

# 2011 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 knowledgeable 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. 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 Español

Este informe incluye información 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

- Source Water Assessment Information
- Definitions of Terms Used
- Water Analysis Information
- Compliance with Drinking Water Regulations

## **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 health-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>.

## Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The City of Kilgore obtains its water 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.

### *Special Notice:*

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).

### - 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.

### - 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

### 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.

## 2011 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/27/2010	1.3	1.3	0.059	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/27/2010	0	15	1.17	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.

### Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.28 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

### Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents (No associated adverse health effects)

Constituent	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
Aluminum	2011	0.152	0.102	0.202	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Calcium	2011	9.34	5.29	13.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2011	30.7	11.5	49.9	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oilfield activity.
Copper	2011	.0027	0.000642	0.00475	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Hardness as Ca/Mg	2011	36.8	22.0	51.6	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
Iron	2011	0.0585	0	0.117	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2011	3.26	2.14	4.38	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2011	0.0098	0.00668	0.0129	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2011	0.00038	0	0.000763	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2011	7.95	7.3	8.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium	2011	46.7	39.9	53.5	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, byproduct of oilfield activity.
Sulfate	2011	38.6	29.3	47.8	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oilfield activity.
Zinc	2011	0.00459	0.00367	0.00551	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	2011	53	15	91	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2011	188	176	199	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.