1998 Drinking Water Quality Report

RRA - NEWLIN WATER SYSTEM
Red River Authority of Texas
900 8th Street, Suite 520
Wichita Falls, Texas 76301
940/723-8697

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

The Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) has assessed our system and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data in the attached tables. If your water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices.

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 Espanola

Este report incluye la informacion importante sobre su aqua beber. A obtener una copia de esta informacion o traducir en Espanola, llamar

Where do we get our drinking water?

The RRA-Newlin 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 TNRCC will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment process will be completed in three years.

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).

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 request or reporting leaks after normal business hours, contact your District Manager, Mr. Rickey Pierce at 940/937-3949 or Mr. Tim Altman at 940/937-3251.

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-Newlin Water System is one of the water systems operated by the Utility Division's District 11. In 1998, the system served 25 active connections with an average water use of 1,580 gallons per day per connection. The primary use of the water was livestock production, which accounts for the high average usage. No major Capital Improvement items were scheduled for 1998.

The Authority is currently upgrading the Utility Division's Water Conservation and Drought Contingency Plan. Information on the plan and its possible effects on the RRA-Newlin Water System will be provided after it is finalized.

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 - 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.

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

About the Attached Table

U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. Six constituents were detected in your water. The attached table contains all of the chemical 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
1998	Barium	0.276	0.2400-0.2760	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
1997	Fluoride	0.9	0.9000-0.9000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
1997	Nitrate	0.05	0.0500-0.0500	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
1998	Selenium	2.8	0.0000-2.8000	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
1998	Gross alpha adjusted	2.4	2.4000-2.4000	15	0	pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
1998	Gross beta emitters	8.3	8.3000-8.3000	50	0	pci/l	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1996	Lead	2.5000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposit.
1996	Copper	0.0440	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

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

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
WICHITA FALLS, TX
PERMIT #212

Conservation Tips

In the bathroom...

- When brushing teeth, turn the water off until it is time to rinse.
- Take a shower instead of filling the tub and taking a bath. Showers with low-flow showerheads usually use less water.
- Test toilets for leaks. Add a few drops of food coloring or a dye tablet to the water in the tank, but do not flush the toilet. Watch to see if the coloring appears in the bowl within a few minutes. If it does, the toilet has a silent leak that needs to be repaired.

In the kitchen...

- Never run the dishwasher without a full load. This practice will save water, energy, detergent and money.
- Use a small pan of cold water when cleaning vegetables, rather than letting the water run over them.

In the laundry...

- Wash only a full load when using an automatic washing machine (32 to 59 gallons are required per load).
- Use cold water as often as possible to save energy and to conserve the hot water for uses which cold water cannot serve. (This is also better for clothing made of today's synthetic fabrics).