2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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

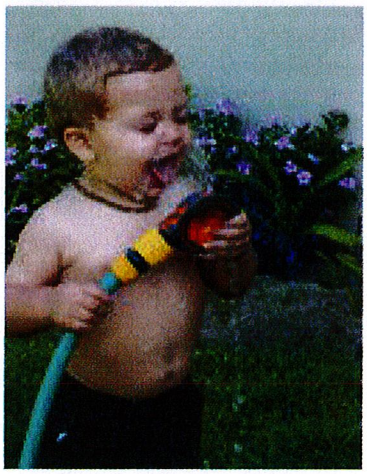
This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our residents. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the following information. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable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

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (817) 274-1381 para hablar con una persona biligue en espanol.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The Town of Pantego obtains its water from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following lake, river, reservoir/ aquifer: PALUXY SAND and the TRINITY AQUIFER. A source Water Susceptibility Assessment for our drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with our drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on sources water assessments and protection efforts of our system, please contact us. It is important to protect your drinking water by protecting your water source.



ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

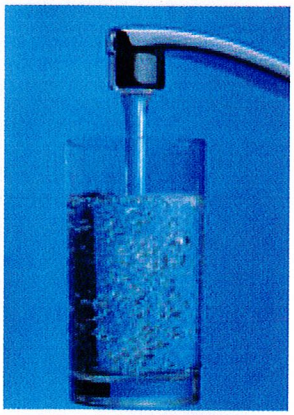
When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

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

WATER SOURCES: 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.



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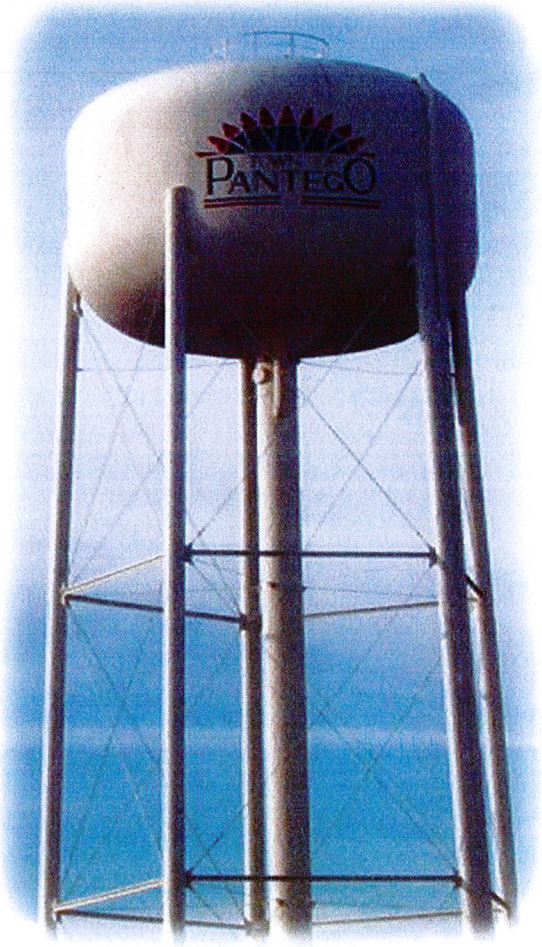

Special Notice for ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone 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. The 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.

Understanding this Information
Below is a list of abbreviations and definitions intended to assist in understanding the information provided in the following charts.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest permissible 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 no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of 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 (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 Techniques (TT)
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ActionLevel (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 micrograms per liter
ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Delivering pure and wholesome drinking water right to your home everyday

Public Participation Opportunities
You are invited to participate in our Open Forum and voice your concerns or ask questions about the Pantego drinking water quality. The Town of Pantego's governing body [Town Council] meets the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. at Town Hall, 1614 S. Bowen Road. Citizens are encouraged to attend Council meetings. Please call (817) 548-5858 for information about Council meetings.

