

2001 Drinking Water Quality Report

Angelina County Fresh Water Supply District No. 1

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. EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infections by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from **the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

Our Drinking Water Meets Or Exceeds All Federal Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye la informacion importante sobre el agua para tomer. Si tiene preguntas o' discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 1-800-282-5634 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Angelina & Neches River Authority 936-632-7795
210 Lufkin Ave.
Lufkin TX 75902
llamar a Sonia Medina

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Ground water sources. It comes from The Carrizo Wilcox, which is a major aquifer in the East Texas Area. The District purchases all of its water from the City of Lufkin. TNRCC will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water source. The source water assessment process will be completed in three years. It is important to protect your drinking water by protecting your water source.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

About The Following Pages

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

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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: July 16, 2002

Time: 4:00 PM – 6:00PM

Location: 210 Lufkin Avenue (ANRA Central Offices)

Phone No: (936) 632-7795

ANRA also welcomes public comments in writing mailed to : ANRA, P.O. Box 387, Lufkin Texas, 75902.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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 not known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

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

PPM - Parts Per Million is the measurement of known contaminants in 1 Million parts of water

PPB - Parts Per Billion is the measurement of known contaminants in 1 Billion parts of water

PPT - Parts Per Trillion is the measurement of known contaminants in 1 Trillion Parts of water

PPQ - Parts Per Quadrillion is the measurement of known contaminants in 1 Quadrillion Parts of water

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Highest level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Constituent
1999	Barium	0.01	0.0100 - 0.0100	2.00	2.00	ppm	discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
1999	Floride	0.5	0.5000 - 0.5000	4.00	4.00	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
1999	Nitrate	0.02	0.0200 - 0.2000	10.00	10.00	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Sodium	167	166.000-167.000	NA	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits: By-product of oil field activity
2000	Asbestos	0.1878	0.1878 - 0.1878	7.00	7.00	ppm	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.

NA = MCL not applicable - not regulated. Special Monitoring Requirement.

Organics

Not Tested For or None Detected

THM

Not Tested For or None Detected

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of all Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Constituent
2001 - 2001	Chloroform	12.00	12.0000-12.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2001 - 2001	Bromoform	0.7	0.7000 - 0.7000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants

2001 - 2001	Bromodichloromethane	12.00	12.0000 - 12.0000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2001 - 2001	Chlroddibromomethane	8.3	8.3000 - 8.3000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants

Turbidity

Not Tested For or None Detected

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Possible Source of Constituent
1999	Copper	0.0820	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
1999	Lead	4.3000	0	15.0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Total Coliform

Not Tested For or None Detected

Fecal Coliform

Not Tested For or None Detected

Violations

Violation Type	Explanation	Health Effects	Duration	Steps to Correct
Microbiological Public Notification Violation		Failure to notify customers of a bacteriological related violation makes it impossible for consumers to consider alternatives to drinking water that is contaminated or inadequately tested	12/1/2001 to 12/31/2001	
Routine Coliform Monitoring - No Samples		Failure to monitor for monitoring inadequately makes it impossible to know if indicator bacteria (total coliforms) are present in the water. Therefore, consumers do not have the opportunity to consider alternative to potentially contaminated water.		

Water System Facts

Year Created:	1970	System Capacity:	360,000 gallons per day
Number of Active Connections:	167	Monthly Pumpage:	1,188,000
Number of Wells:	0	Annual Pumpage:	14,256,000
Miles of Water Line:	12	Historical Maximum Usage:	128,100