

# 2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## LOST CREEK MUD

Phone Number: 512-327-6243

### ***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. The 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 (1-800-426-4791).

### **Public Participation Opportunities**

**Date:** July 21, 2009

**Time:** 6:30 p.m.

**Location:** Lost Creek M.U.D.

**Phone Number:** 512-327-6243

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

### **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.

**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.

### ***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. 612 )327 -6243 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

## 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: LAKE AUSTIN. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) 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 and/or the system(s) from which we receive water to focus on 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

### **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 concern. 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 Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

### DEFINITIONS

#### **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)**

The highest permissible 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.

### 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 (µg/L)
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

**CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT  
2008 DATA**

**Regulated at the Treatment Plant**

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	DATE	AVG Result	High	Low	Source of Contaminant
Barium (ppm)	2	2	2002	0.01	0.01	0.01	Natural geology, drilling
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	2008	0.8	1.3	0.1	Natural geology, supplement
Nitrate (as N) (ppm)	10	10	2008	0.23	0.31	0.19	Runoff from fertilizer use
Turbidity (ntu)	TT	n/a	2008	0.06	0.27	0.02	Natural river sediment, runoff
100% of the readings were below .3 ntu							

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.

**Disinfection Byproducts Rule Regulated at the Treatment Plant**

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	DATE	AVG Result	High	Low	Source of Contaminant
Raw Water Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	none	none	2008	3.67	6.67	1.9	Naturally present in environment
Tap Water Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	none	none	2008	2.5	3.21	1.74	Naturally present in environment
TOC Removal Ratio <sup>2</sup>	AVG>=1	none	2008	1.88	3.23	-1.09	

**Regulated in the Distribution System**

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	DATE	AVG Result	High	Low	Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	60 AVG	n/a	2008	15.1	15.1	15.1	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80 AVG	n/a	2008	31.4	31.4	31.4	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**Regulated Disinfectant**

PARAMETER	MRDL	MRDLG	DATE	AVG Result	High	Low	Source of Contaminant
Chloramines (ppm)	4.0	4	2008	1.8	2.08	1.49	Disinfectant used to control microbes

**Proposed Standards**

PARAMETER	MCL	MCLG	DATE	AVG Result	High	Low	Source of Contaminant
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	not regulated	0	2008	12.67	11	16	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform (ppb)	not regulated	0	2008	0.8	1.1	0.5	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	not regulated	60	2008	7.83	6.7	10	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform (ppb)	not regulated	0	2008	12.63	15	9.9	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

There were no drinking water violations

There was one reporting & monitoring violation in August 2008

Failure to calibrate cl2 analyzer at least once every 30 days. Corrective action taken-Water Operator will calibrate analyzer at least once every 30 days.

<sup>1</sup>EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

<sup>2</sup>The TOC removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed through the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed. TCEQ requirement is to have a running annual average equal to or greater than 1

The Utility is in compliance with the Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal requirements in the Disinfection Byproducts Rule.

All surface water sources are known to be susceptible to contamination by *Cryptosporidium*. Because of this the Utility monitors for *Cryptosporidium* in the lake water, which is the source of water to the three water treatment plants. The Utility has continued increased monitoring for *Cryptosporidium* in advance of proposed regulations. During this monitoring *Cryptosporidium* was found in the untreated water, but at levels well below the proposed standards that would require us to use a different treatment method at the water plants.

The water plants treat drinking water with a filtration process that has been shown to remove *Cryptosporidium*.

Please contact the Lost Creek MUD office at 512-327-6243 if you have any questions regarding this report.

## Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Lead	1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2008	Copper	0.008	0	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. 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>"

## Coliforms

**Total Coliform** Not Detected

**Fecal Coliform** Not Detected

### What are coliforms?

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.

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. The table above indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

## Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Aluminum	0.015	0.008	0.02	50	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2008	Bicarbonate	52	50	54	n/a	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2002	Calcium	13.133	11.7	14.7	n/a	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2008	Carbonate	12	10	14	n/a	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2008	Chloride	29	29	29	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element, used in water purification, by product of oil field activity
2004	Hardness as Ca/Mg	101	99	102	n/a	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2002	Magnesium	16.000	14.600	16.2	n/a	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2008	P. Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	10	8	12	n/a	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2008	pH	9.4	9.4	9.4	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2002	Sodium	19.000	19.000	19.1	n/a	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field
2008	Sulfate	26	25	27	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct byproduct of oil field activity
2008	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	63	61	65	n/a	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2008	Total Dissolved Solids	157	152	162	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2001	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	98	87	115	n/a	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium