

# **Consumer Confidence Report 2002**

(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 (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.

#### **En Espanol**

Este reporte incluye la informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. 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. TCEQ will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water source. The source water assessment has been completed and the report will focus on our source water protection activities.

### **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 15, 2003

**Time:** 4:00 PM – 6:00 PM

**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 permissible 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 (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.

**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

### Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Highest level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Barium	0.01	0.0100 - 0.0100	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2002	Fluoride	0.7	0.7000 - 0.7000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2000	Asbestos	0.1878	0.1878 - 0.1878	7	7	MFL	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Organics

Not Tested For or Not Detected

### Disinfection Byproducts

Not Tested For or Not Detected

### Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of all Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2002 - 2002	Chloroform	7.1	7.1000- 7.1000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2002 - 2002	Bromodichloromethane	7.7	7.7000 - 7.7000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2002 - 2002	Dibromochloromethane	6.2	6.2000 - 6.2000	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants

### Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1999	Lead	4.3000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Copper	0.0820	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

**Total Coliform** Not Detected

**Fecal Coliform** Not Detected

### Water System Facts

Year Created:	1970	System Capacity:	360,000 gallons per day
Number of Active Connections:	176	Monthly Pumpage:	1,088,300
Number of Wells:	0	Annual Pumpage:	10,717,670
Miles of Water Line:	13	Historical Maximum Usage:	135,370