

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF FAYETTEVILLE

Phone No:

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to 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 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date:**

**Time:**

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To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

## Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) 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 attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

**WATER SOURCES:** 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

### *En Español*

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. ( ) \_ \_ \_ - \_ \_ \_ \_ - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: OAKVILLE SANDSTONE AND CATAHOULA TUFF. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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.

### ***ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.***

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### **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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your 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 for up to 97 contaminants.

### **DEFINITIONS**

#### **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 Disinfectant 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 Disinfectant 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 or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

**NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

**MFL** - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

**pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb** - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Arsenic <i>* The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.</i>	4	4	4	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2006	Barium	0.102	0.102	0.102	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Fluoride	0.31	0.31	0.31	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.04	0.04	0.04	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Gross beta emitters	6.1	6.1	6.1	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2004	Gross alpha	1.6	1.6	1.6	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2007	<i>Disinfectant used</i>	<i>Average level of CCR year's quarterly</i>	<i>Minimum result single sample</i>	<i>Maximum result single sample</i>	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Total Trihalomethanes	8.1	8.1	8.1	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

### Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

#### Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Bromoform	1.62	1.62	1.62	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004	Dibromochloromethane	1.44	1.44	1.44	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
1999	Lead	1.2	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Copper	0.017	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply 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>."*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Aluminum	0.042	0.042	0.042	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Bicarbonate	528	528	528	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2006	Calcium	6.4	6.4	6.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Chloride	52	52	52	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2006	Copper	0.006	0.006	0.006	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2006	Iron	0.119	0.119	0.119	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2006	Manganese	0.0112	0.0112	0.0112	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	pH	7.6	7.6	7.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2006	Sodium	224	224	224	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Sulfate	30	30	30	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	433	433	433	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2006	Total Dissolved Solids	634	634	634	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2006	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	16	16	16	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2006	Zinc	0.015	0.015	0.015	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

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## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

**WATER SOURCES:** 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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- ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
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### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007 2005	Arsenic <i>* The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.</i>	18	11	25	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2005	Barium	0.057	0.057	0.057	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	0.5	0.5	0.5	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2005	Combined Radium 226 & 228	3.2	3.2	3.2	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross beta emitters	12.7	12.7	12.7	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2005	Gross alpha	6.9	6.9	6.9	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.25	0.58	1.57	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	3.2	0	6.3	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	15.4	0	30.8	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts** WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

**Unregulated Contaminants** NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Lead	4.3	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Copper	0.614	1	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply 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>."*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

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### VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
<b>MCL VIOLATION - ARSENIC</b>	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.	1/1/2007 to 3/31/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>MCL VIOLATION - ARSENIC</b>	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.	4/1/2007 to 6/30/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>MCL VIOLATION - ARSENIC</b>	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.	7/1/2007 to 9/30/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>MCL VIOLATION - ARSENIC</b>	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.	10/1/2007 to 12/31/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Bicarbonate	223	223	223	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Calcium	84.9	84.9	84.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Chloride	104	104	104	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Iron	0.275	0.275	0.275	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2005	Magnesium	3.5	3.5	3.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Manganese	0.0544	0.0528	0.0559	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Nickel	0.002	0.002	0.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	pH	7.2	7.2	7.2	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sodium	65	65	65	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Sulfate	49	49	49	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	183	183	183	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	Total Dissolved Solids	510	510	510	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	226	226	226	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2005	Zinc	0.043	0.043	0.043	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

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Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Fluoride	0.86	0.6	1.2	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.11	0.03	0.33	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.4	0	0.8	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross beta emitters	8.7	6.5	10.9	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2005	Gross alpha	5.2	0	10.4	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Chlorine Residual, Free	0.87	0.2	2.5	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	12.2	8.1	22.9	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	56.2	38.7	96.7	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

### Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

#### Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007 2005	Chloroform	1.97	0	5.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2005	Bromoform	17.67	11	24	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2005	Bromodichloromethane	6.1	2.1	14	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2005	Dibromochloromethane	14.03	7.7	25	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	4.1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.146	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply 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>."*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

### Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are 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 microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.</b>					

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

### Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Bicarbonate	411	337	506	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Chloride	112	78	161	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	pH	7.7	7.3	7.9	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sulfate	42	37	45	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	337	276	415	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	Total Dissolved Solids	662	572	851	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF SCHULENBURG

Phone No:

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to 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 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date:**

**Time:**

**Location:**

**Phone No:**

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

## Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) 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 attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

**WATER SOURCES:** 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

### *En Español*

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. ( ) \_ \_ \_ - \_ \_ \_ \_ - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

107500041

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: JACKSON GROUP, JASPER AQUIFER. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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.

