



SPMWD News

An Informational Newsletter For Our Customers

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En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al Tel. (361) 643-6521 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Consumer Confidence Report

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal Drinking Water Requirements

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 following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 contaminants.

Water Sources

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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

Source Water Susceptibility Assessment

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission of Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us at the San Patricio Municipal Water District, PO Box 940, 4213 Highway 361, Ingleside, Texas 78362.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, People with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to certain contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.

The United States EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants This is Your Annual Report On Drinking Water Quality For 2008

The San Patricio Municipal Water District is providing this annual Drinking Water Quality Report to tell you about our water and how its quality compares to the guidelines set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). All drinking water providers are required by federal law to issue annual quality reports to their customers.

Most importantly, the Water District Board of Directors wants you to know that when you drink tap water from our system you are drinking clean, high quality water that meets strict government standards. This report will help you understand the steps taken every day by our experienced staff to deliver the safe drinking water that is essential to human survival.

"When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water..."

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 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 USEPA's toll free Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where Does Our Water Come From?

All of the drinking water supplied by the San Patricio Municipal Water District comes from a surface water impoundment system consisting of Lake Corpus Christi, Choke Canyon Reservoir and Lake Texana. Water stored in Choke Canyon and Lake Corpus Christi makes its way down the Nueces River to intake pumps at Calallen.

As water travels over the land's surface and down the river, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and picks up other contaminants. Untreated water may contain bacteria, viruses, salts and various organic chemicals.

The untreated river water is moved by pipeline either to the City of Corpus Christi's O.N. Stevens Water Treatment Plant near Calallen or to the San Patricio MWD treatment plant near Ingleside. Lake Texana water is pumped through the 101-mile Mary Rhodes Pipeline directly to the O.N. Stevens treatment plant where it is blended with water from the Nueces River. SPMWD also blends water from Lake Texana with water received from the Nueces River.

Customers served by systems in Odem, Taft, plus Seaboard WSC, and Rincon WSC receive water which has been treated at the O.N. Stevens plant. Customers served by systems in Ingleside, Aransas Pass, Port Aransas, Rockport and Fulton receive water treated at SPMWD's plant near Ingleside. Sherwin Alumina, and the cities of Gregory and Portland receive water treated from both the Stevens plant and SPMWD.

Both treatment plants purify water through a process of chemical treatment, settling, filtration and disinfection. Water treatment chemicals are added to remove impurities, kill harmful bacteria, eliminate tastes and odors and help prevent tooth decay. The same quality drinking water is then delivered to all residential, commercial and industrial customers.

Defining the Terms

Contaminant Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. Presence of contaminants does not indicate water poses a health risk.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal (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 contamination.

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 of other requirements which a water system must follow.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) A measure of water clarity.

Parts Per Million (ppm) Equivalent to milligrams per liter. One ppm is comparable to one packet of artificial sweetener poured into 250 gallons of ice tea.

Parts Per Billion (ppb) One ppb is comparable to one packet of artificial sweetener poured into 250,000 gallons of ice tea.

Pico Curies Per Liter (pCi/L) A measure of radioactivity.

Coliforms Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination because they are easily detected. While not themselves disease producers, they are often found in association with other microbes capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is safe for human consumption. Fecal coliform (mostly E-coli) is part of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals that pass into the environment as feces. Fecal coliform is used as an indicator of fecal contamination of a drinking water supply.

Turbidity The clarity of water. Turbidity has no health effect but can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. It may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms which may include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches. Turbidity must be less than 0.3 NTU in 95% of monthly samples.

Micromho per centimeter (umho/cm) A unit of measurement to quantify Specific Conductance (SC). Specific Conductance measures how well water can conduct an electrical current for a unit length and unit cross-section at a certain temperature. Generally, there aren't regulatory levels for SC. Instead, the concentration of total dissolved solids (TDS) is often regulated. However, SC is an easily-obtained parameter that is an good indicator of the amount of dissolved solids in a water, and thus can be used to detect contaminants in water.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2008

The following table contains the chemical constituents found in drinking water coming from the San Patricio Municipal Water District treatment plant near Ingleside. The following constituents were detected in our water but each was within permissible levels. The EPA requires all water systems to test for up to 97 constituents.

