

Consumer Confidence Report: Information Required in All Consumer Confidence Reports

Public Water System Name: City of Pilot Point

Year this report covers: 2011

Public Water System ID Number: TX061005

Public Water System's Telephone Number: (940) 686-2165

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Mario Cisneros

Phone: (940) 368-4018

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en es español, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 368-4018 (telephone number for assistance in Spanish).

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 and appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791

Definitions

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 not 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.

MLF: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem/year: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na: not applicable

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

Lead in Drinking Water

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 **City of Pilot Point** 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>.

General Report Information

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and 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.

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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Consumer Confidence Report Information Specific to Your Community Public Water System

Year this report covers: 2011

Type(s) of water: Ground water or well water

Any commonly used name of the body(ies) of water: the Trinity Aquifer

Location(s) of the body(ies) of water: City of Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas

Public Participation Opportunities: Monday, July 23, 2012 at 6:30 pm, 102 E. Main, Pilot Point, Texas

Source Water Assessment Protection

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our 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 Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the City of Pilot Point by calling Water Utilities at 940-368-4018, and ask for Mario Cisneros or Trent Vandagriff.

Definitions

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 that a water system must follow.

Information on Detected Contaminants

The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Inorganic Contaminants

Name of Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected or Average Level Detected at the Sampling Point with the Highest Average Level of All Sampling Points	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL (unless treatment technique or action level is specified)	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Was this a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2011	0.575	0.575-0.575	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	2011	.025	0.25-0.25	n/a	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics waste.
Barium	2011	0.0101	0.0101-0.0101	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2011	1.25	1.25-1.25	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2011	0.46	0.2-0.46	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Thallium	2011	0.037	0.037-0.037	.05	2	ppb	No	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass and drug factories.

Lead and Copper

Name of Inorganic Contaminant	Year	The 90 th Percentile Value of the Most Recent Round of Sampling	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Was This a Violation?	Source of Contaminant
Lead	2011	0.0825	0	1.3	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2011	0.467	0	15	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Name of Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected or Average Level Detected at the Sampling Point with the Highest Average Level of All Sampling Points	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL (unless treatment technique or action level is specified)	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Was this a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	9/29/2011	3.2	3.2 – 3.2	n/a	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.