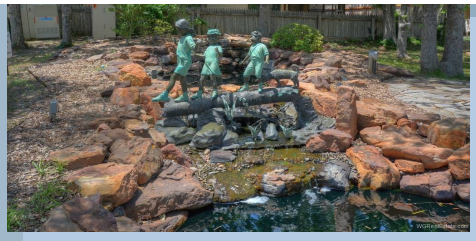

TOWN OF PANTEGO

ANNUAL ~ WATER QUALITY REPORT

REPORTING YEAR ~ JANUARY1 TO DECEMBER 31 2014

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.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. For more information regarding this report contact: Scott Williams, Director of Public Works (817) 617-3700. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar at telefono (817) 617-3700.

SPECIAL NOTICE

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in 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 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 from infections. 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 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.

INFORMATION ON SOURCES OF 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of 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.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- 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.
- 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.

INFORMATION ABOUT SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENTS

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts of our system, contact Josh Brown @ (817) 617-3700.Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/ http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Source Water Name	Location	Type of Water	Report Status	Location Source
1P - 1704 Dickerson	1704 Dickerson	Ground Water	Y	Paluxy Aquifer
2T - 1704 Dickerson	1704 Dickerson	Ground Water	Y	Trinity Aquifer
3T - 1927 Pioneer	1927 Pioneer Pkwy	Ground Water	Y	Trinity Aquifer
4T - 3524 Garner	3524 Garner	Ground Water	Y	Trinity Aquifer
5P - 1602 Nora	1602 Nora	Ground Water	Y	Paluxy Aquifer
6P - 3524 Garner	3524 Garner	Ground Water	Y	Paluxy Aquifer

To participate in decisions concerning water, attend Town of Pantego City Council meetings on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 7:30 p.m. in the Council Chambers

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 Goal or 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 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 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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MFL	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos).
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
Na:	Not applicable
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppt	Part per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

COLIFORM BACTERIA

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positives	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	2		0	Y	Naturally present in the environment.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	7/24/2013	0.0195	0.0195-0.0195	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries ; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	07/24/2013	0.489	0.489-0.489	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2014	2.31	1.22-2.31	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)	2014	0.149	0-0.149	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

VIOLATIONS TABLE

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW UP OR ROU-TINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2014	2014	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. Lead and copper samples were taken 6/1/2015 to comply with this rule.

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	12/01/2014	12/31/2014	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard. Repeat samples were immediately taken, which were negative for coliform bacteria.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL TABLE

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violations (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination.
Chlorine	2014	.385	.20	3.06	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

INFORMATION ON THE INTERNET

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (http://water.epa.gov/) and the Centers of for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) websites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health

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