# 1999 Drinking Water Quality Report

**Holmwood Utilities/Angelina Neches River Authority**

**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. 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).**

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each Issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TNRCC to achieve solutions.

En Espanol
Este reporte incluye la informacion importante sobre su aqua de beber. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion o traducir en Espanol, IIamar.

Angelina & Neches River Authority 409-632-7795
210 Lufkin Ave.
Lufkin TX 75902
IIamar a Sonia Medina

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Ground water sources. It comes from The Carrizo Wilcox aquifer, which is a major aquifer in the Angelina County Area. Angelina County Fresh Water Supply District purchases its water from the City of Lufkin. The District has a contract with the City of Lufkin to deliver treated water that is ready for consumption by the general public. TNRCC will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water source. The source water assessment process will be completed in three years. It is important to protect your drinking water by protecting your water source.

## ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

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).**

## ABOUT THE FOLLOWING PAGES

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

## 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.

## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date: July 18, 2000**

**Time: 4:00 PM - 6:00 PM**

**Location: 210 Lufkin Avenue (ANRA Central Offices)**

**Phone No: (409) 632-7795**

ANRA will also receive public comments in writing mailed to : ANRA, P.O. Box 387, Lufkin Texas, 75902.

DEFINITIONS:

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) -** The highest 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 not known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Treatment Technique -** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**PPM** - Parts Per Million is the measurement of known contaminants in 1Million parts of water
**PPB** - Parts Per Billion is the measurement of known contaminants in 1 Billion parts of water

**Inorganics** No Violations

**Organics** No Violations

**THM** No Violations

**Unregulated Contaminants** No Violations

**Turbidity** No Violations

**Lead and Copper**

| Year | Constituent | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1999 | Copper | 0.5020 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. |
| 1999 | Lead | 4.0000 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Total Coliform** No Violation

**Fecal Coliform** No Violation

**Violation Table**

| Violation | Explanation | Health Effects | Duration | Steps to Correct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bacteriological Public Notification Violation | | failure to notify consumers of a bacteriological related violation makes it for consumers to consider alternatives to drinking water that is contaminated or inadequately tested. | | |
| Routine Coliform Monitoring- No Samples | During the month of January, 1999, no Total Coliform | Failure to monitor or monitoring inadequately makes it impossible to know if indicator bacteria (total | 1/1/1999 to 1/31/1999 | Daily operations checklists and operations manuals |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | samples were collected. | coliforms) are present in the water. Therefore, consumers do not have the opportunity to consider alternatives to potentially contaminated water. | have been redesigned to make operations more routine. |