



City of Angleton 2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact: City of Angleton Public Works (979) 849-0742 ext:5200. Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Special Notice:

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, 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. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/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).

Information on Sources of 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.

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.

All Drinking water may contain contaminants:

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 at (800) 426-4791

Information about 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, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Angleton is purchased surface water. It comes from the following: the Gulf Coast Aquifer and the Brazos River. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/> . For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system please contact us.

Definitions:

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 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 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
Maximum residual disinfectant level 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
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples
Ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
Ppb:	Micrograms per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
Na:	Not applicable
Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants:

Disinfectants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	07/18/2005	2.6	2.6 - 2.6	0	10	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	07/18/2005	0.126	0.126 - 0.126	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	07/18/2005	0.8	0.8 - 0.8	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]	07/18/2005	0.6	0.31-0.6	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.								
Selenium	7/18/2005	4.7	4.7-4.7	50	50	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides:

Disinfectants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2010	0.14	0.12-0.14	3	3	Ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Regulated Contaminants:

Disinfectants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2010	29.4	9.1-29.4	No goal for the total	60	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2010	81.4	14.7-81.4	No goal for the total	80	Ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future								

Coliform Bacteria:

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 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 Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2010	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

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

Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular, E Coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through the feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E Coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. The following table indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

Fecal Coliform-Reported monthly test found no fecal coliform bacteria.

Lead and Copper:

Lead & Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Lead	2010	1.3	1.3	0.425	1	Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	2010	0	15	15.1	3	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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>."

Water Conservation Tips



In the Bathroom:

1. Take a shower instead of a bath.
2. Test toilets for leaks, add a few drops of food coloring or a dye tablet to the water in the tank, but do not flush the toilet. Watch to see if the coloring appears in the bowl within a few minutes. If it does, the toilet has a silent leak that needs to be replaced.
3. When brushing teeth, turn the water off until it is time to rinse.

In the Kitchen:

1. Never run the dishwasher without a full load. This practice will save water, energy, detergent, and money.
2. When washing dishes by hand, fill up the sink with soap and water instead of running the water the whole time.

In the Laundry:

1. Wash only a full load of clothes when doing laundry.
2. Whenever possible, use the lowest water-level setting on the washing machine for light or partial loads.
3. Use cold water as often as possible to save energy and to conserve the hot water for uses that cold water cannot serve. (This is also better for clothing made of today's synthetic fabrics.)

For Appliances and Plumbing:

1. Check all the water line connections and faucets for leaks. A slow drip can waste as much as 170 gallons of water EACH DAY, or 5,000 gallons per month, and will add to the water bill.
2. Learn to repair faucets so that drips can be corrected promptly. It is easy to do, cost very little, and can mean a substantial savings in plumbing and water bills.
3. Be sure the water heater thermostat is not set to high. Extremely hot setting waste water and energy because the water often has to be cooled with cold water before it can be used.

For Outdoor Use:

1. Do not over-water. Soil can absorb only so much moisture, and the rest simply runs off. A timer will help. One and a half inches of water applied once a week in the summer will keep most Texas grasses alive and healthy.
2. Water lawns early in the morning during the hotter summer months. Otherwise, much of the water used on the lawn can simply evaporate between the sprinkler and the grass.
3. Forget about watering the streets, sidewalks, or driveways. They will never grow a thing.
4. When washing the car, use a bucket of soapy water and turn on the hose only for rinsing.