

# MONTGOMERY COUNTY M.U.D. #8

## 2007 Drinking Water Quality Report

### 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 to 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.

#### *En Español*

*Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, por favor llame a Philip Wright al teléfono 936-588-1166.*

#### Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Jasper aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources 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 Philip Wright at 936-588-1166.

#### 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 the 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).

#### **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 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 (1800-426-4791)

#### Secondary Constituents

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, and odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

#### Contaminants that may be present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 include: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

EPA website: [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)

FDA website: <http://www.nrdc.org/water/>

**Public input concerning your water system may be made at regularly scheduled meetings on the second Wednesday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at the Walden Yacht Club, 13101 Melville Dr., Montgomery, Texas. You may contact Danny Wright or Philip Wright, Hays Utility North at 936-588-1166 with any concerns or questions you may have.**

#### **About the Following Page**

The following tables list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water for the most recent testing performed in accordance with applicable regulations. The EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. The constituents detected in your water are listed in the attached tables.

#### **DEFINITIONS**

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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 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 contaminants.

**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.

**ppm** = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l), one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

**ppb** = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mcg/l), one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

**pCi/L** = pico curies per liter: (a measure of radio-activity).

**N/A** = not applicable



**936-588-1166**

M.C.M.U.D. #9 shares a water system with M.C.M.U.D. #8. One well is located in 9 and two are located in 8. The information below applies to all wells.

## Montgomery County M.U.D. #8 - Drinking Water Quality Report

### Inorganic Constituents

Year	Constituent	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Barium	0.133	0.130-0.135	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries.
2006	Fluoride	0.170	0.1-0.2	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.015	0.01-0.02	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, natural erosion

### Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Combined Radium 226&228	1.33	0.8-2.1	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of Natural Deposits
2006	Gross Beta emitters	9.73	9.5-10.0	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural & man-made deposits
2006	Gross Alpha	3.9	3.6-4.2	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of Natural Deposits

### Disinfectant Residuals

Year	Constituent	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2006	Chlorine Disinfectant	1.37	0.24-2.78	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

### Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Constituent	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	5.5	5.2-5.6	80	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

### Unregulated Constituents

Year	Constituent	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2003	Chloroform	0.7	0.7-0.7	ppb	Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution. All are byproducts of drinking water disinfection.
2003	Bromodichloromethane	0.83	0.8-0.8	ppb	
2003	Dibromochloromethane	0.8	0.7-0.9	ppb	
2003	Bromoform	0.17	0-0.5	ppb	

**Lead and Copper** (The 90th percentile of the Lead/Copper analysis refers to the top 10% (highest sample results) of all samples collected.)

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Action Level	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1999	Lead	3.80	15.0	0	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
1999	Copper	0.35	1.3	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

### 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	*	ppm	Naturally Present in the Environment

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

### 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 (or E. coli.) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material.

Year	Contaminant	Total Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2007	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli.	1	*	Presence	Naturally Present in the Environment

\* A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.

### Violations

Violation	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
TOTAL COLIFORM NON-ACUTE MCL NO FECAL FOUND	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this is a warning of potential problems	8/1/2007 - 8/31/2007	During the month of August 2007 we had two samples from our regularly scheduled sampling program come back positive for bacteria. During the sampling there was a chlorine residual in the water that was sampled meaning that there was chlorine in the water, indicating that the contamination was not from the water. After each positive sample five repeat samples were pulled upstream and downstream, all samples came back negative. Contamination was mostly likely a laboratory handling error. Because of prevalence of bacteria in the environment, it is very easy to contaminate a sample.	We have reviewed the sampling techniques with our operators as well as with our laboratory handling techniques to make sure that we do not have any more contamination of the samples.

**The drinking water produced by our District exceeds the minimum water quality standards as established by the EPA.**

**Our water is safe to drink.**