

2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Consumer Confidence Report

City of Pleasanton, Texas

(830) 569-3867

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 persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on 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 & 3rd Thursdays, monthly

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Location: City Hall, 108 Second Street

Phone: (830) 569-3867

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

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 includes 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:

- 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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al TEL. (830) 569-3867 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Pleasanton is ground water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(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 will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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>.

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.

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

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

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

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	The 90 th Percentile	Sites Exceeding Action Level	Unit Of Measure	Violation	Source Of Contaminant
Lead	09/20/2007	0	15	5.5	0	ppb	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper	09/20/2007	1.3	1.3	0.31	0	ppm	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2010	3.4	0 - 3.4	60	ppb	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2010	15.8	3.1 - 15.8	80	ppb	None	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Barium	09/03/2008	0.24	0.0852 - 0.24	2	2	ppm	None	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	09/03/2008	0.52	0.3 - 0.52	4	4	ppm	None	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth
Beta / Photon Emitters	09/03/2008	18.1	18.1 - 18.1	0	4	mrem/yr	None	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
Combined Radium 226 & 228	09/03/2008	3.5	3.5 - 3.5	0	5	pCi/L	None	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha	09/03/2008	8.1	8.1 - 8.1	0	15	pCi/L	None	Erosion of natural deposits