

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX 10 10007

CITY OF DEER PARK

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 thru December 31, 2013

For more information regarding this report contact:

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.

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CITY OF DEER PARK is Purchased Surface Water

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (281)-478-2040

Sources of 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 factor.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminant and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Deer Park gets its surface water from the Trinity River via Lake Livingston. This water is purchased from the City of Houston through the Coastal Water Authority, which is located north of Lynchburg Landing. Also the City of Deer Park maintains three (3) wells on standby. These wells would be used on an emergency basis if the raw water supply should be interrupted for any reason. These wells draw water from the Gulf Coast Aquifer.

We welcome your comments: City of Deer Park City Council meets the first and third Tuesday of each month in the Council Chambers at City Hall located at 710 E. San Augustine, Deer Park, Texas at 7:30 pm.

The TCEQ (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality) completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of the sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. These sampling requirements are based on this susceptibility and previous sampling data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Carl Stevens.

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, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm 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 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminant in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which 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 business office.

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: persons 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 for infection. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) 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.

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

Source Water Name	Location	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
2 – 427 P Street	427 'P' Street, Deer Park, TX	GW	Y	Gulf Coast Aquifer
3 – 2702 Coy St	2702 Coy St., Deer Park, TX	GW	Y	Gulf Coast Aquifer
4 – 2202 E Pasadena Blvd	2202 E. Pasadena Blvd, Deer Park, TX	GW	Y	Gulf Coast Aquifer
Untreated SW From S10 100 13B thru	CC From TX 10 100 13 City of	SW	————	

2013 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	1.18	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2013	0	15	1.32	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of 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 or MRDL:	The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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 contaminants.
MI-L	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
Na:	Not applicable
NIU	Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
ppt:	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level of Detected	Range Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2013	16	8.5 -35.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	17	10.5 – 36.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level of Detected	Range Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	1/12/2011	0.0325	0.0312 – 0.0325	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	4/18/2014	30	30 – 30	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	1/12/2011	0.4	0.32 – 0.4	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	0.38	0.21 – 0.38	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2013	0.09	0.02 – 0.09	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level of Detected	Range Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photonemitters	01/12/2011	5	0 – 5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	01/12/2011	1	1 – 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Disinfectant Used	Year	Avg. Level	Lowest Level	Highest Level	MRDLG	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine	2013	2.5	1.6	3.0	4	Ppm	N	Disinfectant
Atrazine	2013	0.32	0.14 – 0.32	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2013	1	0 – 0.73	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Simazine	2013	0.15	0.07 – 0.15	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.29 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.