### ***ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.***

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### **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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your 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 for up to 97 contaminants.

### **DEFINITIONS**

#### **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 Disinfectant 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 Disinfectant 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 or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

- NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL** - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb** - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Barium	0.087	0.07	0.106	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	0.4	0.3	0.5	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.12	0.06	0.23	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross beta emitters	4.6	4.6	4.6	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2005	Gross alpha	1.8	1.8	1.8	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2007	<i>Disinfectant used</i>	<i>Average level of CCR year's quarterly</i>	<i>Minimum result single sample</i>	<i>Maximum result single sample</i>	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	1.9	0	5.6	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	12	0	32.7	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts** WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

**Unregulated Contaminants** NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
1999	Lead	3.4	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Copper	0.045	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply 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>."*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

### Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are 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 microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.</b>					

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Bicarbonate	473	405	525	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Calcium	16.4	5.9	29.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Chloride	118	103	127	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Copper	0.006	0.002	0.011	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2005	Iron	0.067	0.027	0.107	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2005	Magnesium	1.2	0	2.2	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Manganese	0.0148	0.0063	0.0301	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	pH	8	7.7	8.3	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sodium	226	176	263	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Sulfate	39	38	42	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	388	332	430	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	Total Dissolved Solids	730	651	786	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	46	15	83	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2005	Zinc	0.004	0	0.012	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF CARMINE

Phone No:

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Some people may be more vulnerable to 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 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date:**

**Time:**

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## Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) 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 attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

**WATER SOURCES:** 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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### **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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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**MFL** - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

**pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

**ppb** - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

**ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Barium	0.038	0.038	0.038	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Fluoride	0.2	0.2	0.2	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2006	Selenium	3.3	3.3	3.3	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2004	Gross beta emitters	8.5	8.5	8.5	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

### Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.33	0.6	1.9	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	25.7	25.7	25.7	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	59	59	59	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

### Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

#### Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Chloroform	11	11	11	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Bromoform	1	1	1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Bromodichloromethane	13	13	13	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Dibromochloromethane	10	10	10	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002	Lead	0.9	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Copper	0.23	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply 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>."*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

### Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Bicarbonate	96	96	96	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2006	Calcium	12	12	12	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Chloride	42	42	42	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2006	Iron	0.832	0.791	0.873	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2006	Manganese	0.0302	0.0302	0.0302	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	pH	6	6	6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2006	Sodium	60	60	60	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Sulfate	30	30	30	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	79	79	79	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2006	Total Dissolved Solids	297	297	297	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2006	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	30	30	30	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CISTERN WATER WELL COMPANY

Phone No:

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## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date:**

**Time:**

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**Phone No:**

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

**WATER SOURCES:** 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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107500081

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### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Fluoride	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.06	0.06	0.06	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

### Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2007	<i>Disinfectant used</i>	<i>Average level of CCR year's quarterly</i>	<i>Minimum result single sample</i>	<i>Maximum result single sample</i>	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Total Haloacetic Acids	10.6	10.6	10.6	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004	Total Trihalomethanes	14.3	14.3	14.3	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

### Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

#### Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2003	Chloromethane	2.9	2.9	2.9	ppb	
2003	Chloroform	2.2	2.2	2.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2003	Bromoform	1.8	1.8	1.8	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2003	Bromodichloromethane	4.7	4.7	4.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2003	Dibromochloromethane	5.6	5.6	5.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002	Lead	2.9	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Copper	0.082	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply 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>."*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

### VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
<b>ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING - MAJOR - NO ROUTINE SAMPLES</b>	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctl	2/1/2007 to 2/28/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING - MAJOR - NO ROUTINE SAMPLES</b>	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctl	9/1/2007 to 9/30/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated**

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2007	Bicarbonate	229	229	229	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2007	Chloride	74	74	74	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2004	Hardness as Ca/Mg	248	248	248	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2007	pH	7.2	7.2	7.2	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2007	Sulfate	183	183	183	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	188	188	188	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2007	Total Dissolved Solids	575	575	575	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

FAYETTE COUNTY WCID MONUMENT HILL

Phone No:

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to 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 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date:**

**Time:**

**Location:**

**Phone No:**

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

**WATER SOURCES:** 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

### *En Español*

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. ( ) \_ \_ \_ - \_ \_ \_ \_ - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

107500091

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: JACKSON GROUP. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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.