About the Following Pages
The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

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Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant	Year or Range	Unit of Measure	Average Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	2008	ppm	1.54	1.08	1.79	4	4	Erosion of Natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level								
Disinfectant	Year	Unit of Measure	Average Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Disinfectant
Chlorine Residual, Free	2008	ppm	0.46	0.06	3.79	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts							
Contaminant	Year	Unit of Measure	Average Level	Minim-Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	Source of Contaminant
Total Haloacetic Acids	2007	ppb	4	0	11.9	60	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2007	ppb	0.4	0	1.1	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper						
Contaminant	Year	Unit of Measure	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Source of Contaminant
Lead	2008	ppb	4.6	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2008	ppm	0.284	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Organic Contaminants: TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts: WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Unregulated Contaminants: NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

Turbidity: NOT REQUIRED

RECOMMENDED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD

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 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 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."*

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Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)							
Constituent	**Year or Range**	**Unit of Measure**	**Average Level**	**Min. Level**	**Max. Level**	**Secondary Limit**	**Source of Constituent**
Bicarbonate	2008	ppm	367	342	386	NA	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Carbonate	2005	ppm	10	0	16	NA	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Chloride	2008	ppm	56	21	77	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
Hardness as CaCO3	2008	ppm	7	5	8	N/A	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	2008	ppm	17	15	19	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
pH	2008	Units	8.7	8.6	8.7	>7.0	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sulfate	2008	ppm	140	124	154	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2008	ppm	401	372	418	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2008	ppm	747	647	811	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

The Trinity Aquifer

The Trinity Aquifer consists of early Cretaceous age formations of the Trinity Group where they occur in a band extending through the central part of the state in all or part of the 55 counties, from the Red River in North Texas to the Hill Country of South Central Texas, Trinity Group deposits also occur in the Panhandle and Edwards Plateau regions where they are included as part of the Edwards-Trinity (High Plains and Plateau) aquifers.

Formations comprising the Trinity Group are (from youngest to oldest) the Paluxy, Glen Rose, and Twin Mountains Travis Peak. Updip, where the Glen rose thins or is missing, the Paluxy and Twin Mountains coalesce to form the Antlers Formation. The Antlers consists of up to 900 feet of sand and gravel, with clay beds in the middle section. Water from the Antlers is mainly used for irrigation in the outcrop area of North and Central Texas.

Forming the upper unit of the Trinity group, the Paluxy Formation consists of up to 400 feet of predominantly fine to coarse grained sand interbedded with clay and shale. The formation pinches out down dip and does not occur south of the Colorado River.

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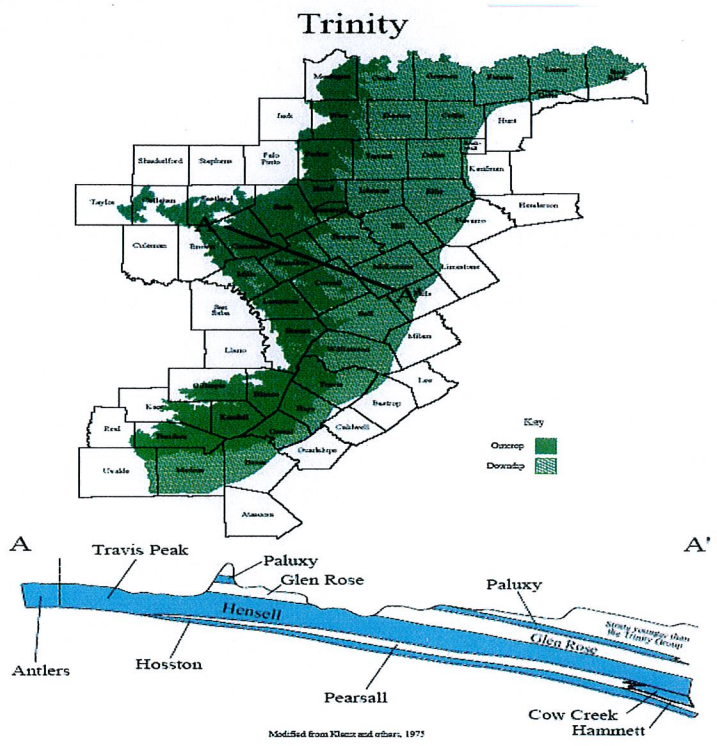

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