

Bolivar Peninsula Special Utility District 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report June 2009

This information is provided to you by: Bolivar Peninsula Special Utility District
P.O. Box 1398, Crystal Beach, Texas 77650, Tel. (409) 684-3515, Fax (409) 684-7515
District Contact: Jennifer McKnight, General Manager

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, Persons 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 persons 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 infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: LOWER NECHES VALLEY AUTHORITY CANAL, NECHES RIVER. 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 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. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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 following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water. Should you have questions or need additional copies of this report, please call the District office at (409) 684-3515. **The report is also available on our website at www.bpsud.com.**

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: **July 14, 2009**
Time: **6:00 p.m.**
Location: **Joe Faggard Community Bldg.
1740 Highway 87
Crystal Beach, TX 77650**
Phone No.: **(409) 684-3515**

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (409) 684-3515 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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 concerns. Therefore secondary constituents 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 United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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.

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 (ug/l)

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
2005	Barium	0.063	0.063	0.063	2.00	2.00	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Nitrate	0.10	0.10	0.10	10.0	10.0	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants

TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2008	Chloramine Residual	1.69	0.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection By-Products

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids	41.7	14.7	192.5	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	43.5	20.9	147.3	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids	28.0	13.6	169.4	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2008	Total Trihalomethanes	36.0	18.3	143.7	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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
2008 2005	Chloroform	27.6	21.0	34.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2008 2005	Bromodichloromethane	14.25	12.0	16.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2008 2005	Dibromochloromethane	4.50	3.90	5.10	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	No. of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	24.1	7	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.237	1	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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. Bolivar Peninsula Special Utility District 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>.

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
2008	Turbidity	0.23	100%	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Total Organic Carbon (Source Water)

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	3.44	2.59	4.61	ppm	Naturally occurring. No health effects associated with TOC.

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA

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	23.0	23.0	23.0	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Calcium	11.3	11.3	11.3	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008	Chloride	25.0	25.0	25.0	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2005	Magnesium	2.9	2.9	2.9	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Manganese	0.0012	0.0012	0.0012	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008	pH	7.2	7.2	7.2	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sodium	19	19	19	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2008	Sulfate	23.0	23.0	23.0	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2008	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	19.0	19.0	19.0	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2008	Total Dissolved Solids	113.0	113.0	113.0	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	40	40	40	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION REGARDING YOUR DRINKING WATER

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**Bolivar Peninsula Special Utility District
P.O. Box 1398
Crystal Beach, TX 77650**