

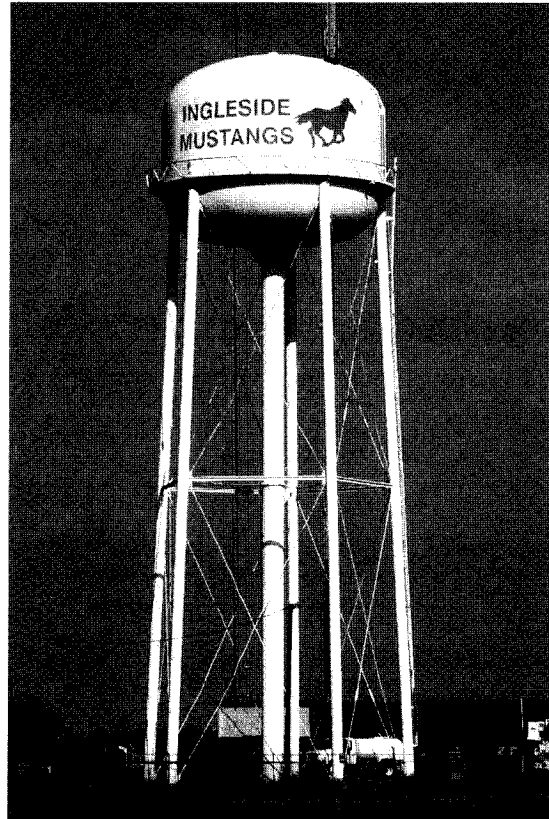
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City Of **Ingleside**

2010

Drinking Water Quality Report



PWS ID Number : TX2050002
Phone: (361) 776-7315

This is Your Annual Report On Drinking Water Quality for 2010

The City of Ingleside Water Department is providing this annual Drinking Water Quality Report to tell you about our water and how its quality compares to the guidelines set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). All drinking water providers are now required by federal law to issue annual quality reports like this one to their customers.

Most importantly, the Water Department wants you to know that when you drink tap water from our system you are drinking clean, high quality water that meets strict government standards. This report will help you understand the steps taken every day by our experienced staff to deliver the safe drinking water that is essential to human survival.

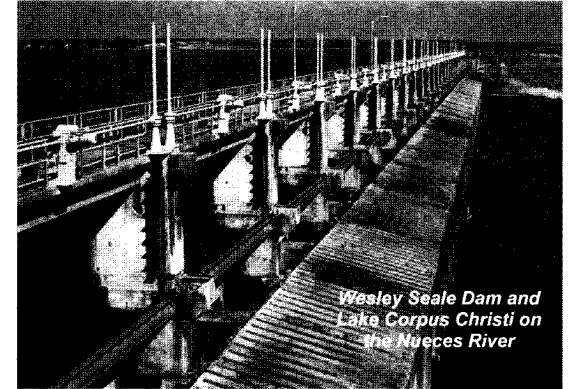
Many people are surprised to learn that ALL drinking water, even bottled water, is likely to contain some level of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's toll free Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste color and odor problems. These are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, they are not required to be reported in this document but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

En Español: Este informe incluye información importante sobre su agua de beber. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, por favor llame al (361) 776-7315 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.



Your Drinking Water Is Safe



Public Participation: Comments & Questions Welcome

You can learn more about your water system, offer your comments and present questions at a meeting of the Ingleside City Council at 6:30 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at Ingleside City Hall. You can also get answers to your questions by calling Donald Paty, the City's contact person, at (361) 776-7315.

The city is supplied water by the San Patricio Municipal Water District which was created by the Texas Legislature in 1951. Prior to that date, residents of the area were forced to depend on limited groundwater supplies.

The Water District is governed by eight directors elected from member cities (Odem, Taft, Gregory, Portland, Aransas Pass, Rockport and Ingleside) and the 8th director is appointed by the others. Extensive information about the District is available on the internet at: www.sanpatwater.com

Special Notice for People With Weakened Immune Systems

The following is required language for ALL community public water supply systems: 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 (800-426-4791).

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

All of the drinking water supplied by the City of Ingleside is delivered by the San Patricio Municipal Water District. The water comes from a surface water impoundment system consisting of Lake Corpus Christi, Choke Canyon Reservoir and Lake Texana.

