2015 Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Pasadena 1010293

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This Annual Water Quality Report if for the period of January 1, to December 31, 2015. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the following pages.

En Espanol

Este Reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar at telfono 713-475-7286.

Public Participation Opportunities

A Public Hearing concerning this report will be held:
Date: June 21, 2016
Time: 6 P.M.
Location: City Council Chambers

Source of Drinking Water

The Source of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal or human activity.

Where do we get our Drinking Water

The source of drinking water used by the City of Pasadena includes purchased surface water and ground water from our wells. A source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources 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 this 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.

Source Water Name	Address	Type of Water
Cascade Water Well	1201 Southmore	Groundwater
Deepwater Water Well	3200 Flamborough	Groundwater
Red Bluff Well	1729 Red Bluff	Groundwater
Garner Well	305 Garner	Groundwater
Eljardin Well	519 El Jardin	Groundwater
Guthrie Well	3705 Guthrie	Groundwater
Pansy Well	2710 Pansy	Groundwater
Sycamore Well	6302 Sycamore	Groundwater
Tulip Well	33361/2 Tulip	Groundwater
Westside Well	2939 Westside	Groundwater

Southeast Water Treatment Plant	2631 Genoa Red Bluff	Surface Water
Richey Metering Station	210 Richey	Surface Water
Allen Genoa Metering Station	5215 Allen Genoa	Surface “Water

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminates

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based 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 contaminates 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 *1-800-426-4791)

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 contaminates**, 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.

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

Required Additional 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. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The City of Pasadena is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of minerals 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 it tested. Information on lead in drinking water in drinking water testing methods and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater,lead.

Special Notice

Required language for all community water supplies:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune compromised 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 are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below that below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):

The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convicting evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):

The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Abbreviations:

MREM/YEAR: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
N/A: not applicable
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm: parts per million
ppb: parts per billion
ppt: parts per trillion

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Total No. of Positive Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation
0	5% of monthly Samples are Positive	1.5	0	None

Likely Source of Contamination

Naturally present in the environment

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2016	0.0932	.053 to 0.0932	2	2	ppm	None	Discharge of drilling waste and Metal refineries.

								Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic*	2016	Less Than 0.002	N/A	0.01	..01	ppb	None	Erosion of natural Deposits. Runoff from Orchards
Fluoride	2016	1.42	.043 - 1.42	4	4	ppm	None	Erosion of natural Deposits. Additive to strengthen teeth
Nitrate**	2016	0.55	.01 - .55	10	10	ppm	None	Runoff from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Combined Radium 226 - 228	2011	2.1	N/A	5	5	pci/L	None	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**		**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
	2014	Less	N/A	2	15		pci/L	None	Erosion of Natural

		Than 2							Deposits
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels**	**MCLG**	**MCL**		**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Halo acetic Acids	2016	0.0294	0 -.0294	No Goal	60		ppb	None	By Product of Drinking Water Chlorinat*ion*
Total Trihalomethanes	2016	26	7.41 - 26	No Goal	80		ppb	None	By Product of Drinking Water Chlorination
Lead & Copper	**Collection Date**	**MCGL**	**Action Level**	**90th Percent**	**# Sites Over**		**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Lead	2016	0	15	Less than 0.001	0		ppb	None	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper	2016	0	0.002	Less than	0		ppm	None	erosion of natural deposits

Organics	**Date Sampled**	**Highest Average**		**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Decontamination**
Atrazine	2016	Less than 0.1		0.1	0.1	ppb	None	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Simazine	2016	Less than 0.7		4	4	ppb	None	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Yearly Disinfectant Level

Average of all chlorine residuals for the year 2015	Lowest chlorine residual for the year 2015	Highest of all chlorine residuals for the year 2015
2.2 mgl	.5 mgl	3.5

E Coli

Fecal coliforms and e coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised Immune systems. There were no violations in 2015, no e coli found