2009 Consumer Confidence Report

CITY OF CUT AND SHOOT

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Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, and 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: The Cut and Shoot City Council meets at 7:00 PM the second Thursday of each month at the Cut and Shoot City Hall

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.

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the EVANGELINE and JASPER aquifers. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The 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 our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year 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.

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:

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

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.

Abbreviations:

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq - parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter
pCi/L -Pico curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009-2005	Arsenic	1	0	4	10	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2009-2005	Barium	0.196	0.135	0.232	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2009-2005	Fluoride	0.18	0.12	0.7	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	0.02	0	0.04	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2008-2005	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.57	0	1	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
2008-2005	Gross beta emitters	6.04	4.4	6.8	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2008-2005	Gross alpha	2.98	0	4.5	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.14	0	0.88	6	0	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
2009-2006	Xylenes	0.37	0	3.3	10000	10000	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories. Discharge from chemical factories.
2009-2006	Toluene	0.2	0	0.6	1000	1000	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories.
2009-2006	Ethylbenzene	0.09	0	0.8	700	700	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.12	0.6	1.3	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts NOT REPORTED or NONE DETECTED

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

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 or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009-2006	Chloroform	0.3	0	0.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009-2005	Bromoform	0.24	0	1.1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009-2006	Bromodichloromethane	0.08	0	0.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009-2005	Dibromochloromethane	0.27	0	1.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)-426-4791.

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2001	Lead	0.9	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
2001	Copper	0.046	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

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 the 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 your exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at 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	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2009-2005	Bicarbonate	286	262	317	NA	ppm	Erosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009-2005	Calcium	44.8	22.4	67.2	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009-2005	Chloride	33	20	47	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009-2005	Copper	0.003	0	0.005	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2009-2005	Iron	0.271	0.068	0.334	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2009-2005	Magnesium	7.7	3.3	13	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009-2005	Manganese	0.0141	0	0.018	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009-2005	Nickel	0.001	0	0.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2009-2005	pH	7.6	7.4	7.9	>7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009-2005	Sodium	61	40	101	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009-2005	Sulfate	16	12	27	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009-2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCo3	235	215	260	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009-2005	Total Dissolved Solids	338	308	379	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2009-2005	Total Hardness as CaCO3	143	70	221	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2009-2005	Zinc	0.017	0	0.032	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.