

# 2013 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

The source of drinking water used by Holmwood Utilities is groundwater from its well #3 location. The groundwater source is the Jasper aquifer.

## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

**PWS ID Number: TX1210020**

**PWS Name: HOLMWOOD ANGELINA & NECHES RIVER AUTHORITY**

- Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2013
- This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.
- 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 at (800) 426-4791.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Kelley Holcomb, (936) 632-7795

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (800) 282-5634.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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 for cancer; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

### **Information on Sources 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.

## Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Kelley Holcomb, (936) 632-7795.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:

<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

## Public Participation Opportunities

To learn more about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, please call or contact:

### **Angelina & Neches River Authority (ANRA)**

**Contact: Kelley Holcomb**

**210 E. Lufkin Avenue**

**Lufkin, Texas 75901**

**Phone: 936-632-7795**

### **Next Regularly Scheduled Board Meeting:**

**Date:** August 5, 2014

**Time:** 10:00 AM

**Place:** ANRA Office  
210 E. Lufkin Avenue  
Lufkin, Texas 75901

ANRA also welcomes public comments in writing mailed to:

**ANRA**

**P.O. Box 387**

**Lufkin Texas 75902**

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Please find below definitions to aid in understanding the results provided.

- \* **Avg**: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- \* **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 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 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.
- \* **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.
- \* **Action Level Goal or 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.
- \* **MFL**: Million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos).
- \* **Na**: Not applicable.
- \* **NTU**: Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity).
- \* **pCi/L**: Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity).
- \* **ppb**: Micrograms per Liter or Parts per Billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- \* **ppm**: Milligrams per Liter or Parts per Million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- \* **ppt**: Parts per Trillion, or Nanograms per Liter (ng/L).
- \* **ppq**: Parts per Quadrillion, or Picograms per Liter (pg/L).

# 2013 Regulated Contaminants Detected

## Lead and Copper

<u>Lead and Copper</u>	<u>Date Sampled</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>Action Level (AL)</u>	<u>90th Percentile</u>	<u># Sites over AL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.0782	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

## Regulated Contaminants

<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Levels Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Barium	03/05/2012	0.0617	0.0617—0.0617	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of Drilling Wastes; Discharge from Metal Refineries; Erosion of Natural Deposits.
Fluoride	2013	0.11	0.11—0.11	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)	2013	0.02	0.02—0.02	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

# 2013 Regulated Contaminants Detected

## Regulated Contaminants

<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>	<u>Collection Date</u>	<u>Highest Level Detected</u>	<u>Range of Levels Detected</u>	<u>MCLG</u>	<u>MCL</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Violation</u>	<u>Likely Source of Contamination</u>
Beta/Photon Emitters	2013	5.4	5.4—5.4	0	50	pCi/L *	N	Decay of Natural and Man-Made Deposits.

\* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium 226/228	2013	1	1—1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits.
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## Chlorine Usage

Chemical Used	Average Level of Quarterly Data	Lowest Result of a Single Sample	Highest Result of a Single Sample	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	Unit of Measure	Source of the Chemical
Chlorine	1.35	0.48	5.30	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

# 2013 Violations Table

## Lead and Copper Rule

- The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

<u>Violation Type</u>	<u>Violation Begin</u>	<u>Violation End</u>	<u>Violation Explanation</u>
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2010	2013	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.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2013	2013	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

The Angelina & Neches River Authority (ANRA) failed to notify its customers of the analytical results within the specified deadline from which lead and copper samples were collected. The analytical results from each of the ten sampling sites were well below the maximum contaminant limit goal. ANRA is in the process of evaluating its internal processes to ensure adequate notification procedures are in place for any exceedence of a regulated contaminant. Once the internal process failure point(s) have been identified, Corrective measures will be developed and implemented.