

City of Cleburne 2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in this report. The included table lists all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water.

All drinking water may contain contaminants. When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791. **Our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal (EPA) drinking water requirements.**

In Cleburne our drinking water is obtained from surface water and ground water sources including Lake Pat Cleburne, Lake Aquilla and wells in the Twin Mountain-Travis Peak formation of the Trinity Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The 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. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of the source water assessment information is available 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 at (817) 645-0946.

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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes (such as viruses and bacteria), inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants. These can be naturally occurring or come from urban storm water runoff, agricultural operations, industrial processes, or oil and gas production.

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 the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern so they are not required to be reported. However, they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Required Additional 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 water supplier 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>.

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* and more information about contaminants and potential health effects are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Secondary Constituents Sampled 2010- not causes for health concerns, but may affect taste and odor of drinking water							
Constituent	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Secondary Limit	Constituent	Lowest Level	Highest Level	Secondary Limit
Chloride (ppm)	21.0	22.3	300	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	202	210	1000
Sodium (ppm)	16.6	29.2	NA	pH in Standard Units	8.4	8.5	NA
Sulfate (ppm)	45.1	46.4	300	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	67	74	NA

This report is also available on line in Spanish and English at www.ci.cleburne.tx.us. Public participation on drinking water supply issues, both quality and quantity is welcomed at our City Council Meetings held the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month in the Council Chambers of City Hall at 10 N. Robinson Street, or contact us at (817) 645-0946.