

Consumer Confidence Report 2002

(Drinking Water Quality Report)



CITY OF KINGSVILLE

(361) 595-8040

**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 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 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.

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 tel: (361) 595-8040 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from Ground and Surface water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: GOLIAD SANDS and GS STWA. 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 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:** Anytime
- Time:** Monday-Friday
8am-4pm
- Location:** 1300 E. Corral
- Phone No:** 595-8040

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.

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 micrograms per liter (µg/l)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Arsenic	4.67	3.7100-4.6700	50	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2002	Barium	0.0356	0.0250-0.0356	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Chromium	13.8	7.8300-13.8000	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Fluoride	0.662	0.5860-0.6620	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2002	Nitrate	3.14	3.0100-3.1400	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Selenium	10.8	9.0000-10.8000	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2002	Gross alpha adjusted	9.9	7.4000-9.9000	15	0	pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.1	0.0000-0.1000	5	0	pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Gross beta emitters	8.7	5.9000-8.7000	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.

Organics NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED**Disinfection Byproducts**

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Total Haloacetic Acids	14.7438	0.00-67.70	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2002	Total Trihalomethanes	30.405	1.30-127.00	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2002-2002	Chloroform	0.34	0.0000-3.1000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2002-2002	Bromoform	0.53	0.0000-3.2000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2002-2002	Bromodichloromethane	0.32	0.0000-2.9000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2002-2002	Dibromochloromethane	0.37	0.0000-2.8000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants

Turbidity NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2001	Copper	0.1230	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2001	Lead	2.1000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Total Coliform NOT DETECTED

Fecal Coliform NOT DETECTED