

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Bolivar Water Supply Corporation

(940) 458-3931

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

SPECIAL NOTICE

Immune-compromised person such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and 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 your health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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. We 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>.

The source drinking water used by Bolivar WSC is Ground Water.

Information on Sources of 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 Contaminants that may be present in source

- 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 naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the TCEQ. This info describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The info contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Porfavor hable a (940)-458-3931(ext. 1) - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Board of Directors Meeting:

DATE: Second Thursday of Each Month
TIME: 7:00 pm
LOCATION: 4151 FM 455 West, Sanger, TX 76266
Phone: (940) 458-3931

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

For more information regarding this report contact Jerry Stell at 940-458-3931 ext 4.

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.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLG 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.

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Abbreviations

- Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- na: not applicable
- Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some which may require explanation.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant level Goal	Total Coliform Max Cont Level	Highest no. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E Coli Max Cont Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples		Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this period		0		N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Definitions: Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which is no know or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/29/2010	1.3	1.3	0.134		ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD	09/29/2010	0	15	3.09		ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	05/05/2010	4.9	0 - 4.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

Not all sample results may have been for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	2010	12.9	0 - 12.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
-------------------------------------	------	------	----------	-----------------------	----	-----	---	--

Not all sample results may have been for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2010	0.386	0 - 0.386	6	6	Ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic	2010	1.13	0.433 - 1.13	0	10	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Barium	2010	0.09	0.00428-0.09	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, defense
Cadmium	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries; runoff from waste batteries
Chromium	2010	6.14	2.17 - 6.14	100	100	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2010	11	11 - 11	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Beta/photon emitters	3/4/2010	4.1	0 - 4.1	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	3/4/2012	5	0 - 5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226 & 228	3/4/2010	0.94	0.79 - 0.94	0	5	pCi/L	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Fluoride	2010	0.55	0.11-0.55	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum
Mercury	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2010	1.64	0 - 1.64	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines..
Thallium	2010	0.034	0 - 0.034	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2008	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2,4,5-TP (silvex)	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide
2,4-D	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	3/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	3/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	3/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff of herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	3/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge of chemical factories
Di (2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate	03/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppt	N	Discharge of rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans & vegetables.
Endrin	3/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	3/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	3/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	Ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	3/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories

Lindane	3/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, gardens
Methoxychlor	3/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl (Vydae)	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	3/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Toxaphene	3/4/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,1-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1,2-Dichloroethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1,2-Dichloropropane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial factories.
Chlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries

Trichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	0	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; and chemical factories
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o-Dichlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Bolivar Water Supply Corporation
PO Box 1789
Sanger,, TX 76266

PAID

PRESORTED
STANDARD
U. S. POSTAGE

PERMIT # 14
SANGER, TX 76266

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT