



2007 Drinking Water Quality Report

RRA - FOARD COUNTY WATER SYSTEM

Red River Authority of Texas

P. O. Box 240

Wichita Falls, Texas 76307-0240

(866) 723-8697

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.

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 infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o' discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (866) 723-8697 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

The RRA-Foard County Water System utilizes surface water from Greenbelt Lake as its sole source supply. Treated surface water is purchased from the Greenbelt Municipal and Industrial Water Authority (GMIWA), who owns and operates Greenbelt Lake. After treating the raw water from Greenbelt Lake through its treatment facilities, GMIWA transports the water to its customer entities located along a pipeline stretching from just north of Clarendon, Texas southeast to Crowell, Texas. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their source(s). This report 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 system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts for our system contact Henry C. Wied at (866) 723-8697.

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 (800) 426-4791.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Authority's Board of Directors regularly meets on the third Wednesday of January, April, July, and September of each year. Specific times and locations of these and/or any special meetings can be obtained by contacting the Authority at (866) 723-8697.

For more information about the water quality of your water system, public participation programs, water conservation programs, and/or general operations policies, call (866) 723-8697 or e-mail the Authority at: info@rra.dst.tx.us. For service requests or reporting leaks after normal business hours, contact your District Manager, Mr. Mike Carlson at (940) 636-8064 or Mr. Terry Dyer at (940) 636-8037.

SYSTEM INFORMATION

The Red River Authority of Texas owns and operates 29 registered public water supply systems through its Utility Division. The Utility Division maintains over 2,150 miles of transmission lines, two surface water treatment plants, 65 pumping facilities and serves approximately 10,000 customers residing in a 15 county area of the Red River Basin. The Utility Division is subdivided into geographical districts for proper management, maintenance, and financial accounting of individual systems.

The **RRA-Foard County Water System** is one of the water systems operated by the Utility Division's District 15. In 2007, the system served 108 active connections with an average water use of 279 gallons per day per connection. The primary use of the water was rural domestic. No major capital improvement items were scheduled for 2007.

The Authority maintains a Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan for the Utility Division. Information on the plan is available on the Authority's web page at www.rra.dst.tx.us or can be obtained by calling (866) 723-8697.

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 no known 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 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.

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

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, 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 TABLES

U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The attached table contains all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water.

Inorganic Contaminants - NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Organic Contaminants - TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Unregulated Contaminants - NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts - WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Turbidity - NOT REQUIRED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Chloramine Residual	0.97	0.76	1.7	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
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	16.7	0	42.5	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	92.4	69.7	121.8	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1999	Lead	3	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposit.
1999	Copper	0.346	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

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>.

Total Coliform

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.					
Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.

**Red River Authority of Texas
P. O. Box 240
Wichita Falls, Texas 76307-0240**

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Fecal Coliform

Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular, E. coli, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (E. Coli) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.

VIOLATION

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	4/1/2007 to 6/30/2007	High levels of Trihalomethanes are attributed to Greenbelt Municipal and Industrial Water Authority's (GMIWA) work to resolve nitrification problems by shocking the system with free chlorine	G M I W A i s working with it's engineers to resolve this concern.
MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	7/1/2007 to 9/30/2007	High levels of Trihalomethanes are attributed to Greenbelt Municipal and Industrial Water Authority's (GMIWA) work to resolve nitrification problems by shocking the system with free chlorine	G M I W A i s working with it's engineers to resolve this concern.
MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	10/1/2006 to 12/31/2006	High levels of Trihalomethanes are attributed to Greenbelt Municipal and Industrial Water Authority's (GMIWA) work to resolve nitrification problems by shocking the system with free chlorine	G M I W A i s working with it's engineers to resolve this concern.