### ***ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.***

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### **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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your 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 for up to 97 contaminants.

### **DEFINITIONS**

#### **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 Disinfectant 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 Disinfectant 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 or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>NTU</b>	- Nephelometric Turbidity Units
<b>MFL</b>	- million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
<b>pCi/L</b>	- picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>ppm</b>	- parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
<b>ppb</b>	- parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
<b>ppt</b>	- parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
<b>ppq</b>	- parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Barium	0.018	0.018	0.018	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Fluoride	0.5	0.5	0.5	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.09	0.09	0.09	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Gross beta emitters	4.5	4.5	4.5	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

### Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2007	<i>Disinfectant used</i>	<i>Average level of CCR year's quarterly</i>	<i>Minimum result single sample</i>	<i>Maximum result single sample</i>	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	16.7	13.9	22.3	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	90.7	56.4	155.2	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

### Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

#### Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Chloroform	2.6	2.6	2.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Bromoform	7.3	7.3	7.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Bromodichloromethane	7.5	7.5	7.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Dibromochloromethane	14	14	14	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
1999	Lead	3.6	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Copper	0.284	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply 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>."*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

### VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
<b>MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)</b>	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	4/1/2007 to 6/30/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)</b>	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	7/1/2007 to 9/30/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)</b>	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	10/1/2007 to 12/31/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Bicarbonate	379	379	379	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2006	Calcium	4	4	4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Chloride	83	83	83	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2006	Copper	0.002	0.002	0.002	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2003	Hardness as Ca/Mg	14	14	14	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2006	Manganese	0.0086	0.0086	0.0086	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	pH	7.6	7.6	7.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2006	Sodium	192	192	192	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Sulfate	37	37	37	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	311	311	311	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2006	Total Dissolved Solids	603	603	603	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2006	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	10	10	10	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2006	Zinc	0.008	0.008	0.008	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

ELLINGER WSC

Phone No:

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to 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 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date:**

**Time:**

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**Phone No:**

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

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### *En Español*

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. ( ) \_ \_ \_ - \_ \_ \_ \_ - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: JASPER AQUIFER. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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.

### ***ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.***

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### **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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your 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 for up to 97 contaminants.

### **DEFINITIONS**

#### **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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 Disinfectant 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 Disinfectant 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 or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

- NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL** - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb** - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Arsenic <i>* The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.</i>	13	11	15	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2006	Barium	0.23	0.23	0.23	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Fluoride	0.6	0.6	0.6	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.03	0.03	0.03	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross beta emitters	8.8	8.8	8.8	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

### Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Chlorine Residual, Free	0.79	0.5	1.6	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

#### Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Total Trihalomethanes	8.6	8.6	8.6	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

### Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

#### Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Bromoform	2	2	2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Dibromochloromethane	1.1	1.1	1.1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
1999	Lead	2.1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Copper	0.013	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply 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>."*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

### VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
<b>MCL VIOLATION - ARSENIC</b>	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.	1/1/2007 to 3/31/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>MCL VIOLATION - ARSENIC</b>	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.	4/1/2007 to 6/30/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>MCL VIOLATION - ARSENIC</b>	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.	7/1/2007 to 9/30/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>MCL VIOLATION - ARSENIC</b>	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.	10/1/2007 to 12/31/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Bicarbonate	928	928	928	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2006	Calcium	11.5	11.5	11.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Chloride	114	114	114	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2006	Copper	0.008	0.008	0.008	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2006	Iron	0.105	0.105	0.105	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2006	Manganese	0.041	0.041	0.041	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	pH	7.6	7.6	7.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2006	Sodium	371	371	371	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Sulfate	11	11	11	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	761	761	761	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2006	Total Dissolved Solids	1086	1080	1092	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2006	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	29	29	29	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2006	Zinc	0.015	0.015	0.015	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

LEDBETTER WSC

Phone No:

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to 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 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date:**

**Time:**

**Location:**

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To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

## Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) 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 attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

**WATER SOURCES:** 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

### *En Español*

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. ( ) \_ \_ \_ - \_ \_ \_ \_ - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

107500171

## Where do we get our drinking water?

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### ***ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.***

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### **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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your 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 for up to 97 contaminants.

