

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Windwood Oaks Water System

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OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). 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.

SPECIAL NOTICE: 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; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from GROUNDWATER sources; MIDDLE & LOWER TRINITY AQUIFER. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes 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. Some of this water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

WATER SOURCES: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottle 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 includes:

- 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 & gas products, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agricultural, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volital 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.

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).

Public Participation Opportunities – None scheduled. Please call 830-634-2321 if assistance is needed.

En Español- Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (830)634-2321 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Comments from the Utility: This report is provided by TCEQ for our delivery to you by mail and/or website (wiefeldwater.com). This water quality report (CCR) represents only data on constituent concentrations that were detected by lab equipment. WWIInc is required to test for many more constituents, but were at concentrations below detection and thus not reported here. If interested in these analyses, again use the above-mentioned TCEQ website.

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 allowed 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 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.

Abbreviations:

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/l – pico curies 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 pictograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Col. Date	Contaminant	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Det.	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2010	Arsenic	5.23	5.23 – 5.23	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Barium	0.108	0.108 - 0.108	2	2	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2010	Fluoride	1.39	1.39 – 1.39	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

2/21/07	Beta/photon emitters	10.6	10.6 – 10.6	0	4	mrem/yr	N	Decay of natural and man-made
2/21/07	Gross Alpha excluding Radon and uranium	3.4	3.4 - 3.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2010	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.32	.90	1.60	4	<4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
6/26/2010	Total Trihalomethanes	<1	<1	1	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfectant.

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

Unregulated Contaminants NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2010	Copper	0.033 MCGL	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2010	Lead	1.9	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Recommended 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. 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>.”

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

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.

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No associated adverse health effects)

To find data below go to <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW> and then select on “Chemical Results” under “Water System Detail.”

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2010	Chloride	15.9	15.9	15.9	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Hardness as Ca/Mg	262	262	262	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2010	Iron	.36	.36	.36	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.

2010	pH	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.5	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009	Sulfate	127	127	127	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; of oil field activity.
2009	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	301	301	301	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION			
03/01/2003	01/20/2011		We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION			
04/01/2006	01/20/2011		We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Steps to Correct Violations

According to this report, WWW,Inc failed to notify customers of a violation. WWW,Inc questions the violation(s), since this is the first we are aware. In the past, We have made clerical errors in completing lab forms that were immediately corrected after brought to our attention. The latest example is TCEQ not receiving lab results but WWWInc has complied with the TCEQ instructions in providing the enclosed notice. WWWInc has never failed to collect any required coliform sample and never has a coliform sample tested positive, so the water is safe.

