



2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF RIVER OAKS, TEXAS

Annual Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010

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.

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

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; 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 advise about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

En Español

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar Lourdes Torres al tel. 817-626-5421 ext315.

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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animal or 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, 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by the CITY OF RIVER OAKS is surface water.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources (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. 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 assessment and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

City Council Meetings: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays each month at 7:00 P.M. in the City Council Chambers located at 4900 River Oaks Blvd. in River Oaks, Texas. To learn more about future meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to schedule one, please call us at 817-626-5421, extension 324.

INFORMATION ABOUT SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

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. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the taste and appearance of your water.

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 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 at the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

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

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.

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

na: not applicable

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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 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 disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

LEAD AND COPPER:

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	8/29/2007	1.3	1.3	0.0938		Ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	8/29/2007	0	15	3.8		Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfections and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) *	2010	43	5.2—42.8	No goal for The total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water Chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2010	95	85.7—105.9	No goal for The total	80	ppb	Y	By-Product of drinking water Chlorination.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Fluoride	2010	0.08	0.08—0.08	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)	2010	0.07	0.07—0.07	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory—Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCL G	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta / photon emitters	2010	4	4-4	0	4	Mrem / yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha excluding Radon and uranium	2010	Levels lower Than detect Level	0-0	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Picloram	2010	0.23	0-0.23	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

COLIFORM BACTERIA

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive Samples	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.	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR Period		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

TURBIDITY

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.38 NTU	N	Soil Run Off
Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99.43%	N	Soil Run Off

VIOLATIONS TABLE

Note on Violations: TCEQ recently completed a review of Public Notice violations that were historically present in our database. This review was done at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency and was triggered by the TCEQ migration to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). Following EPA guidelines TCEQ returned to compliance many PN violations that had existed, but may have not been reported on a prior year CCR. We strongly encourage you to check Drinking Water Watch (<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>) for the current status of any violations displayed on this page.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm) * 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.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	04/01/2010	06/30/2010	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated
MCL, AVERAGE	07/01/2010	09/30/2010	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated
MCL, AVERAGE	10/01/2010	12/31/2010	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated
MCL, SINGLE AVERAGE	01/01/2010	03/31/2010	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated

STEPS TO CORRECT VIOLATION

The water department from December 13th through December 23rd based upon engineering recommendation performed a free chlorine burn, which is a completely safe procedure designed to stop nitrification of chloramines in the water system by introducing free chlorine at levels of 3.0 mg/l throughout the system. Once the 3.0 mg/l free chlorine level is achieved, the chlorinated water is flushed out and the system is returned to normality by using chloramines as the disinfectant. Future plans also include installing an aeration system in the storage tanks designed to remove chloroform, which is about one-half of our total trihalomethanes, *this process by itself once installed should reduce TTHM levels.*

DISINFECTION DATA

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2010	Chloramines	1.0	0.5	3.0	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

EMERGENCY CONNECTION WITH FORT WORTH

River Oaks has a contract for Emergency Water purchases with the City of Fort Worth, Water quality from the Fort Worth Water System not otherwise provided for in this report is as charted below:

Contaminant	Measure	MCL	2010 Level	Range of Detects	MCLG	Common Sources of Substance
Beta particles & photon emitters	pCi/L	50	6.6	4.6 to 6.6	N/A	Decay of natural man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	ppm	1	0.031	0.005 to 0.031	1	Runoff from fertilizer use, leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	10	8.75	0 to 8.75	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids	ppb	60	23.6	9.5 to 23.6	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	80	49.0	9.9 to 49.0	N/A	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Chloroforms	% of positive samples	Presence in 5% or more of monthly samples	Presence in 0.8% of monthly samples	0 to 0.8%	0	Coliforms are naturally present in the environment as well as feces; fecal coliforms and E.coli only come from human and animal fecal waste

This report details where your water comes from, what it contains and how that it compares with regulatory standards. We want you to know this information so you will be able to understand and support the improvements necessary to maintain the highest drinking water standards.

Your 2010 Drinking Water Quality Report

About This Report

This Water Quality Report, also known as "The Consumer Confidence Report" (CCR), is published to the public as mandated by the EPA as controlled by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Our water system is under the regulations mandated by the "Surface Water Rule" for drinking water supply systems in the State of Texas.