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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.

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A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

- NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
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### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Arsenic <i>* The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.</i>	2	2	2	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2004	Barium	0.064	0.064	0.064	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Fluoride	0.23	0.23	0.23	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.03	0.03	0.03	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Selenium	8.9	8.9	8.9	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2004	Gross beta emitters	9.2	9.2	9.2	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

### Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.17	0.2	2.2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

### Disinfection Byproducts NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

### Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

#### Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Bromoform	1	1	1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004	Dibromochloromethane	0.5	0.5	0.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2003	Lead	1.2	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2003	Copper	0.031	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply 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>."*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Bicarbonate	105	105	105	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2004	Calcium	90.5	90.5	90.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Chloride	408	408	408	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2004	Copper	0.003	0.003	0.003	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2004	Iron	0.037	0.037	0.037	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2004	Magnesium	12	12	12	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004	Manganese	0.0043	0.0043	0.0043	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004	Nickel	0.001	0.001	0.001	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2006	pH	6.9	6.9	6.9	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2004	Sodium	243	243	243	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Sulfate	159	159	159	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	86	86	86	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2006	Total Dissolved Solids	1030	1030	1030	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2004	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	275	275	275	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2004	Zinc	0.006	0.006	0.006	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

FAYETTE WSC WEST

Phone No:

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**ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

**ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007 2004	Arsenic <i>* The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.</i>	3	0	12	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2006 2004	Barium	0.041	0.013	0.096	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2004	Chromium	0.6	0	4.8	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2007 2005	Fluoride	0.34	0	0.66	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.09	0.01	0.17	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2004	Selenium	1.3	0	3.8	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2005 2003	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.23	0	0.9	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005 2003	Gross beta emitters	7.51	0	18.4	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2005 2003	Gross alpha	1.23	0	4.9	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Required Additional Health Information for Arsenic

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic decreased from 0.05 mg/L (50 ppb) to 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) effective January 23, 2006. If we violate, you will be notified. Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is above 10 ppb, the following information is required by EPA.

*"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."*

### Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Atrazine	0.18	0.18	0.18	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.75	0.77	2.2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

**Disinfection Byproducts**

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	12.5	2.3	24.9	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	59.4	16.4	96.8	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts** WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005 2004	Chloroform	2.97	0	7.8	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005 2004	Bromoform	20.23	2.7	46	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005 2004	Bromodichloromethane	8.5	1.6	19	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005 2004	Dibromochloromethane	18.87	3.6	31	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

**Lead and Copper**

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2002	Lead	1.1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Copper	0.409	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

**Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead**

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply 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>."*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006 2004	Aluminum	0.006	0	0.051	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007 2005	Bicarbonate	289	209	334	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2006 2004	Calcium	36.5	1.6	88.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007 2005	Chloride	146	90	202	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2006 2004	Copper	0.015	0.004	0.025	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2004 2003	Hardness as Ca/Mg	10	6	14	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2006 2004	Iron	0.055	0	0.271	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2006 2004	Lead	0.001	0	0.003	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2004	Magnesium	7.8	0	22.3	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2004	Manganese	0.0142	0.002	0.0249	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2004	Nickel	0.001	0	0.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2007 2005	pH	7.6	7.1	8	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2006 2004	Sodium	192	111	346	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007 2005	Sulfate	124	38	252	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007 2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	237	171	274	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2007 2005	Total Dissolved Solids	725	598	946	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2006 2004	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	122	4	256	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2006 2004	Zinc	0.12	0.023	0.439	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## CAMP LONE STAR

Phone No:

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### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Fluoride	1.6	1.6	1.6	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.02	0.02	0.02	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2007	<i>Disinfectant used</i>	<i>Average level of CCR year's quarterly</i>	<i>Minimum result single sample</i>	<i>Maximum result single sample</i>	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

