

**2010 Annual Drinking
Water Quality Report**

(Consumer Confidence Report)

TOWN OF ANTHONY

Phone Number: 915/886-3944

SPECIAL NOTICE

**Required language for ALL community
public 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 immunocompromised such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk infections. You should seek advice about drinking water your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

**Public Participation
Opportunities**

Date: July 12, 2011

Time: 6:00 pm

Location: Town Hall 401 Wildcat

Phone Number: 915/886-3944

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

**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.

Source 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 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, 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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. **915.886-3944** para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by TOWN OF ANTHONY is Ground 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 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

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 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. 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 from 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 - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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 a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2010	1.1	0 - 1.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2010	15.2	0 - 15.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2010	33	8.4 - 57	0	10	ppb	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Arsenic	2010	33	8.4 - 57		10	ppb	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2010	0.0607	0.0607 - 0.0607	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Fluoride	2010	0.47	0.47 - 0.47	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	0.01	0 - 0.01	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2010	2.7	2.7 - 2.7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.



DISINFECTANT LEVEL QUARTERLY OPERATING REPORT (DLQOR) FOR GROUNDWATER OR PURCHASED-WATER PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS-ANY SIZE

Select Quarter:

Select Year:

PWS Name: TOWN OF ANTHONY	PWS ID: 0710001
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Type of Disinfectant Used in Distribution System*:

* If you used chloramines and free chlorine at any time during this quarter, select both.

First Month of Quarter: Monthly Summary

Month: January

Was the PWS active this month? YES NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
0.50 mg/L	36 readings	readings 0.0 %	readings 0.0 %

Second Month of Quarter: Monthly Summary

Month: February

Was the PWS active this month? YES NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
0.50 mg/L	33 readings	readings 0.0 %	readings 0.0 %

Third Month of Quarter: Monthly Summary

Month: March

Was the PWS active this month? YES NO

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this month	Number of residuals collected this month	Number below MIN for this month	Number with NO residual for this month
0.50 mg/L	36 readings	readings 0.0 %	readings 0.0 %

Quarterly Summary and Certification

Average of all disinfectant residuals for this quarter	Lowest residual for this quarter	Highest residual for this quarter
0.50 mg/L	0.30 mg/L	0.70 mg/L

I certify that I am familiar with the information contained in this report and that, to the best of my knowledge, the information is true, complete, and accurate.

Name: JESUS ALMARAZ
Enter Name

Signature

Today's Date: 4/8/10

Title: P.W.D. SUPERVISOR

Phone Number: (915) 886-3944

License #: WG0002479

Email address: jalmaraz@townofanthony.org

Complete this form for the previous quarter at the beginning of April, July, October, and January; and submit in time for it to be received by the TCEQ by the 10th of the month. Always print and sign form, and keep a copy with your records for TCEQ review.

Step 1:

And

(Submits form data by Email) (For your own records)

Step 2: **Sign and Mail to:**

TCEQ / PDW MC-155
Attn: DLQOR
12100 Park 35 Circle
Austin, TX 78753

Click the button below to start over or to reset to enter data for a different system.

Violations Table

Arsenic			
Some people who drink water containing arsenic in excess of the MCL over many years could experience skin damage or problems with their circulatory system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, 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.
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 SAMPLE	07/01/2010	09/30/2010	A water sample 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 Violations

Now that funding from the Texas Water Development Board, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Border Environment Coalition has been obtained, the Town will be moving forward with the arsenic removal project.

In the next month or so, a pilot program will be done to set up two systems of removing the arsenic from our water and evaluating which will best serve our community. The engineering firm of Parkhill, Smith and Cooper, Inc. will be conducting this project and we expect to find out which system will be installed to remove the arsenic.

For further information contact: Jesus Almaraz, 915/886-3944.

Public Water System ID #0710001.