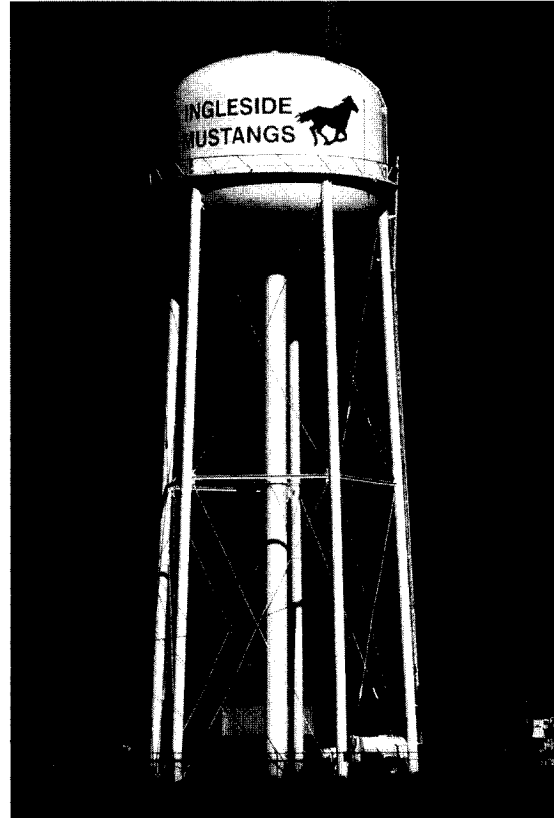


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2009 Drinking Water Quality Report



**CITY OF INGLESIDE
WATER DEPARTMENT**
(361) 776-7315

CITY OF INGLESIDE
P.O. Drawer 400
Ingleside, Texas 78362

This is Your Annual Report On Drinking Water Quality for 2009

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.

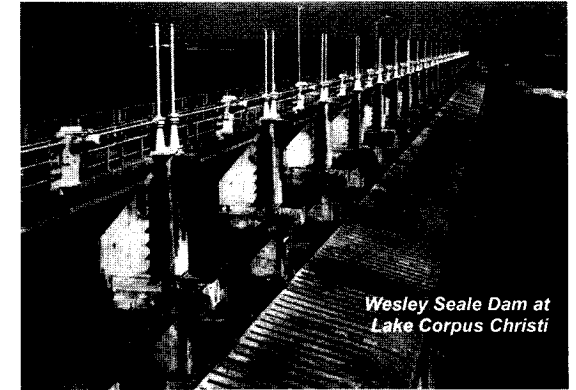
Many people are surprised to learn that ALL drinking water, even bottled water, is likely to contain some level of contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily mean that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained 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***



*Wesley Seale Dam at
Lake Corpus Christi*

Comments & Questions

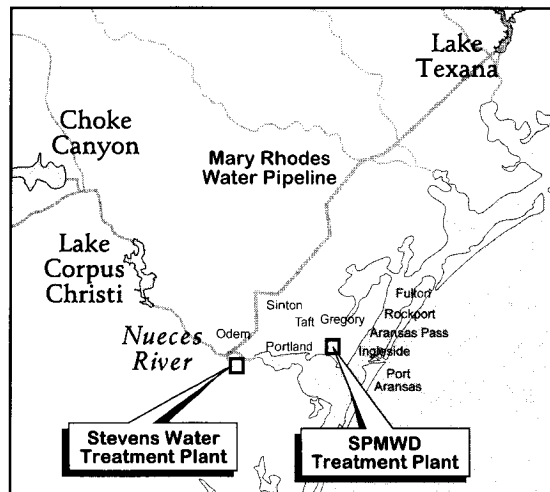
You can learn more about your water system, offer your comments and present questions at a meeting of the Ingleside City Council at 6:30 p.m. on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month at Ingleside City Hall. You can also get answers to your questions by calling Donald Paty, the City's contact person, 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 to provide water to San Patricio, Aransas and potentially Refugio county. Prior to that date, residents of the area were forced to depend on limited groundwater supplies.

The Water District is governed by a seven-member board of directors. Six directors are elected from member communities (Odem, Taft, Gregory, Portland, Aransas Pass and Ingleside) and the seventh director is appointed by the other six. The district has taxing authority within the limits of the member cities but has not elected to collect a property tax.

Special Information for People with Weakened Immune 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 San Patricio MWD 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.

As water travels over the land's surface and down the river, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and picks up other contaminants. Untreated water may contain bacteria, viruses, salts and various organic chemicals.

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.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's (TCEQ) assessment of the state's drinking water sources is currently being updated and a report will be provided to us this year. This report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. It will allow the regional system to focus on source water protection strategies. Some of this source water information will be available later this year at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. Contact our office for more information about this report.

Ingleside Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2009

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 in 2009 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						
2009	Barium (ppm)	0.108	0.108-0.108	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Chromium (ppb)	1.9	1.9-1.9	100	100	Discharge from mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Fluoride (ppm)	0.69	0.69-0.69	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2009	Nitrate (ppm)	0.04	0.04 - 0.04	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)						
2009	Bromoform (ppb)	5.3	5.3-5.3	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	3.2	3.2-3.2	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	4.3	4.3-4.3	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Chloroform (ppb)	1.1	1.1-1.1	N/A	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS						
2009	Testing waived, not reported, or none detected.					Naturally occurring organic in water.
MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL						
2009	Chloramine Residual (ppm)	2.47	0.56 Min.	MRDL=4	N/A	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (at entry point or east end of distribution system)						
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	18.1	16.8-19.3	60	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	30.4	29.5-31.3	80	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
UNREGULATED INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION FOR DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS						
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	15.8	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.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	21.9	20.2-25.3			
TURBIDITY						
2009	Turbidity (NTU)	.37*	100%**	0.30	N/A	Soil runoff (no health effect).
		* Highest single measurement reported - Average .11				
		** 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						
2009	Monthly tests found no coliform bacteria.					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 February 2009 tested positive for Coliforms. 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>.