

# 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## (Consumer Confidence Report)

Bolivar Water Supply Corporation

(940) 458-3931

### SPECIAL NOTICE

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of 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 Español*

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (940)-458-3931(ext. 1) - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

### 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 includes: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

### Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Aquifer: **TRINITY and PALUXY**. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes 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. Some of this information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. 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.

### PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

#### Board of Directors Meeting:

DATE: Second Thursday of Each Month  
TIME: 7:00 pm  
LOCATION: 4151 FM 455 West, Sanger, TX 76266  
Phone: (940) 458-3931

### 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 MCLG 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 (measure of radioactivity)  
ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)  
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/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
2009 2005	Barium	0.028	0.005	0.072	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2008	Fluoride	0.26	0.18	0.76	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	0.01	0	0.08	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2005	Chromium	1.6	0	4.8	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2005	Selenium	0.8	0	2.5	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

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

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDL G	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemicals
2009	Chlorine	0.79	0.20	2.20	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 Disinfectant
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	2.6	0	11.8	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 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	2.4	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.134	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

**Required Additional Health Information for Lead:**

*“If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problem, 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
2009 2008	Bicarbonate	289	253	389	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009 2005	Calcium	8.7	0.9	24	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Carbonate	11	0	23	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009 2008	Chloride	20	7	91	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2009	Hardness as Ca/Mg	3	3	3	1	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2009 2005	Copper	0.005	0	0.012	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2009 2005	Iron	0.029	0	0.086	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2009 2005	Magnesium	3.7	0	10.7	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2005	Manganese	0.0044	0	0.0133	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2008	P. Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	14	0	25	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009 2008	pH	8.9	8.1	9.2	>7.0	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009 2005	Sodium	141	99	166	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by product of oil field activity.
2009 2008	Sulfate	39	29	91	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2008	Total Alkalinity As CaCO <sub>3</sub>	317	253	433	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009 2008	Total Dissolved Solids	451	371	682	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	53	3	103	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2009 2005	Zinc	0.018	0	0.042	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring elements used in the metal industry.