2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

South Sabine WSC

Phone No. 409-579-4185

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 lesson the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Tuesday July 13,2010
Time: 9:00 AM
Location: Water Office, 807 Fairdale Rd.
Phone No: 409-579-4185

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

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: herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

En Espanol

Este informe inclueye informacion importante sobre el agua portable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. N/A

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Aquifer: CATAHOULA FORMATION. A source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source 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 in 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. 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 benefit to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, includeing bottled watrer, 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 are called secondary constituents and are problems. The tast and odor constituents 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.

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.

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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 know 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 know 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 of 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

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

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Fluoride	0.25	0.25	0.25	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water ; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	0.02	0.02	0.02	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum level	Maximum Level MCL	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	DI(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.31	0.31	0.31	6	6	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free	0.73	0.57	0.9	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	31.3	31.3	31.3	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	63	63	63	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking wate disinfection.

Untegulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection By Products

This evaluatiion 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	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	22.7	16.5	31.2	NA	ppb	By product of drinking water disinfectant
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	54	39.9	72	NA	ppb	By product of drinking water disinfectant

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	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Chloromethane	<2.0	<2.0	<2.0	ppb	
2009	Chloroform	13.52	13.52	13.52	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009	Bromodichloromethane	16.31	16.31	16.31	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2009	Dibromochloromethane	12.68	12.68	12.68	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Lead	2.4	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Copper	0.246	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

"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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTYERIA

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2008	Bicarbonate	194	194	194	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2008	Chloride	18	18	18	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification, byproduct of oil field activities
2008	pH	7.9	7.9	7.9	7	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2008	Sulfate	8	8	8	300	ppm	Naturallyoccurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2008	Total alkalinity as CaCO3	159	159	159	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2008	Total Dissolved solids	220	220	220	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.