

**2013 Consumer Confidence Report**  
**CITY OF CUT AND SHOOT**  
**P.O. Box 7176 Cut and Shoot, Texas 77306 Ph# 936-264-2179**

---

**Annual water quality report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013**

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.

**Our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal (EPA) drinking water requirements**

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 at (800) 426-4791.

**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>.

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

**Sources of Drinking Water**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include river, 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, radio- active material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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, agriculture 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor or color of drinking water please contact the system's office.

**For more information regarding this report contact: City of Cut and Shoot weekdays 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. at 936-264-2179.**

**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 14391 Hwy 105 East.

## Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by the City of Cut and Shoot is ground water from the Evangeline and Upper Jasper Aquifers.

The TCEQ has completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection of our system, contact City of Cut and Shoot weekdays 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. at 936-264-2179. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Well #1	Ground Water	Y	15587 FM 1484
Well #2	Ground Water	Y	16087 FM 1484
Well #3	Ground Water	Y	8450 Lantern Creek
Well #5	Ground Water	-	9150 Hoda

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=>

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

### Water Loss Statement

We are required to submit a Water Loss Report to the Texas Water Development Board every 5 years. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2011, our system lost an estimated 9,909,348 gallons or 11.87% of the water produced. Since this report was submitted a number of measures have been taken to significantly reduce this loss. The estimated loss for Jan-Dec 2013 was 6,458,578 gallons or 6.28%. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please contact City of Cut and Shoot weekdays 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM. at 936-264-2179.

## 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.

**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:**

**Avq.:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant allowed 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.

### **Abbreviations:**

**Na:** - not applicable

**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**MFL** - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

**ppb** - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )

**ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg/L}$ )

**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)

**Regulated Contaminants**

Inorganic Contaminant	Inorganic Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	02/08/2012	4.2	0 - 4.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	02/08/2012	0.268	0.23 – 0.268	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	02/08/2012	0.35	0.23 – 0.35	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2013	0.02	0.0 – 0.02	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

**Radioactive Contaminants**

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/Proton emitters	02/08/2012	6.6	5.4 – 6.6	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226 / 228	02/08/2012	.35	2.9 – 3.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

\*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

**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
2013	Chlorine Residual, Free	0.9675	0.6	1.2	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 samples were positive		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

**Lead and Copper**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2011	1.3	1.3	0.084	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	2011	0	15	0.475	0	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits