2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Angelina County Fresh Water Supply District #1
P.O. Box 821, Lufkin, Texas 75902-0821
District Office: 639-3255

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 infections by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from **the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791**

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: **July 14, 2004**

Time: **4:00 PM – 6:00 PM**

Location: **210 Lufkin Avenue (ANRA Central Offices)**

Phone No: **(936) 632-7795**
To learn more about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, please contact us ANRA also welcomes public comments in writing mailed to : Angelina County FWSD #1, P.O. Box 821 Lufkin Texas, 75902.

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 off of the requirement 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 (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 is some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or form human activity. Contaminants that may ve present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants

En Espanol
Este reporte incluye la informacion importante sobre el aqua 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.

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. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that won their sources. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. Form 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 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.

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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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 disinfectant 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 (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002 2004	Barium	0.008	0.00662	0.01	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2002 2002	Fluoride	0.700	0.7	0.07	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2004 2004	Nitrate	0.030	0.03	0.03	10	10	ppm	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants Not Tested For or Not Detected

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2004	Chlorine	2.510	0.9	5	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004 2004	Total Tri-halomethane	58.800	58.8	58.8	80		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectantt
2002 2002	Chloroform	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2002 2002	Bromodichloromethane	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2002 2002	Dibromochloromethane	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2		ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Year (Range)	Contaminant	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Levels	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectantt
1999 1999	Lead	4.3000	0	1.5	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
1999 1999	Copper	0.0820	0	1.5	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Turbidity Not Required

Coliforms

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.

Fecal Coliform bacteria, and in particular, E-Coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm blooded animals and are passed into the environmental though feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E-Coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. The following table indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

Total Coliform

Year	Contaminant	Higest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination
2004	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	0	Presence	Naturally present in the environment
* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month					

Fecal Coliform Not Detected

Violations

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
Coliform-Failure to issue or report notification	Failure to notify consumers of a bacteriological related violation makes it impossible for consumers to consider alternative to drinking water that is contaminated or inadequately tested	5/1/2004 to 5/31/2004	The monitoring violation was published in Nov. 2004, well within specified guidelines.	
Routine coliform Monitoring-Not enough routine samples	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether you not your drinking water meed health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctly monitor, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time	5/1/2004 to 5/31/2004	After receiving a failed Total Coliform report water system staff collected four additional Total Coliform samples the next day instead of the required five samples.	The error was detected and corrected approximately two weeks later after the month in question had elapsed.