Water stored in Lake Corpus Christi and Choke Canyon makes its way down the Nueces River to intake pumps at Calallen. The untreated river water is moved by pipeline to the Water District treatment plant near Ingleside. Lake Texana water is pumped through the Mary Rhodes Pipeline to the San Patricio water plant where it is blended with water from the Nueces River. SPMWD purifies water through a process of chemical treatment, settling, filtration and disinfection. Chemicals are added to remove impurities, kill harmful bacteria, eliminate tastes and odors and help prevent tooth decay. The quality drinking water is delivered to all residential, commercial and industrial customers.

As water travels over the land's surface and down the river, 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:

- Organic chemical contaminants including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gasoline stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.
- 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.
- Microbial contaminants such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Radioactive contaminants which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

A **Source Water Susceptibility Assessment** for your drinking water sources 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 allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. Contact our office for more information about this topic.

Ingleside Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2010

To protect public health, the EPA has identified acceptable levels for constituents in tap water. The TCEQ has assessed our water system and determined that our water is safe to drink. All constituents in our water are well below federal and state maximum contaminant levels. The following table contains the chemical constituents found in drinking water coming from the San Patricio MWD plant near Ingleside. The EPA requires all water systems to test for up to 97 constituents. The following constituents were detected in City of Ingleside water but each was within permissible levels.

Year	Constituent	Amount Average	Maximum Detected Range	Maximum Level	Contaminant Level Goal	Possible Source of Constituent
REGULATED CONSTITUENTS – INORGANIC						
2010	Barium (ppm)	0.108	0.108-0.108	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Chromium (ppb)	1.9	1.9-1.9	100	100	Discharge from mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Fluoride (ppm)	0.62	0.62-0.62	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2010	Nitrate (ppm)	0.43	0.43 - 0.43	10	10	Petroleum/metal discharge; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Gross Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	5.8	5.8	50	0	Decay of natural/man-made deposits.
UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS (at entry point of distribution system)						
2010	Bromoform (ppb)	7.2	7.2-7.2	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	6.13	6.1-6.1	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	7.54	7.5-7.5	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Chloroform (ppb)	2.22	2.2-2.2	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON						
2010	Plant Clearwell	2.47	0.9-4.1	(No maximum set)		Naturally occurring organic in water.
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL						
2010	Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4.21	3.5 Min.	MRDL=4	N/A	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (at entry point or east end of distribution system)						
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	22.8	20.5-23.8	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	37.2	36.7-37.2	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
UNREGULATED INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION FOR DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	17.7	0 - 20.2			This EPA required sampling is for future regulations. The samples are not for compliance and may have been collected under non-standard conditions.
2010	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	30.7	30.7-30.7			
TURBIDITY						
2010	Turbidity (NTU)	.19*	100%**	0.30	N/A	Soil runoff (no health effect).
* Highest single measurement reported - Average .08						
** Lowest monthly % of samples meeting standard						
LEAD & COPPER						
		90th Percentile		Action Level		
2007	Lead (ppb)	2	1*	15	Corrosion of household plumbing system; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.	
2007	Copper (ppm)	0.226	0*	1.3		
* Number of sites exceeding action level						
COLIFORMS						
2010	There was one positive monthly sample for coliform bacteria in May 2010.					Naturally present in the environment.
VIOLATION						
Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. One routine sample in May 2010 tested positive for coliforms. STEPS TO CORRECT VIOLATION: The sample site was immediately retested and found free of contamination. We believe the contamination was due to human error and water department procedures have been instituted to prevent future incidents. TCEQ and the community were notified in a timely manner.						

Defining The Terms

The following list explains some of the terms used in this report:

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 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 Residual Disinfectant Level

The highest allowed level. Addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)

A measure of turbidity in water.

Parts Per Million (ppm) and Parts Per Billion (ppb)

Equivalent to milligrams per liter. One ppm is comparable to one minute in two years. One ppb is comparable to one minute in 2,000 years.

Pico Curies Per Liter (pCi/L)

A measure of radioactivity

Coliforms

In the water industry, coliform bacteria are used as an indicator of microbial contamination because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is safe for human consumption.

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effect but can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. It may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms which may include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Turbidity must be less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples.

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. The City of Ingleside 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>.