**Disinfection Byproducts** NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts** WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

**Unregulated Contaminants** NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

**Lead and Copper** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply 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>."*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

### Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are 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 microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

**\* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.**

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated**

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Bicarbonate	481	481	481	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Chloride	194	194	194	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	pH	8	8	8	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sulfate	75	75	75	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	394	394	394	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	Total Dissolved Solids	925	925	925	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

FAYETTE WSC EAST

Phone No:

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to 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 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date:**

**Time:**

**Location:**

**Phone No:**

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

## Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) 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 attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

**WATER SOURCES:** 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

### *En Español*

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. ( ) \_ \_ \_ - \_ \_ \_ \_ - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

107500341

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: JACKSON GROUP. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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.

### ***ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.***

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### **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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your 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 for up to 97 contaminants.

### **DEFINITIONS**

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The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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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 Disinfectant 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 Disinfectant 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 or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

- NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL** - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L** - picocuries 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

### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Barium	0.07	0.066	0.075	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Fluoride	0.22	0.17	0.26	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.04	0.01	0.07	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.95	0	1.9	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Gross beta emitters	19.45	15.3	23.6	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2006	Gross alpha	2.75	0	5.5	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.69	0.35	2.2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	1.8	1.4	2.1	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	11.1	9	13.1	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

### Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

#### Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2003	Chloroform	0.25	0	0.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2003	Bromoform	2.65	1.1	4.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2003	Bromodichloromethane	1.4	1.1	1.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2003	Dibromochloromethane	3.35	2.1	4.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
1999	Lead	1.8	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Copper	0.573	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

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**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

### Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are 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 microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

**\* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.**

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Bicarbonate	291	254	328	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2006	Calcium	58.7	40.9	76.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Chloride	99	86	111	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2006	Iron	0.143	0.066	0.22	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2006	Magnesium	3.2	3.2	3.2	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Manganese	0.0463	0.0423	0.0503	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Nickel	0.001	0	0.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2006	pH	7	6.8	7.2	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2006	Sodium	108	81	135	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Sulfate	49	42	55	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	239	208	269	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2006	Total Dissolved Solids	554	545	563	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2006	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	159	115	203	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2006	Zinc	0.045	0.045	0.045	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

LA CASA DE CORTEZ

Phone No:

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## Public Participation Opportunities

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**Time:**

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## Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) 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 attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

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### ***ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.***

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### **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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your 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 for up to 97 contaminants.

### **DEFINITIONS**

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A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

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- ppm** - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
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### Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2003	Barium	0.132	0.132	0.132	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2003	Chromium	2.4	2.4	2.4	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	0.4	0.4	0.4	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.01	0.01	0.01	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2007	<i>Disinfectant used</i>	<i>Average level of CCR year's quarterly</i>	<i>Minimum result single sample</i>	<i>Maximum result single sample</i>	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

**Disinfection Byproducts** NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts** WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

**Unregulated Contaminants** NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

**Lead and Copper** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

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**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Bicarbonate	400	400	400	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2003	Calcium	26.6	26.6	26.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Chloride	108	108	108	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2003	Copper	0.014	0.014	0.014	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2003	Hardness as Ca/Mg	93	93	93	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2003	Magnesium	6.4	6.4	6.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2003	Manganese	0.0079	0.0079	0.0079	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	pH	7.7	7.7	7.7	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2003	Sodium	173	173	173	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Sulfate	6	6	6	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	328	328	328	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	Total Dissolved Solids	539	539	539	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2003	Zinc	0.048	0.048	0.048	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## VISTA RANCH WATER SYSTEM

Phone No:

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**Date:**

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### **OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED**

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

**WATER SOURCES:** 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

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107500391

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2004	Chromium	2.3	2.3	2.3	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Fluoride	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2006	Nitrate	0.03	0.03	0.03	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Gross beta emitters	6.6	6.6	6.6	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

### Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

#### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2007	<i>Disinfectant used</i>	<i>Average level of CCR year's quarterly</i>	<i>Minimum result single sample</i>	<i>Maximum result single sample</i>	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