Year	Constituent	SPMWD Water Results		USEPA Regulations		Possible Source of Constituent
		Detect	Range ⁽¹⁾	Maximum Contaminant Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	
REGULATED CONSTITUENTS — INORGANIC						
2008	Barium (ppm)	0.108	0.108—0.108	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Chromium (ppm)	0.00193	0.00193—0.00193	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Fluoride (ppm)	0.68	0.68—0.68	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2008	Nitrate (ppm)	0.12	0.12—0.12	10	10	Fertilizer, sewage, feedlot runoff or natural occurring deposits.
2006	Gross beta emitters (pCi/L)	7.0	7.0—7.0	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (sampled at SPMWD's entry point, and/or east-end of distribution system)						
2008	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	13.55	13.55—22.20	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	25.70	25.70—25.70	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUND						
2008	Atrazine (ppb)	Not Detected		3	3	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.
2008	Metolachlor (ppb)	Not Detected		N/A (Monitored, not regulated)		Herbicide used on row crops.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (sampled at SPMWD's entry point, and/or east-end of distribution system)						
2008	Bromoform (ppb)	4.52	4.52—8.00	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
2008	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	3.25	3.25—4.70	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
2008	Chloroform (ppb)	1.35	1.35—1.60	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
2008	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	4.43	4.43—7.90	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON						
2008	Raw / Source Water (ppm)	5.27	3.30—7.30	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL (analysis at SPMWD's entry point to distribution system)						
2008	Chlorine (ppm) - SPMWD	4.41	3.6—5.0	MRDL = 4	MRDLG = <4	Disinfectant, used to control microbes.
LEAD & COPPER 90th Percentile Action Level						
2008	Lead (ppb) - SPMWD	Not Detected		15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2008	Copper (ppm) - SPMWD	0.00569	0 ⁽²⁾	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
TURBIDITY Highest Single Measurement Monthly Results Turbidity MCL						
2008	Turbidity (NTU) - SPMWD	0.21	100.0% ⁽³⁾	0.3		Soil runoff.
COLIFORMS Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples MCL MCLG						
2008	Total Coliform Bacteria	Not Detected		Presence of coliform bacteria in ≥ 5% of monthly samples	0	Naturally present in the environment
2008	Fecal Coliform & E-coli	Not Detected		A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E-coli positive	0	Naturally present in the environment.

1. Range of detected levels, indicated for one or more samples collected.
2. Number of sites exceeding action level.
3. Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limits.

—Supplemental Data to the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2008

The following table contains the secondary chemical constituents found in drinking water coming from the San Patricio Municipal Water District treatment plant near Ingleside. The EPA requires all water systems to test for up to 97 constituents.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated by EPA

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	SPMWD Water Results		Secondary Limit	Possible Source of Constituent
		Detect	Range		
2008	Aluminum (ppm)	0.0370	0.0370—0.0370	50	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008	Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (ppm)	116	116—116	N/A	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2008	Alkalinity, Carbonate (ppm)	16	16—16	N/A	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2008	Alkalinity, Phenolphthalein (ppm)	8	8—8	N/A	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2008	Calcium (ppm)	68.2	68.2—68.2	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008	Chloride (ppm)	179	179—179	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oilfield activity.
2008	Copper (ppm)	0.00569	0.00569—0.00569	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2008	Magnesium (ppm)	10.9	10.9—10.9	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008	Manganese (ppm)	0.00103	0.00103—0.00103	.05	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008	Nickel (ppm)	0.00280	0.00280—0.00280	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	pH (units)	8.09	7.70—8.50	7	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2008	Sodium (ppm)	120	120—120	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oilfield activity.
2008	Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	1050	1050—1050	N/A	A measure of how well water can conduct an electrical current.
2008	Sulfate (ppm)	99.60	99.60—99.60	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oilfield activity.
2008	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	132	132—132	N/A	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2008	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	582	582—582	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2008	Total Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm)	215	215—215	N/A	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2008	Zinc (ppm)	0.0603	0.0603—0.0603	5	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 2 (UCMR2)

(sampled at SPMWD's assigned sampling points)

2008 Not Detected during monitoring conducted in March, 2008

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any regulated contaminants detected would be reported in this table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2008

The following table contains the chemical constituents found in drinking water coming from the O.N. Stevens Treatment Plant operated by the City of Corpus Christi and/or the San Patricio Municipal Water District Treatment Plant near Ingleside. The EPA requires all water systems to test for up to 97 constituents.

Year	Constituent	SPMWD / City of C.C. Water Results		USEPA Regulations		Possible Source of Constituent
		Detect	Range ⁽¹⁾	Maximum Contaminant Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	
REGULATED CONSTITUENTS — INORGANIC						
2004,08	Barium (ppm)	0.108	0.0887—0.108	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Chromium (ppm)	0.00193	0.00193—0.00193	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Fluoride (ppm)	0.36	0.36—0.68	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2008	Nitrate (ppm)	0.12	0.12—0.27	10	10	Fertilizer, sewage, feedlot runoff or natural deposits.
2005	Nitrite (ppm)	0.22	0.22—0.22	1	1	Fertilizer, sewage, feedlot runoff or natural deposits.
2004,08	Selenium (ppb)	4.80	ND—4.80	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2005,06	Gross beta emitters (pCi/L)	4.1	4.1—7.0	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (sampled at CC's assigned sampling points, and/or SPMWD's west-end or entry point to distribution system)						
2008	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	13.55	13.55—66.1	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	12.40	12.40—42.20	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SYNTHETIC ORGANIC COMPOUND						
2008	Atrazine (ppb)	0.3	ND—0.3	3	3	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.
2008	Metolachlor (ppb)	Not Detected		N/A (Monitored, not regulated)		Herbicide used on row crops.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (sampled at CC's assigned sampling points, and/or SPMWD's west-end or entry point to distribution system)						
2008	Bromoform (ppb)	1.92	1.92—19.80	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
2008	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	3.25	3.25—13.60	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
2008	Chloroform (ppb)	1.35	1.35—5.90	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
2008	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	4.07	4.07—19.00	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (Source Water)						
2008	Raw Water (ppm) - City of CC	5.58	4.91—6.35	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
2008	Raw Water (ppm) - SPMWD	5.27	3.30—7.30	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL (analysis of CC water at west-end of SPMWD's distribution system; also at SPMWD's entry point to system)						
2008	Chlorine (ppm) - from City of CC	3.70	3.70—3.70	MRDL = 4	N/A	Disinfectant, used to control microbes.
2008	Chlorine (ppm) - SPMWD	4.41	3.60—5.00	MRDL = 4	N/A	Disinfectant, used to control microbes.
LEAD & COPPER						
		90th Percentile		Action Level		
2005	Lead (ppb) - City of CC	2.1	0 ⁽²⁾	15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2005	Copper (ppm) - City of CC	0.168	0 ⁽²⁾	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2008	Lead (ppb) - SPMWD	ND	0 ⁽²⁾	15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2008	Copper (ppm) - SPMWD	0.00569	0 ⁽²⁾	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
TURBIDITY						
		Highest Single Measurement	Monthly Results	Turbidity MCL		
2008	Turbidity (NTU) - CC-Plant I	0.28	100.0% ⁽³⁾	0.3		Soil runoff.
2008	Turbidity (NTU) - CC-Plant II	0.40	97.8% ⁽³⁾	0.3		Soil runoff.
2008	Turbidity (NTU) - SPMWD	0.21	100.0% ⁽³⁾	0.3		Soil runoff.
COLIFORMS						
		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples		MCL	MCLG	(Sampling from west-end to east-end of system)
2008	Total Coliform	Not Detected		Presence of coliform bacteria in ≥ 5% of monthly samples.	0	Naturally present in the environment.
2008	Fecal Coliform/E-coli	Not Detected		A routine sample & repeat sample are coliform positive, & one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	0	Naturally present in the environment.

1. Range of detected levels, indicated for one or more samples collected.
 2. Number of sites exceeding action level.
 3. Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limits.

—Supplemental Data to the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2008

The following table contains the secondary chemical constituents found in drinking water coming from the O.N. Stevens Treatment Plant operated by the City of Corpus Christi and/or the San Patricio Municipal Water District Treatment Plant near Ingleside. The EPA requires all water systems to test for up to 97 constituents.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated by EPA

Year	Constituent	SPMWD / City of C.C. Water Results		Secondary Limit	Possible Source of Constituent
		Detect	Range		
2004, 08	Aluminum (ppm)	0.037	0.037—0.133	50	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008	Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (ppm)	105	105—116	N/A	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2008	Alkalinity, Carbonate (ppm)	16	16—16	N/A	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2008	Alkalinity, Phenolphthalein (ppm)	8	8—8	N/A	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2004, 08	Calcium (ppm)	68.2	49.4—68.2	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008	Chloride (ppm)	155	155—179	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oilfield activity.
2004, 08	Copper (ppm)	0.00569	0.001—0.00569	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2004, 08	Magnesium (ppm)	10.9	8.1—10.9	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004, 08	Manganese (ppm)	0.00103	0.00103—0.0011	.05	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004, 08	Nickel (ppm)	0.0028	0.002—0.0028	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	pH (units)	7.6	7.6—8.5	7	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2004, 08	Sodium (ppm)	120	90—120	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oilfield activity.
2007, 08	Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	1050	1050—1410	N/A	A measure of how well water can conduct an electrical current.
2008	Sulfate (ppm)	73.3	73.3—99.6	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oilfield activity.
2008	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	105	105—132	N/A	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2008	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	497	497—582	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2008	Total Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm)	185	185—215	N/A	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2008	Zinc (ppm)	0.0603	0.0603—0.0603	5	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

