

# 2008 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 9, 2009

**Time:** 4:00 PM – 5:30 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 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. 1-800-282-5634 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from The Carrizo Sand, which is a major aquifer in the East Texas Area. The District purchases all of its water from the City of Lufkin. 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 and/or the system(s) from which we receive water to focus on 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 **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 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. 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 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

### 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 Contaminant
2008	Fluoride	0.26	0.26	0.26	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2008	Nitrate	0.03	0.03	0.03	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**

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2008	Chlorine Residual, Free	3.03	0.68	8.3	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

**Disinfection Byproducts**

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	23.4	23.4	23.4	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	50.3	50.3	50.3	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts**

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	16.9	15.1	18.4	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	42.2	38.7	49.6	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## 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	Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Chloroform	8.9	8.9	8.9	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Bromodichloro methane	7.6	7.6	7.6	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Dibromochloro methane	4.4	4.4	4.4	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Levels	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
1999	Lead	4.3	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
1999	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

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
2008	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environments.

**\* 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	Min. Level	Max. Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2008	Bicarbonate	234	234	234	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2008	Chloride	23	23	23	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2008	pH	7.6	7.6	7.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2008	Sulfate	65	65	65	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2008	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	192	192	192	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2008	Total Dissolved Solids	352	352	352	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.



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