

2005 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Town of Pantego

Special Notice for the 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 chemo-therapy, 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) regulate guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants, these 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 by 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.

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: None Scheduled
Time: None Scheduled
Location: Pantego City Hall
1614 South Bowen Road
Pantego, TX 76013
Phone No.: 817-274-1381

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (817) 274-1381—para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Aquifers: Paluxy and Trinity. TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included in this assessment. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often 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 may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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.

Definitions:

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 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.

ABBREVIATIONS

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 (µg/L)
ppt — parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq — parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants								
Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Barium	0.01	0.0080	0.013	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2005	Fluoride	1.57	1.1	1.9	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2002	Nitrate	0.04	0	0.1	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2002	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.17	0	0.5	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants—Testing Waived, Not Reported, or None Detected

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Chlorine Residual, Free	0.4	0.1	3.5	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts — Not Reported or None Detected

Unregulated Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002 2001	Chloroform	0.17	0	0.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2002 2001	Bromoform	0.33	0	1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1999	Lead	2.7	0	1.5	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Copper	0.218	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

**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
2005	Bicarbonate	494	460	517	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2002	Calcium	1.8	1.6	1.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2005	Carbonate	10	0	16	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2005	Chloride	56	22	79	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2002	Copper	0.011	0.008	0.012	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2002	Iron	27	0	40	300	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities
2005	P. Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	8	0	13	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2005	pH	8.6	8.4	8.8	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2002	Sodium	293	289	302	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Sulfate	153	134	184	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	421	403	436	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2005	Total Dissolved Solids	771	663	858	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2002	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	5	4	5	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium