2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Kingsland WSC

Phone No: 325/388-6611

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: 2nd Tuesday each month

Time: 7 p.m.

Location: Conference Rm, 1422 West Drive

Phone No: 325/388-6611

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

Our Drinking Water Meet 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 Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (325) 388-6611 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Where do we get our drinking water ?

Our drinking water is obtained from Surface and Ground water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: ALLUVIAL, PRE-CAMBRIAN AGE AQUIFER, LAKE LYDON B JOHNSON. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(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 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 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 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 or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Barium	0.02	0.02	0.02	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2008 2007	Fluoride	0.46	0.44	0.47	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2008	Nitrate	0.59	0.33	0.85	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2005	Gross beta emitters	1.85	0	3.7	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2006 2005	Gross alpha	0.65	0	1.3	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level
Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2008	Total Chlorine	2.09	0.50	5.3	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Total Haloacetic Acids	44.4	31.5	57.3	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2008	Total Trihalomethanes	85.7	70.4	100.9	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008 2006	Chloroform	9	0	18	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2008 2006	Bromodichloromethane	13	0	26	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2008 2006	Dibromochloromethane	12	0	24	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2008 2006	Bromoform	1.7	0	3.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfec-

Lead and Copper

YEAR (Range)	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	2.8	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.177	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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 the 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	0.70	97.00	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Source Water	3.14	1.62	4.53	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
2008	Drinking Water	2.49	1.34	3.83	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
2008	Removal Ratio	20.7%	10%	36.6%	% removal	NA

*Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

Kingsland Water Supply Corp.
P O Box 73
Kingsland, TX 78639

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 disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment

* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
Repeat Coliform Monitoring Major-No repeat Samples	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctly monitor, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.	10/01/2008 10/31/2008	TCEQ did not receive the monthly report. We have documentation of the monthly results and and have taken care of this with TCEQ.	We mail Monthly Reports Certified

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or	Constituent	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Secondary	Unit of	Source of Constituents
2008 2007	Bicarbonate	266	203	328	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2006	Calcium	82.6	82.6	82.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2008 2007	Chloride	27	16	37	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2006	Copper	.007	0.007	0.007	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2005 2004	Hardness as Ca/Mg	245	213	276	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2006	Magnesium	29.1	29.1	29.1	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2006	Nickel	0.015	0.015	0.015	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2008 2007	pH	7.3	7.2	7.3	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2006	Sodium	12	12	12	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2008 2007	Sulfate	20	12	28	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common Indus trial by product; byproduct of oil field activity.
2008 2007	Total Alkalinity	218	166	269	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2008 2007	Total Dissolved Solids	305	293	316	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2007	Total Hardness CaCO3	326	326	326	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium
2007	Zinc	0.017	0.017	0.017	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occur-ing element; used in the metal industry