

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. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 contaminants.

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 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.

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>.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU- Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL- million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L- picocuries per liter (a measure of radio activity)
ppm- parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb- parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppt- parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq- parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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 or 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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

na: not applicable.

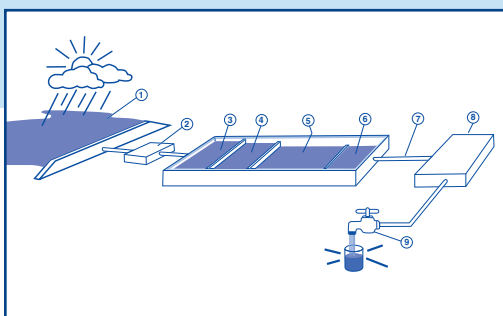
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

TURNING RIVER WATER INTO DRINKING WATER

The water in the Brazos river must be treated to a higher level to improve the quality before it flows through your tap. Once the Brazos River water reaches the Gulf Coast Water Authority (GCWA) treatment plant, it undergoes five (5) steps of treatment:

- Chemicals are added which encourage suspended particles in the water to clump together, so they become heavy enough to settle to the bottom of the treatment basin.
 - These particles are allowed to settle for about 2-6 hours.
 - The water is filtered through more than four feet of sand, gravel and granular activated carbon.
 - The alkalinity of the water is stabilized to ensure that metals are not dissolved from plumbing as it passes through.
 - Strong disinfectants, chlorine dioxide and chloramines (a combination of chlorine and ammonia), are added to kill harmful microorganisms, such as typhoid and polio. Combining chlorine dioxide and chloramines, is more beneficial than adding chlorine alone.
- Small amounts of fluoride are added to help prevent tooth decay.



- 1. Source river:** Brazos River.
- 2. Raw water pump station:** Here water is pumped from the Brazos River to GCWA's Thomas S. Mackey Water Treatment Plant.
- 3. Flash mix:** Chemicals are added, so particles in the water will clump together and settle out.
- 4. Coagulation basin:** The particulate matter begins to clump together.
- 5. Sedimentation basin:** Particles settle to the bottom of the basin and are removed.
- 6. Filters:** Water is filtered through 4 feet of sand, gravel and granular activated carbon.
- 7. Disinfection:** Chlorine dioxide is added to kill bacteria and viruses.
- 8. Clearwell storage:** Water is temporarily stored in tanks before it is pumped to the public.
- 9. Distribution:** Drinking water reaches the public through more than 100 miles of pipeline.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	Likely Source of Contamination
8/20/2009	Barium	0.117	0.117 - 0.117	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
8/20/2009	Fluoride	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.
2010	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
8/20/2009	Selenium	3.4	3.4 - 3.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	Likely Source of Contamination
8/20/2009	Beta/photon emitters	4.7	4.7 - 4.7	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural man-made deposits.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Year (Range)	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2010	Chloramine	2.25	0.44	3.4	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	Likely Source of Contamination
2010	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	16	10.7 - 25.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	45	26 - 63	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

UNREGULATED INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	16.5	8.8	24.8	NA	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	45	24.4	60.5	NA	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS Including pesticides and herbicides

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	Likely Source of Contamination
2010	Atrazine	.62	0.17 - 0.62	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2010	Simazine	.15	0 - 0.15	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

LEAD AND COPPER

Date Sampled	Contaminant	MCL	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	Likely Source of Contamination
2010	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.369	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2010	Lead	.015	15	0.00096	0	ppb	N	

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

TURBIDITY

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Turbidity	0.31	100	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

COLIFORMS

What are coliforms?

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 of 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.

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 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 drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

TOTAL COLIFORM Reported monthly tests found no coliform bacteria.

FECAL COLIFORM Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria.

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 (Range)	Contaminant	Result	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chloroform	8.7	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromoform	1.9	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromodichloromethane	15	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Dibromochloromethane	<1.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

