



2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

GREEN VALLEY SUD

www.gvsud.org

Quality Service Since 1963

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 immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemo therapy 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 Hot line at (800) 426-4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Every 3rd Thursday
Time: 9:00 A.M.
Location: GVSUD District Office
529 S. Center
Marion, TX
Phone Number: 830-914-2330

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 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE AND GROUND water sources. It comes from the following: Edwards Aquifer, Guadalupe River At Lake Dunlap, Canyon Lake and the Carrizo- Wilcox Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). 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 allows us to focus our source

water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (830) 914-2330- para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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 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.

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 (µg/L)

ppt -parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year of Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Barium	0.038	0.029	0.056	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Chromium	1.6	0	2.4	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
2009 2007	Fluoride	0.58	0.2	0.88	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	1.41	0.38	1.84	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants

TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum residual Disinfectant Level

Year of Range	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2009	Free Chlorine & Chloramine Residual	1.57	0.6	3.8	4	<4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfectant Byproducts

Year of Range	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	20.3	0	36.9	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	34.6	0	55.3	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethanes and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires data to be reported here

Year of Range	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	20.2	0	145.5	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	32.9	0	154.3	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

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

Year of Range	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2009 2008	Cloroform	6.65	0	18	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009 2008	Bromoform	0.98	0	2.1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009 2008	Bromodicloromethane	6.53	0	17	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009 2008	Dibromochloromethane	5.42	0	12	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of the unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit [Http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html), or call the Safe Drinking water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Year of Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure
2009	Dimethoate		N/D		
2009	Terbufos sulfone		N/D		
Flame Retardants					
2009	2,2',4,4'-tetrabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-47)		N/D		
2009	2,2',4,4',5-pentabromdiphenyl ether (BDE-99)		N/D		
2009	2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromodiphenyl (HBB)		N/D		
2009	2,2',4,4',5,5'-hexabromodiphenyl ether (BDE-153)		N/D		
2009	2,2',4,4',6-pentabromdiphenyl ether (BDE-100)		N/D		
Explosives					
2009	1,3-dinitrobenzene		N/D		
2009	2,4,6-trinitrotoluene (TNT)		N/D		
2009	Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine(RDX)		N/D		

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2007	Lead	4.1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.06	1	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

"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 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 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
2009	Turbidity	0.3	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

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
2009	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in environment

Fecal Coliform

REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2005	Aluminum	0.068	0	0.134	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2007	Bicarbonate	241	167	265	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Calcium	73.9	60.2	89.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2007	Chloride	14	8	26	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	Copper	0.015	0.008	0.03	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2008 2005	Hardness asCa/Mg	252	198	292	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2005	Magnesium	14.9	13.9	16.7	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Nickel	0.002	0.002	0.003	NA		Erosion of natural deposits.
2008 2007	pH	7.7	7.3	8.1	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009 2005	Sodium	10	7	12	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2007	Sulfate	19	10	32	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2007	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	230	167	260	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009 2007	Total Dissolved Solids	309	242	334	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2005	Zinc	0.006	0	0.012	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

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