

**2010 Annual Drinking
Water Quality Report**
(Consumer Confidence Report)

FILES VALLEY WSC

Phone Number: (254)687-2331

SPECIAL NOTICE

**Required language for ALL community
public water supplies:**

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 such as those 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 physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

**Public Participation
Opportunities**

Date: August 2, 2011

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Location: 115 E Main St. Itasca, TX 76055

Phone Number: (254)687-2331

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

**OUR DRINKING WATER
IS REGULATED**

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.

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 include:

- 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 be 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. (254) 687-2331 -para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Files Valley WSC is Purchased Surface Water from Lake Aquilla. 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 allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.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 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.

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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

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

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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 contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	not applicable.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCL G	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2010	99.7	17.4 - 99.7	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)*	2010	108	12 - 108	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
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Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCL G	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Dalapon	2010	1.7	0 - 1.7	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.

Violations Table

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, AVERAGE	04/01/2010	06/30/2010	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Steps to Correct Violations

Changed order of treatment procedures.

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	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Chloroform	4.3	4.3	4.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Bromoform	> 0.5	> 0.5	> 0.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Bromodichloromethane	1.3	1.3	1.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Dibromochloromethane	> 0.5	> 0.5	> 0.5	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
2002	Lead	2.5	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Copper	0.299	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Turbidity	0.20	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING - MAJOR - NO 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 or not your drinking water meets 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.	10/1/2009 to 10/31/2009	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>	<i>PWS must complete this section.</i>

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Fluoride	0.22		0.22			ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Nitrate	1.42	1.42	1.42			ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Atrazine	0.56	0.56	0.56			ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2010	Xylenes	2.5	2.5	2.5	10000	10000	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
2009	Ethylbenzene	0.6	0.50	0.6			ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2010	Chloramine Residual	1.63	0.5	4	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	24.6	8.4	39	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	48.9	29.8	68.8	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	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids	23.2	0	61.9	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Total Trihalomethanes	60.6	35.3	107.4	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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
2010	Bicarbonate	122	106	122	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2010	Chloride	17		17	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2010	pH	7.3		7.3	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2010	Sodium	23.6		23.6	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Sulfate	73		73	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	100		100	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2010	Total Dissolved Solids	273		273	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.