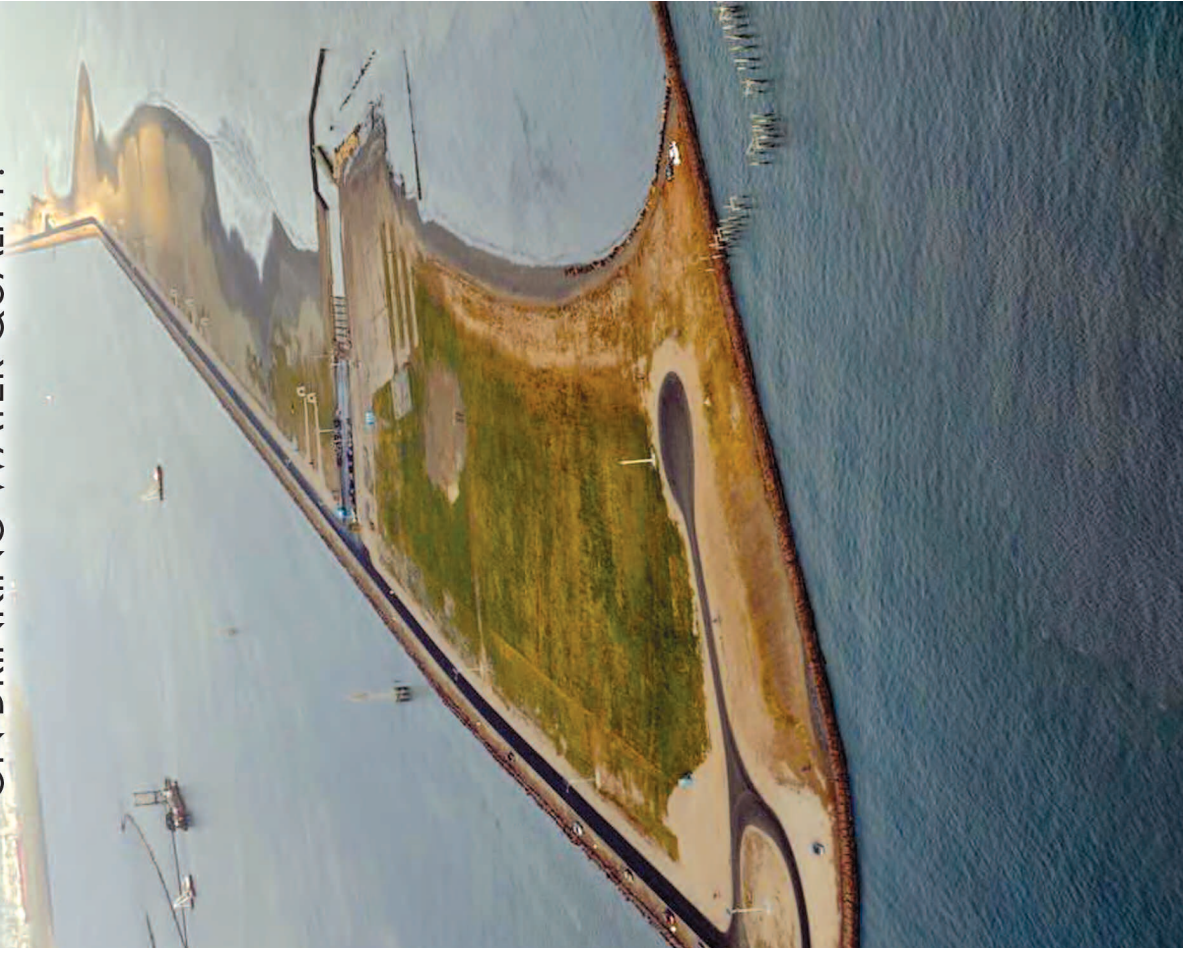
SECONDARY AND OTHER NOT REGULATED CONSTITUENTS

(No associated adverse health effects.)

Year (Range)	Constituent	Result	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2010	Bicarbonate	143	NA	mg/L	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2010	Calcium	<0.0100	NA	mg/L	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2010	Chloride	56	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Copper	0.0259	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2010	Magnesium	8.74	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2010	Nickel	.0019	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2010	pH	7.3	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2010	Sodium	49.2	NA	mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Sulfate	45	300	mg/L	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	117	NA	mg/L	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2010	Total Dissolved Solids	32.3	1000	mg/L	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2010	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	133	NA	mg/L	Naturally occurring calcium
2010	Zinc	0.165	5	mg/L	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

2010 Consumer Confidence Report

THIS IS YOUR ANNUAL REPORT
ON DRINKING WATER QUALITY.



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2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Texas City Utilities Department Customer Service (409) 643-5860 EPA'S Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 1st and 3rd Wednesday of every month
Time: 5:00 pm
Location: City Hall
Phone: (409) 945-3111

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

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. (409) 643-5860 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated. 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.

Source of Drinking 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.

Where do we get our drinking water? The source of drinking water used by CITY OF TEXAS CITY is Purchased Surface Water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on 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.