

**Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**Tx0790037-CITY OF ORCHARD**

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013. For more information regarding this report contact:

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.

**JEROME SUPAK**  
**979-478-6893**

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 979-478-6893.

**CITY OF ORCHARD is Ground Water**

**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 animals or from human activity.

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.

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. 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 system's 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 are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.

- 1. 9921 Galveston Rd. Orchard, Texas, Fort Bend County **ACTIVE GULF COAST**
- 2. 9921 Galveston Rd. (W OF I) Orchard, Texas, Fort Bend County **ACTIVE GULF COAST**

Information about Source Water Assessments

**System Susceptibility Summary**

Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochemical	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM

**Entry Point Susceptibility Summary**

Entry Point ID	Asbestos	Cyanide	Metals	Microbial	Minerals	Radiochem	Synthetic Organic Chemicals	Disinfection Byproduct	Volatile Organic Chemicals	Drinking Water Contaminant Candidate	Other
001	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	MEDIUM	LOW	HIGH	HIGH	MEDIUM

“High” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

## 2013 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### 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 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 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 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.

#### 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.

#### MFL

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

#### na:

not applicable.

#### NTU

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

#### pCi/L

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

#### ppb:

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

#### ppm:

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

#### ppt

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

#### ppq

parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	04/12/2012	3.6	3.6 - 3.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	04/12/2012	0.219	0.219 - 0.219	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	04/12/2012	0.16	0.16 - 0.16	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]	2013	0.47	0.47 - 0.47	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	04/12/2012	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2013	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2013	3.1	3.1 - 3.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

### PBUCU Sample Summary Results

MP Begin Date	Type	# Samples	Measure	Units	Analyte Code/Name	Last Sample Date
01-01-2002 12-31-2010	90%	10	.1	MGL	CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	08-05-2009
01-01-2002 12-31-2010	95%	10	.1	MGL	CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	
01-01-2002 12-31-2010	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			CU90 - COPPER SUMMARY	
01-01-2002 12-31-2010	90%	10	.00188	MGL	PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	08-05-2009
01-01-2002 12-31-2010	95%	10	.00262	MGL	PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	
01-01-2002 12-31-2010	AL	0 Exceeding Action Level			PB90 - LEAD SUMMARY	

Year	Disinfectant	Average level	Minimum level	Maximum level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of measure	Source of chemical
2013	Chlorine	1.80	1.08	2.01	4	1	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

**DATE:** City Council Meetings  
 2<sup>nd</sup> Monday of Each Month  
**TIME:** 6:30 pm  
**LOCATION:** City Hall  
 9714 Kibler  
**PHONE:** (979) 478-6893