

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

PWS ID Number: TX0430027

PWS Name: CITY OF ANNA

The source of drinking water used by
CITY OF ANNA is Ground Water

Special Notice

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

Annual Water Quality Report for the
period of January 1 to December 31, 2011

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 EPA's Safe
Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

For more information regarding this
report contact:

Name James Parkman

Phone 972-924-4510

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

Public Participation Date:

Date: July 10, 2012

Time: 7 p.m.

Location: City Hall; 111 N. Powell Pkwy.
Anna, TX

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 pickup
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.

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.