

# 2010 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 Is Regulated**

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.

### **Source of Drinking Water**

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:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

### ***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.

### ***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

### **Where do we get our drinking water?**

The source of drinking water used by Bolivar WSC is GROUND Water. It comes from the following Aquifer: **TRINITY and PALUXY**. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(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.

### **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.

## 2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### 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
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

### 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>.”

### Lead and Copper

Definitions:

**Action Level Goal (ALG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Copper</b>	09/23/2007	1.3	1.3	0.134		ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b>LEAD</b>	09/23/2007	0	15	2.4		ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

**Regulated Contaminants**

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL G	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids	2010	4.9	0 - 4.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)</b>	2010	12.9	0 - 12.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	VIOLATION	Source of Contaminant
Barium	03/19/2009	0.0045	0.0045-0.0045	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/19/2009	0.21	0.21-0.21	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2010	0.08	- 0.08	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	03/19/2009	2.51	2.51 - 2.51	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Chromium	03/19/2009	4.8	4.8 - 4.8	100	100	Ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2010	4.1	0 - 4.1	0	4	mrem /yr	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226 & 228	2010	0.94	0.79 - 0.94	0	5	pCi/L	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	2010	5	0 - 5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

## VIOLATIONS

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP) MAJOR	07/01/2010	09/30/2010	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

## Steps to Correct Violations

Procedures were changed through TCEQ on the quarterly operations report for disinfectants. Bolivar

WSC took necessary steps to send the reports in manually and followed other TCEQ procedures to be in

compliance. No real threat of contamination occurred.