	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	2.7	1.2	5.3	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts

WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

## Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Chloroform	1.78	1.78	1.78	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	<i>Name of Contaminant</i>	<i>Average level of biennial or quarterly samples</i>	<i>Minimum result single sample</i>	<i>Maximum result single sample</i>	ppb	<i>Describe the source of the chemical.</i>

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	1.4	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.186	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

## Required Additional Health Information for Lead

"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>."

**Turbidity**

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Turbidity	0.40	98.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

**Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.**

**Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.**

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)**

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2009 2008	Aluminum	0.067	0.018	0.262	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2008	Bicarbonate	163	29	196	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009 2008	Calcium	4.2	3.1	8.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2008	Chloride	27	21	29	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2009 2008	Copper	0.002	0	0.003	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2009 2008	Hardness as Ca/Mg	17	11	41	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2009 2008	Magnesium	1.5	0.7	4.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2008	Manganese	0.0075	0.0012	0.009	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2008	P. Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	5	3	5	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009 2008	pH	8.6	8.4	9.4	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009 2008	Sodium	104	34	122	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2008	Sulfate	24	20	43	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2008	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	172	36	206	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009 2008	Total Dissolved Solids	282	161	312	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	15	15	15	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2009 2008	Zinc	0.011	0.005	0.013	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.