### Disinfection Byproducts NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

#### Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

#### Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Bromoform	0.7	0.7	0.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Dibromochloromethane	0.8	0.8	0.8	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2003	Lead	0.5	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2003	Copper	0.003	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

### Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

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*"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. This water supply 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>."*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

### Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are 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 microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.
<b>* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.</b>					

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

## VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
<b>CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT - FAILURE TO PROVIDE DRINKING WATER QUALITY TO CUSTOMERS</b>	Failure to notify consumers of their drinking water quality makes it impossible for consumers to evaluate the use of the water for drinking, cooking, washing, or bathing.	7/1/2006 to 6/30/2006	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>REPEAT COLIFORM MONITORING - MAJOR - NO REPEAT SAMPLES</b>	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctl	4/1/2007 to 4/30/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING - MAJOR - NO ROUTINE SAMPLES</b>	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctl	6/1/2007 to 6/30/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING - MAJOR - NO ROUTINE SAMPLES</b>	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctl	7/1/2007 to 7/31/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING - MAJOR - NO ROUTINE SAMPLES</b>	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctl	8/1/2007 to 8/31/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING - MAJOR - NO ROUTINE SAMPLES</b>	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctl	9/1/2007 to 9/30/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING - MAJOR - NO ROUTINE SAMPLES</b>	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctl	10/1/2007 to 10/31/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>

<b>ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING - MAJOR - NO ROUTINE SAMPLES</b>	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctl	11/1/2007 to 11/30/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING - MAJOR - NO ROUTINE SAMPLES</b>	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctl	12/1/2007 to 12/31/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>
<b>ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING - MINOR - NOT ENOUGH ROUTINE SAMPLES</b>	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctl	5/1/2007 to 5/31/2007	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004	Aluminum	0.006	0.006	0.006	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004	Bicarbonate	175	175	175	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2004	Calcium	46.9	46.9	46.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004	Chloride	75	75	75	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2004	Copper	0.002	0.002	0.002	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2004	Hardness as Ca/Mg	209	209	209	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2004	Iron	0.156	0.156	0.156	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2004	Magnesium	22.5	22.5	22.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004	Manganese	0.0182	0.0182	0.0182	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2004	Nickel	0.002	0.002	0.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2004	pH	7.9	7.9	7.9	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2004	Sodium	107	107	107	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2004	Sulfate	145	145	145	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2004	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	175	175	175	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2004	Total Dissolved Solids	527	527	527	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2004	Zinc	0.063	0.063	0.063	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

**HAJEKS COUNTRY STORE**

Phone No:

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Some people may be more vulnerable to 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 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 from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

## **Public Participation Opportunities**

**Date:**

**Time:**

**Location:**

**Phone No:**

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

## **Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) 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 attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

**WATER SOURCES:** 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

### ***En Español***

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. ( ) \_ \_ \_ - \_ \_ \_ \_ - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

107500411

## **Where do we get our drinking water?**

Our drinking water is obtained from water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: UNIDENTIFIED. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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.

### ***ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.***

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### **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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your 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 for up to 97 contaminants.

### **DEFINITIONS**

#### **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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.

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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.

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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 or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### **ABBREVIATIONS**

- NTU** - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL** - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L** - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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- ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
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**Inorganic Contaminants** NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

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2007	<i>Disinfectant used</i>	<i>Average level of CCR year's quarterly</i>	<i>Minimum result single sample</i>	<i>Maximum result single sample</i>	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

**Disinfection Byproducts** NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts** WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

**Unregulated Contaminants** NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

**Lead and Copper** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

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**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated** NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED  
(No associated adverse health effects)

# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

**POWERHOUSE MINISTRIES**

Phone No:

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## **Public Participation Opportunities**

**Date:**

**Time:**

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107500421

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# 2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## THIRD BASE

Phone No:

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107500431

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**Inorganic Contaminants** NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2007	<i>Disinfectant used</i>	<i>Average level of CCR year's quarterly</i>	<i>Minimum result single sample</i>	<i>Maximum result single sample</i>	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

**Disinfection Byproducts** NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts** WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

**Unregulated Contaminants** NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

**Lead and Copper** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

**Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead**

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

*"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. This water supply 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>."*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated** NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED  
(No associated adverse health effects)