

## 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

PWS ID Number: TX2370001  
PWS Name: CITY OF HEMPSTEAD

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2010

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:

### Public Participation Opportunities

Date: August 15, 2011 Time: 6:00 P.M.  
Location: City of Hempstead  
Phone: (979) 826-2486

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

### Special Notice

Required Language for ALL  
Community Public Water Systems

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>.

### 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.

### The source of drinking water used by

### Special Notice CITY OF HEMPSTEAD is Ground Water

### 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 Contaminants that may be present in source

-Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and  
-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  
-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 Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(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.

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?wtrs rc=>

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

### Water Quality Test Results

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or 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 The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. goal or MRDLG: MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level 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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)  
ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.  
na: not applicable.  
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.



**2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

**Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Positive Samples	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	N	Naturally Present in the environment.

**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	2010	1.3	1.3	0.114	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservations; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2010	0	15	11.6	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, Erosion of natural deposits.

**Regulated Contaminants**

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

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Total Trihalomethanes	2010	3.8 - 3.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By - product of drinking water chlorination.
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Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2/5/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2010	11	0 - 11.1	0	10	ppb	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics productio wastes.
Barium	2/5/2009	0.144	0.144 - 0.144	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2/5/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coalburning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense.
Cadmium	2/5/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries
Chromium	2/5/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2/5/2009	0.32	0.32 - 0.32	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water a levels at above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from you health care provider.

Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2/2/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2/5/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2/5/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/alpha emitters	2010	4.2	4.2 - 4.2	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2010	2.6	2.6 - 2.6	0	15	pci/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Alachlor	7/6/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	7/6/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	7/6/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Chlordane	7/6/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2010	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl)	7/6/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Diabromochloropropane	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pin
Endrin	7/6/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	7/6/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banner termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	7/6/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	0706/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0706/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	0706/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor	0706/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetable, alfalfa, livestock.
Pentachlorophenol	0706/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge form wood preserving factories.
Simazine	0706/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	0706/2009	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sies and other factories.
1, 1, 2-Trichloroethane	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	6/26/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4-Trichlorobenzene	6/26/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2-Dichloroethylene	6/26/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2-Dichloroethylene	6/26/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	6/26/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultra chemical factories.

Dichloromethane	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb		Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	6/29/2006	Levels Lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

### Violations Table

Note on Violations:

TCEQ recently completed a review of Public Notice violations that were historically present in our database. This review was done at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency and was triggered by the TCEQ migration to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (S DWIS). Following EPA guidelines TCEQ returned to compliance many PN Violations that had existed, but may have not been reported on a prior year CCR. We strongly encourage you to check Drinking Water Watch (<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>) for the current status of any violations displayed on this page.

### 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
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