UNREGULATED INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION (IDSE) FOR DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

(sampled at CC's assigned sampling points)

2007	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	85.8	16.8—508.5	N/A	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	41.4	0—178	N/A	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here. Monitoring requirement was waived for SPMWD.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 2 (UCMR2)

(sampled at SPMWD's assigned sampling points)

2008 Not Detected during monitoring conducted in March, 2008

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any regulated contaminants detected would be reported in this table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2008

The following table contains the chemical constituents found in drinking water coming from the O.N. Stevens Treatment Plant operated by the City of Corpus Christi. The following constituents were detected but each was within permissible levels. The EPA requires all water systems to test for up to 97 constituents.

Year	Constituent	City of C.C. Water Results		USEPA Regulations		Possible Source of Constituent
		Ave. Detect	Range ⁽¹⁾	Maximum Contaminant Level	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	
REGULATED CONSTITUENTS — INORGANIC						
2004	Barium (ppm)	0.0887	0.0887—0.0887	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes or metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Fluoride (ppm)	0.36	0.36—0.36	4	4	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2008	Nitrate (ppm)	0.27	0.27—0.27	10	10	Fertilizer, sewage, feedlot runoff or natural occurring deposits.
2005	Nitrite (ppm)	0.22	0.22—0.22	1	1	Fertilizer, sewage, feedlot runoff or natural occurring deposits.
2004	Selenium (ppb)	4.8	4.8—4.8	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross beta emitters (pCi/L)	4.1	4.1—4.1	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS (sampled at CC's assigned sampling points)						
2008	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	54.48	34.3—66.1	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	26.53	12.4—42.2	60	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
UNREGULATED INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION (IDSE FOR)DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS ⁽²⁾ (sampled at CC's assigned sampling points)						
2007	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	85.8	16.8—508.5	N/A	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	41.4	0—178	N/A	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
SYNETHIC ORGANIC COMPOUND						
2008	Atrazine (ppb)	0.3	0.3—0.3	3	3	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS (sampled at CC's assigned sampling points, and/or west-end of SPMWD distribution system)						
2008	Bromoform (ppb)	1.92	1.92—1.92	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
2008	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	5.82	5.82—5.82	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
2008	Chloroform (ppb)	4.81	4.81—4.81	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
2008	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	4.07	4.07—4.07	N/A	N/A	By-product of chlorination.
TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON						
2008	Raw / Source Water (ppm)	5.58	4.91—6.35	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment.
DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL (analysis at west-end of SPMWD's distribution system)						
2008	Chlorine (ppm)	3.70	3.70—3.70	MRDL = 4	N/A	Disinfectant, used to control microbes.
LEAD & COPPER		90th Percentile		Action Level		
2005	Lead (ppb)	2.1	0 ⁽³⁾	15		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2005	Copper (ppm)	0.168	0 ⁽³⁾	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
TURBIDITY		Highest Single Measurement	Monthly Results	Turbidity MCL		
2008	Turbidity (NTU) - CC-Plant I	0.28	100.0% ⁽⁴⁾	0.3		Soil runoff.
2008	Turbidity (NTU) - CC-Plant II	0.40	97.8% ⁽⁴⁾	0.3		Soil runoff.
TOTAL COLIFORMS		Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples		MCL	MCLG	(west-end of SPMWD's distribution system)
2008	Total Coliform Bacteria	Not Detected		Presence of coliform bacteria in ≥ 5% of monthly samples	0	Naturally present in the environment
2008	Fecal Coliform & E-coli	Not Detected		A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E-coli positive	0	Naturally present in the environment.

1. Range of detected levels, indicated for one or more samples collected.

2. This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

3. Number of sites exceeding action level.

4. Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limits.

