

2011 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer confidence Report)

WEST GREGG SUD

Phone 903-983-1816

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

Information on Detected Contaminants
The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Source of Drinking Water

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 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 storm water 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 storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

Consumer Confidence Report Information Specific to Your Community Public Water System

Year this report covers: 2011

Source(s) of Water Type(s) of water: Groundwater

Any commonly used name of the body(ies) of water: Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer

Location(s) of the body(ies) of water: Gregg and Smith Counties

Source Water Assessment Protection

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Rocky Stegman.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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. West Gregg Special Utility District 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>.

Abbreviations

MFL:	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem/year:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable
NTU:	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L:	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm:	parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppt:	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq:	parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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 contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of 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 that a water system must follow.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Name of Organic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4-D	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
Alachlor	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAH)	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	40	40	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	2/19/2009	1.63	1.56 – 1.63	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane	2/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	200	ppt	N	Runoff leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens.
Methoxychlor	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Oxamyl (Vydate)	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2/19/2009	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Name of Organic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL (unless treatment technique or action level is specified)	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Benzene	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon tetrachloride	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial
1,2-Dichloroethane	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile finishing factories.
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trichloroethylene	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Toluene	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum
Vinyl Chloride	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Total Coliform Bacteria

Name of Microbiological Contaminant	Date of Detection	Maximum Containment Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Containment Level	Highest Number of Positive Samples in a Month	Was this a violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Total coliform bacteria	12/14/2011	Presence of coliform bacteria in more than 1 sample per month.	1 positive monthly sample	1 samples were positive	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Inorganic Contaminants

Name of Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	3/30/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder.
Arsenic	3/30/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics wastes.
Barium	3/30/2010	0.0237	0.0204 – 0.0237	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	3/30/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	3/30/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	3/30/2010	0.575	0 – 0.575	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	7/28/2011	0.99	0.99 – 0.99	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	3/30/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	7/28/2011	0.06	0 – 0.06	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	7/28/2011	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	3/30/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 – 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	3/30/2010	0.409	0 – 0.409	0.5	2	ppb	N	Leaching from ore processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.



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Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Name of Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Highest Locational Running Annual Average	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Was This a Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic acids	6/24/2010	45.7		13.5 – 45.7	n a	0.1	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHMs (Total trihalomethanes)	6/24/2010	70.8		20.4 – 70.8	n a	0.1	ppb		By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Lead or Copper	Year	The 90 th Percentile Value of the Most Recent Round of Sampling	Nutrient Exceeding Action Level	Concentration Level	Unit of Measure	Was This a Violation?	Source of Contaminant
Lead	6/22/2011	1.85	0	15	Ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	6/22/2011	0.664	0	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.