2010 Consumer Confidence Report

CITY OF CUT AND SHOOT
P.O. Box 7176 Cut and Shoot, Texas 77306 Ph# 936-264-2179

Special Notice

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with 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 appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available 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 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.

Water Source: 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 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 metal, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm 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 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 come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Where do we get our drinking water? The source of drinking water used by Cut and Shoot is ground water. 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 is 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 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.

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.

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

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
9/9/2009	Arsenic	3.6	0 - 3.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
9/9/2009	Barium	0.232	0.198 - 0.232	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
9/9/2009	Fluoride	0.18	0.12 - 0.18	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Nitrate	0.02	0.01 – 0.18	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
3/23/2006	Combined Radium 226 & 228	1.2	0.9 – 1.2	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
3/23/2006	Beta/photon emitters	8.8	7.2 – 8.8	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
3/23/2006	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	6	4.7 – 6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	N	Likely Source of Contaminant
3/23/2009	Toluene	0.0006	0 – 0.0006	1	1	ppb	N	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
2010	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.15	0.5	1.6	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
0	1 Positive monthly sample	1	0	0	None	Naturally present in the environment

Violations Table

Public Notifications Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
None			

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