2010 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

EAST CEDAR CREEK FRESH WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT B A MCKAY WATER SYSTEM

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using 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 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 particuraly 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.

Source of Drinking Water

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 include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The Source of drinking water used by East Cedar Creek FWSD is obtained from surface water sources. It comes from Cedar Creek Lake Reservoir. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by 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 will allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.Some of the source water assessment information is available 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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Public Participation Opportunities

Monthly Board of Director meetings are held at the District Office on the third Wednesday of each month at 12:30pm. The District office is located at:

East Cedar Creek FWSD 115 Hammer Road, Gun Barrel City, Tx 75156.

Call (903) 887-7103 to learn about future public meetings or visit our website at: www.eastcedarcreek.net.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel (903) 887 - 7103 para hablar con una persona

Abbreviations

NTU-Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/l- picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb- parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/l)
ppq- parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
LDL- less than detection limit.
MFL-million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
ppm-parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppt-parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
na- not applicable.

Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 (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 (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.

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.

Treatment Technique (TT) = A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Avg: = Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

na = not applicable.

Inorganic Contaminants — MCKAY

Year or Range	Contaminant	Max Level	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit	Source of Contaminant
2010	Arsenic	0.444	0.444-0.444	0	10	N	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
2010	Barium	0.0449	0.0449-0.0449	2	2	N		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Fluoride	0.1	0.1-0.1	4	4	N	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Nitrate	0.29	0.29-0.29	10	10	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2010	Gross Beta Emiters	LDL				N	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2010	Thallium	0.014	0.014-0.014	0.5	2	N	ppb	Discharge from electronics, glass, & leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Max Level	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit	Source of Contaminant
2010	Atrazine	LDL				N	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year or Range	Disinfectant	Max Level	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chloramines	3.8	.80 - 3.8	4	4	N	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year or Range	Contaminant	Max Level	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Unit	Source of Contaminant
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids	53	41-53	N/A	N/A	Y	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	49	43-49	N/A	N/A	N	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution Byproducts:

Year or Range	Contaminant	Max Level	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	82	51.9 - 82	60	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	91.1	44.4 - 91.1	80	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Max Level	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chloroform	39.5	19.5 - 39.5	0	100	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromodichloromethane	13.8	8.7 - 13.8	0	100	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Dibromochloromethane	4	1.3 - 4	0	100	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2):REPORTED TESTS FOUND NO UCMR2

Lead and Copper: "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."

Lead and Copper

Year or Range	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Violation	Unit	Source of Contaminant
2010	**Lead**	0	15	1.39	0	N	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits
2010	**Copper**	1.3	1.3	0.239	0	N	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems: erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Turbidity: Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a 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 or Range	Contaminant	Contaminant	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Unit	Source of Contaminant
2010	Highest single measurement	**Turbidty**	**1 NTU**	**0.6 NTU**	**N**	NTU	Soil Runoff.
2010	Lowest monthly % meeting limit	**Turbidty**	**0.3 NTU**	**98.10%**	**N**	NTU	Soil Runoff.

Total Organic Carbon

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Violation	Unit	Source of Contaminant
2010	Source Water	6.62	5.83	7.78	N	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.

Cryptosporidium Monitoring Information: REPORTED TESTS FOUND NO CYRPTOSPORIDIUM.

We have monitored for Cryptosporidium in our source waters monthly in 2009. During that time we did not find it in any of our samples. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite that may be commonly found in surface water and may come from animal and human feces in the watershed. Though the results of our monitoring have not indicated so, there may be Cryptosporidium in the raw water and/or treated finished water. Although treatment by filtration removes Cryptosporidium, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The testing methods used cannot determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water. We will continue to monitor our source waters until we have a two years of monitoring data. After that time, the results will be evaluated and new treatment will be added if necessary.

Total Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation
MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	Some people who drink water containing HAA5 in excess of the MCL over many years have an increased risk of getting cancer	**01/01/2010 to 06/30/10**	HAA5's is a by product created from free chlorine as the choice of disinfectant and natural occurring organic elements in surface water

Steps to Correct:The District changed to Aluminum Sulfate. This chemical has proven to be a superior treatment chemical in regards to capturing and settling out total organic compounds prior to chlorine disinfection. The District has been in compliance from 07/01/10 up thru the 1st quarter of 2011.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Max Level	Second-ary Limit	Unit of measure	Source of Constituent
2010	Bicarbonate	31	31	31	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2010	Chloride	13.2	13.2	13.2	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2010	Hardness as Ca/Mg	56.3	56.3	56.3	NA	ppm	Naturally occuring calcium & magnesium
2010	pH	7.3	7.3	7.3	>7.0	ppm	Measure of corrosivity of water
2009	Sodium	23	23	23	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2010	Sulfate	26	26	26	300	ppm	Naturally occuring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2010	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	31	31	31	NA	ppm	Naturall occuring soluble mineral salts.
2010	Total Dissolved Solids	122	122	122	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.