2002 Drinking Water Quality Report

RRA - GUTHRIE-DUMONT WATER SYSTEM

Red River Authority of Texas

900 8th Street, Suite 520

Wichita Falls, Texas 76301

(940) 723-8697

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) 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 TCEQ to achieve solutions.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminates 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 (800/426-4791).

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion traducir al Espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 723-8697.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The **RRA-Guthrie-Dumont Water System** utilizes ground water from the Permian formation. The ground water is produced through Authority owned wells located in Dickens County, Texas. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment has been completed and the report will be available this year. This will allow us to focus on our source water protection.

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 (940) 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 (940) 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) 474-3263 or Mr. Thomas Colston at (940) 553-3704.

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-Guthrie-Dumont Water System** is one of the water systems operated by the Utility Division's District 15. In 2002, the system served 128 active connections with an average water use of 470 gallons per day per connection. The primary use of the water was rural domestic. No major capital improvement items were scheduled for 2002.

Information on the Utility Division's Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan is available on the Authority's web page at www.rra.dst.tx.us or can be obtained by calling (940) 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.

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

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.

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2001	Arsenic	2.8	2.8000-2.8000	50	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2001	Barium	0.045	0.0450-0.0450	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Nitrate	11.32	10.0800-11.3200	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2001	Selenium	13.7	13.7000-13.7000	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2001	Gross beta emitters	2.4	0.0000-2.4000	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

NA - MCL not applicable - not regulated. Special Monitoring Requirement.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Reason for Monitoring
2002-2002	Bromoform	0.55	0.0000-1.1000 ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Lead	0.7000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Copper	0.5700	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservative.

Organics - NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Disinfection By-Products - NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Total Coliform - NOT DETECTED

Fecal Coliform - NOT DETECTED

Red River Authority of Texas
Hamilton Building
900 8th Street, Suite 520
Wichita Falls, Texas 76301-6894

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Violation Table

Violation	Explanation	Health Effects	Length	Steps to Correct
MCL-NITRATE	Nitrate levels were recorded at 11.32 ppm exceeding the MCL.	Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill, and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue baby syndrome.	11/29/2001 to 12/31/02	Alternative water sources and nitrate removal treatment techniques are under study by the Authority. Bottled water is provided to qualified persons.

Nitrate

Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. If you are caring for an infant you should seek advice from your health care provider.