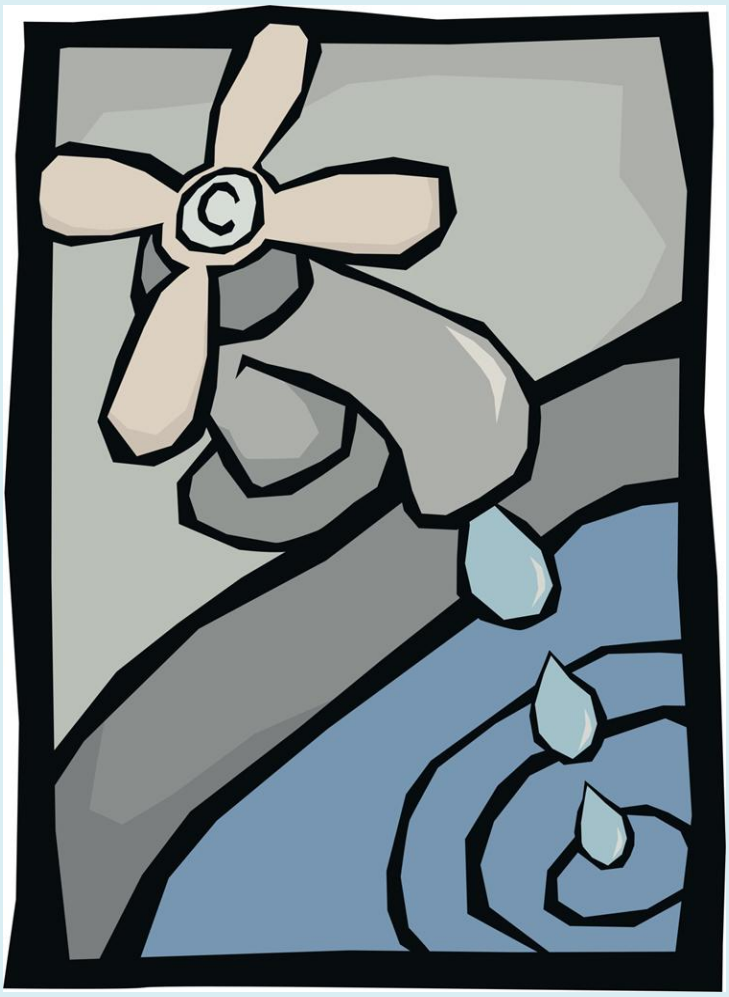
2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT)

CITY OF KILGORE **(903) 984-5081**

Our Drinking Water 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 knowledgable about what's in your drinking water.



Commitment to Quality

The City of Kilgore's goal has always been to produce the safest and highest quality water for all its customers. We are proud of our history of quality service. To maintain our commitment to you, our certified operators and analysts routinely collect and test water samples every step of the way - from the water source right to your home - checking purity and identifying potential problems. Through foresight and planning, efficiency in operations, our focus is on excellence in customer service. We will strive to provide you the best quality drinking water at an economical price well into the 21st century. This publication conforms to the federal regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requiring water utilities to provide detailed water quality information to each of their customers annually. The City of Kilgore is committed to providing you with this information about your water supply, because customers who are well informed are our best allies in supporting improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informaci**ó**n importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (903) 984-5081 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

INSIDE THIS REPORT

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 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The City of Kilgore water customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from 2 sources. The City's Surface Water Treatment Plant draws water from the reservoir constructed adjacent to the plant site, which stores water pumped from the Sabine River. This reservoir holds about 105 million gallons of water. Our second water source is from 8 wells which pump water from the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer. Combined, our facilities provided over 1 billion gallons of clean drinking water last year. Even in recent periods of drought, we have been able to provide an adequate supply of water to meet the needs of our customers.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). 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 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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Our City Council meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of every month at the City Council Meeting Room, 815 North Kilgore Street, Kilgore, TX.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call David Hackley, Water Utilities Superintendent, at (903) 984-5081.

- Abbreviations -

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

- Definitions -

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 risk to health. 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. This is measured as a running annual average.
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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Substances Expected to be in Drinking Water

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:

- 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 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.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any heath-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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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 water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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.

2010 Regulated Contaminants

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/27/2010	1.3	1.3	0.0012	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/27/2010	0	15	0.059	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Definitions*: Action Level Goal (ALG)*: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety. *Action Level*: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids	2010	18	0 – 42.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	2010	47	3 - 110	78.7 No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	11/17/2008	0.0689	0.0689-0.0689	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2010	0.56	0.56-0.56	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)	2010	0.07	0-0.07	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	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon Emitters	1/18/2005	6	6-6	0	4	Mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff