



City of Sweeny

P.O. BOX 248 ★ 102 W. ASHLEY WILSON RD. ★ SWEENY, TEXAS 77480
(979) 548-3321 ★ FAX (979) 548-7745

CITY OF SWEENY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2008

The "2008 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 Environmental 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

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF SWEENY

Phone Number: 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 21, 2009

Time: 7:00 PM

Location: Sweeny City Hall

Phone Number: 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. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. 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	Barium	0.095	0.095	0.095	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	0.5	0.5	0.5	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2005	Gross alpha	2.3	2.3	2.3	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

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
2008	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.5	0.5	3.3	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
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	1.7	1.7	1.7	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	8.5	8.5	8.5	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Unregulated Contaminants NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Lead	2.9	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Copper	1.76	1	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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>."

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL 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	428	428	428	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Calcium	55.8	55.8	55.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Chloride	235	235	235	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Copper	0.034	0.034	0.034	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2005	Iron	0.281	0.281	0.281	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2005	Lead	0.003	0.003	0.003	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Magnesium	22.4	22.4	22.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Manganese	0.0203	0.0203	0.0203	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Nickel	0.001	0.001	0.001	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	pH	7.2	7.2	7.2	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sodium	206	206	206	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Sulfate	34	34	34	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	351	351	351	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	Total Dissolved Solids	772	772	772	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	231	231	231	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2005	Zinc	0.076	0.076	0.076	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

For the year 2005 (the last year sampled) we had one sampling site that exceeded the action level for copper. The action level for copper is 1.3 ppm, and we had one site that tested as 1.76 ppm. 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 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. Our sampling locations did not exceed the lead requirements, however, 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 a “star” or “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 home or business 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 2005 (el último año probó) nosotros teníamos un sitio probando que excedió el nivel de acción para cobre. El nivel de acción para cobre es 1.3 ppm, y nosotros teníamos un sitio que probó como 1.76 ppm. 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, excepto el suministro línea y los 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 café, el etc. 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. Nuestras situaciones probando no excedieron los requisitos de primacia, sin embargo, 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, permita la posición durante 15 minutos, si colorando aparece en el cuenco del retrete, el retrete necesita ser reparado.

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

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