CITY OF SWEENY
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR 2011

The "2011 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:

Cindy King
Sweeny City Hall
(979) 548-3321

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

PWS ID Number: TX0200009

PWS Name: CITY OF SWEENY

The source of drinking water used by CITY OF SWEENY is Ground Water

Special Notice

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

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/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).

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. We 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.

Information on Sources of 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 pickup 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.

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Cindy King

Phone 979-548-3321

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

Information about Source Water Assessments

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 suceptibility 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.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Furthder details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or	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	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.

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2010	1.7	1.7 - 1.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2010	5.7	5.7 - 5.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	02/17/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	02/17/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	02/17/2005	0.0952	0.0952 - 0.0952	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	02/17/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense
Cadmium	02/17/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries
Chromium	02/17/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	12/12/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.

Fluoride	02/17/2005	0.5	0.5 - 0.5	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Mercury	02/17/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2010	0.02	0.02 - 0.02	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	06/14/2006	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	02/17/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	02/17/2005	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	06/10/2009	2.4	2.4 - 2.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alachlor	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Benzo(a)pyrene	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Chlordane	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Endrin	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Pentachlorophenol	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.

Simazine	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	06/10/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.

Styrene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dicholoroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.