

2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report  
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

PWS ID Number: TX1010009

PWS Name: CITY OF GALENA PARK

Annual Water Quality Report for the  
period of January 1 to December 31, 2013

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.

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.

For more information regarding this  
report contact:  
Name David Binning

Phone 713-455-0919

Public Participation  
Opportunities

Council Meetings 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Tuesday each month

Time: 6:00 PM

Location: City Hall  
2000 Clinton Dr. 77547  
Galena Park, TX

To learn about public meetings (concerning you  
drinking water) or request to schedule one,  
please call us. 713-672-2556

Este reporte incluye informacion importante  
sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en  
español, favor de llamar al telefono  
(713) 672-2556.

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. EPA/CDC  
guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the  
risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other  
microbial contaminants 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 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>.

The source of drinking water used by  
CITY OF GALENA PARK is Purchased  
Surface Water from the City of Houston  
and well water from Gulf Coast Aquifer

Information on Sources of 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 pick up  
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.

## 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 appearance and taste of your water.

### 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) and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) 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 Water Assessment Protection

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact David Binning, 713-455-0919.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:  
<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

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

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
3 - 304 STEWART	GW	Seasonal	Gulf Coast Aquifer
5 - 1900 KEENE ST	GW	Seasonal	Gulf Coast Aquifer
SW FROM CITY OF HOUSTON	SW	Active	East Water Purification Plant
SW FROM CITY OF HOUSTON	SW	Active	East Water Purification Plant

2013

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	0	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant	1 positive monthly sample.	Highest No. of Positive	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	0	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	0	Violation	N	Likely Source of Contamination	Naturally present in the environment.
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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	2013	1.3	1.3	0.0427	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2013	0	15	3.87	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## 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

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.

### MRDL:

### 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)

### Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Halacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2013	24	8.7 - 27	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2013	29	10.6 - 35	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic - While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.	01/13/2011	7	2.3 - 7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	01/13/2011	0.248	0.079 - 0.248	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	01/13/2011	0.54	0.37 - 0.54	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	0.3	0.26 - 0.3	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
Beta/photon emitters	05/12/2010	5	0 - 5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

\*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2013	0.4	0.18 - 0.4	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2013	0.62	0 - 0.62	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Simazine	2013	0.13	0 - 0.13	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

#### Residual Disinfectant Levels

Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Minimum Level Detected	Maximum Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Violation	Likely Source
Chloramines	2.29	0.50	4.0	4	4	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) for the time period of January through December 2013, our system lost an estimated 43,621,597 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call David Binning at 713-455-0919.

**Regulated Contaminates from City of Houston source water  
Information provided by East Water Purification Plant**

<b>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Barium	2013	0.047	0 - 0.047	4	4	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Fluoride	2013	0.37	0 - 0.37	4	4	ppm	N	
Nitrate	2013	0.61	0.29 - 0.61	10	10	ppm	N	
Nitrite	2013	0.02	0 - 0.02	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Levels Detected</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
Atrazine	2013	0.34	0.26 - 0.34	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	2013	0.16	0.13 - 0.16	4	4	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops