2005 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF KINGSVILLE

Phone No: 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. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Monday - Friday

Time: 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Location: 1300 E. Corral

Phone No: 361-595-8040

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

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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (361) 595 - 8040 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

!1370001!

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE AND GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: GOLIAD SANDS. 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 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.

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.

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 Contaminant
2005 2002	Arsenic ** The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.*	5	4	7	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2005 2002	Barium	0.033	0.025	0.039	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2005 2002	Chromium	10.3	7.8	14.1	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	0.7	0.65	0.77	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2005	Nitrate	3.26	3.06	3.56	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2005 2002	Selenium	9	5.2	11.2	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2005	Gross beta emitters	8.06	7	9.5	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2005	Gross alpha	8.44	5.7	11	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Required Additional Health Information for Arsenic

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic decreased from 0.05 mg/L (50 ppb) to 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) effective January 23, 2006. Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required by EPA:

"While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems."

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 Disinfectant
2005	Chloramine Residual	1.09	0.3	2.8	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	0.9	0	20.6	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	4	0	36.4	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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
2002	2001	Chloroform	0.62	0	3.1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2002	2001	Bromoform	0.8	0	3.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2002	2001	Bromodichloromethane	0.58	0	2.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2002	2001	Dibromochloromethane	0.61	0	2.8	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 Contaminant
2004	Lead	1.6	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Copper	0.077	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Turbidity

NOT REQUIRED

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.
Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO 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
2005	Bicarbonate	234	212	246	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005 2002	Calcium	26	19.5	34.7	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Chloride	261	233	300	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2005 2002	Copper	0.004	0.003	0.006	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2005	Hardness as Ca/Mg	105	81	137	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2005 2002	Iron	19	0	95	300	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2005 2002	Magnesium	9.6	7.9	11.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005 2002	Manganese	1.1	0	5.3	50	ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002	pH	8.2	8.2	8.2	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005 2002	Sodium	314	289	338	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Sulfate	204	135	319	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	234	212	246	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2002	Total Dissolved Solids	959	929	1080	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2001	Total Hardness as CaCO3	106	87	125	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2005 2002	Zinc	16.6	0	30.8	5	ppb	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.