

## CITY OF SWEENY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2004

The “2004 Drinking Water Quality Report” that follows is a report the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires all community water systems provide to their customers. This report tells customers of the City of Sweeny water system, where our water comes from, and provides information on water quality. The City takes great pride in its water system and works hard to meet or exceed the Texas Commission on Environment Quality (TCEQ) and EPA requirements.

In summary, the City of Sweeny is committed to providing safe, reliable water service to you, the customer.

Should you need additional information please contact:

Tim Moss  
Sweeny City Hall  
(979) 548-3321

# 2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## CITY OF SWEENY

Phone No: 979-548-3321

***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:** July 19, 2005

**Time:** 7:00 pm

**Location:** Sweeny City Hall

**Phone No:** 979-548-3321

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. (979)548 - 3321 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.



## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Ground water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: CHICOT. 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 (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002 2002	Arsenic <i>* These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 50 ppb and there is currently no MCLG.</i>	2.300	2.3	2.3	10*	0 *	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2002 2002	Barium	0.032	0.0324	0.0324	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2002 2002	Fluoride	0.500	0.5	0.5	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2002 2002	Gross alpha	0.800	0.8	0.8	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Organic Contaminants NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level NOT TESTED OR REPORTED

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). Failure to do so WILL result in violation(s).

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2004	Total Trihalomethanes	4.000	4	4	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

### Unregulated Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2003 2003	Bromoform	1.300	1.3	1.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2003 2003	Bromodichloromethane	0.500	0.5	0.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2003 2003	Dibromochloromethane	1.400	1.4	1.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

### Lead and Copper

Year (Range)	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002 2002	Lead	2.9000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2002 2002	Copper	1.2700	1	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** NOT DETECTED

**Fecal Coliform** NOT DETECTED

**Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents**  
(No associated adverse health effects)

Year (Range)	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002 2002	Bicarbonate	455.000	455	455	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2002 2002	Calcium	16.200	16.2	16.2	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002 2002	Chloride	147.000	147	147	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2002 2002	Copper	0.004	0.0038	0.0038	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2002 2002	Iron	0.166	0.166	0.166	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2002 2002	Lead	1.200	1.2	1.2	NA	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2002 2002	Magnesium	10.100	10.1	10.1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002 2002	Manganese	30.100	30.1	30.1	50	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002 2002	pH	7.200	7.2	7.2	NA	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2002 2002	Sodium	233.000	233	233	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2002 2002	Sulfate	25.000	25	25	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2002 2002	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	373.000	373	373	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2002 2002	Total Dissolved Solids	656.000	656	656	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2002 2002	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	82.000	82	82	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2002 2002	Zinc	16.700	16.7	16.7	5000	ppb	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

**For the year 2004, we had no sampling site that exceeded the action level for constituents tested. In 2002 we had one sampling site exceed the copper level. Anyone who has assisted the City in the past with collecting samples knows the requirement is to let the water sit over night and collect the sample by catching the water on the first pull. That is letting the water sit in the lines and fixtures for several hours. The copper does not come from the City water supply, but the house supply lines and fixtures react with the water and the copper “leaches” into the water. One simple way to make sure you don’t experience these problems is to flush your faucet for a minute or two in the morning before using the water for drinking, cooking, making coffee etc. The City Water Department has changed the type and blend of phosphate used for corrosion control and this has helped solve problems associated with copper control.**

**Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home’s plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for a minute or two before using the water.**

**A very small leak can add up to a large water bill: Check your toilets by adding a few drops of food coloring to the toilet tank, let stand for 15 minutes, if coloring appears in the toilet bowl the toilet needs to be repaired.**

**A leaking faucet can increase your water bill and if it is leaking on the hot water side of the faucet it also adds to your gas or electric bill by causing the water heater to cycle more often.**

**Most water meters have “star” or a “test” hand on the face of the meter. By observing these test devices a leak can usually be detected. Turn off all water in the house and watch these hands. If movement is detected a leak may be present. If you suspect you have a water leak contact City Hall and we will assist you in locating the leak.**

**Durante el año 2004, nosotros teníamos ningún sitio probando que excedió el nivel de acción para los electores probó. En 2002 nosotros teníamos un sitio probando excede el nivel cobrizo. Cualquiera que ha ayudado la Ciudad en el pasado con las muestras colectivas sabe que el requisito es permitir el agua sentarse durante noche y colecciona la muestra cogiendo el agua en el primer tirón. Eso está permitiendo el agua sentarse en las líneas y adornos durante varias horas. El cobre no viene del suministro de agua de Ciudad, pero la casa proporciona las líneas y adornos reaccionan con el agua y el cobre “lixivia “ en el agua. Una manera simple de asegurarse usted no experimenta estos problemas es vaciar su grifo para un minuto o dos por la mañana antes de usar el agua por beber, mientras cocinando, haciendo el etc de café. La Sección de Agua de Ciudad ha cambiado el tipo y mezcla de fosfato usadas para el mando de corrosión y esto ha ayudado resuelva problemas asociados con el mando cobrizo.**

**Los infantes y los niños jóvenes son típicamente más vulnerables llevar bebiendo el agua que la población general. Es posible que lleva nivela en su casa puede ser más alto que en otras casas en la comunidad como resultado de materiales usados en su casa está aplomando. Si usted está interesado sobre elevado lleve los niveles, usted puede desear tener su agua probado y puede vaciar su palmadita para un minuto o dos antes de usar el agua.**

**Una gotera muy pequeña puede sumar a una factura de agua grande: el Cheque sus retretes agregando unas gotas de comida que colora al tanque del retrete, permitió la posición durante 15 minutos, si colorando aparece en el cuenco del retrete que el retrete necesita ser reparado.**

**La Un grifo goteando puede aumentar su factura del agua el y si también está goteando en el lado del agua caliente del grifo que agrega un gas del su el o la factura eléctrica causando más un calentadores del de menudo del agua un ciclo.**

**Los metros de Más de la estrella “ de tienen “ de agua la o una “ mano del la prueba “ en la cara del metro. El Observando éstos dispositivos que una gotera normalmente puede descubrirse prueban. La Apague todo la agua en la casa y enlodan el manos del estas. El Si el movimiento se descubre que una gotera puede estar presente. La Si usted sospecha que usted tiene un pérdida del contacto de la corriente Ciudad Vestíbulo la y nosotros le ayudaremos localizar la gotera.**