—Supplemental Data to the Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2008

The following table contains the secondary chemical constituents found in drinking water coming from the O.N. Stevens Treatment Plant operated by the City of Corpus Christi. The EPA requires all water systems to test for up to 97 constituents.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated by EPA

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	City of C.C. Water Results		Secondary Limit	Possible Source of Constituent
		Detect	Range		
2004	Aluminum (ppm)	0.133	0.133—0.133	50	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008	Alkalinity, Bicarbonate (ppm)	105	105—105	N/A	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2004	Calcium (ppm)	49.4	49.4—49.4	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008	Chloride (ppm)	155	155—155	300	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oilfield activity.
2004	Copper (ppm)	0.001	0.001—0.001	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2008	Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm)	185	185—185	N/A	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2004	Magnesium (ppm)	8.1	8.1—8.1	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004	Manganese (ppm)	0.0011	0.0011—0.0011	.05	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004	Nickel (ppm)	0.002	0.002—0.002	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	pH (units)	7.6	7.6—7.6	7	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2004	Sodium (ppm)	90	90—90	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oilfield activity.
2007	Specific Conductance (umho/cm)	1410	1410—1410	N/A	A measure of how well water can conduct an electrical current.
2008	Sulfate (ppm)	73.3	73.3—73.3	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oilfield activity.
2008	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (ppm)	105	105—105	N/A	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2008	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	497	497—497	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Water Saving Tips

WHY CONSERVE WATER?

Texas' conventional fresh-water supplies are already 75 to 80 percent developed. The more efficient use of our precious water resources through water conservation and reuse holds a real potential to both preserve and extend limited water supplies and to save Texans real money. The largest saver is you, the customer. Consider that even a 10 to 15 percent reduction in personal water use can save Texas' water and sewer rate payers billions of dollars over the next 50 years. However, the effort to conserve water must begin now with each individual. The following information provides the homeowner with water and money-saving tips on how to use water more efficiently in and around the home.

POSSIBLE SAVINGS WITH WATER CONSERVATION

For approximately \$10 to \$20, the average homeowner can install two low-flow showerheads, place dams or bottles in the toilet tanks, install low-flow aerators on the faucets, and repair dripping faucets and leaking toilets. This could save 10,000 to more than 25,000 gallons per year for a family of four! Even more savings can be realized if good outdoor water conservation is practiced for the lawn and garden.

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

- ◆ Repair dripping faucets by replacing washers. If your faucet is dripping at a rate of one drop per second, you can be wasting as much as 2,700 gallons per year.
- ◆ Install water-efficient shower heads and take shorter showers—five minutes or less is best!
- ◆ Wash only full loads of dishes and clothes; and, when it is time to replace an appliance, look for an Energy Star labeled machine.
- ◆ Don't overwater your lawn. Lawns only need watering every five to seven days in the summer. A heavy rain can eliminate the need for watering for up to two weeks.
- ◆ To minimize evaporation, water your lawn and outdoor plants early in the morning or late in the day.
- ◆ Don't allow sprinklers to water your street, driveway or sidewalk. Position them so water lands on the lawn and shrubs...not the paved areas.

(Information courtesy Texas Water Development Board)



Every Drop Makes a Difference!

Abbreviations

(All abbreviations listed may not appear in this report.)

NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L	Pico curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
ND	Not detected in sample

Cryptosporidium Information

Cryptosporidium is a microbial pathogen that may be found in water contaminated by feces. Although filtration (one of the steps we take in the treatment of drinking water) removes Cryptosporidium, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal nor can testing methods determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of water.

With this in mind, you should not drink water straight from lakes, streams or rivers—no matter how "clean and clear" the water may appear.



**SAN PATRICIO
MUNICIPAL
WATER DISTRICT**

AN INFORMATIONAL
NEWSLETTER FOR OUR
CUSTOMERS

4213 Hwy 361
P.O. Box 940
Ingleside, Texas 78362

Phone: (361) 643-6521
Fax: (361) 643-9093

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South Texas
Since 1951*

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. The San Patricio Municipal Water District 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>.

Public Participation Opportunities

We Welcome Your Comments & Questions

You can learn more about your water system, offer your comments and present questions at the monthly meetings of the SPMWD Board of Directors. Meetings are held at 2:00 PM on the second Tuesday of each month at the District offices on Highway 361 between Gregory and Ingleside.

You can also get answers to your questions by calling Jake Krumnow, the District's contact person, at (361) 643-6521, extension 4015.

The District was created by the Texas Legislature in 1951 to provide water to San Patricio, Aransas and potentially Refugio county. Prior to that date, residents of the county were forced to depend on limited groundwater supplies.

An eight-member board of directors governs the Water District. Seven directors are elected from member communities (Odem, Taft, Gregory, Portland, Aransas Pass, Ingleside and Rockport) and the eighth director is appointed by the other seven. The district has taxing authority within the limits of the member cities but has not elected to collect a property tax.

Office Hours

Monday — Friday
8:00 AM — 5:00 PM

Holiday Closings

Independence Day

Friday, July 3, 2009

Labor Day

Monday, September 7, 2009