

# CERTIFICATION of DELIVERY CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

For Calendar Year 2009  
(PWS Required to do Direct Delivery)

Public Water System (PWS) Name: WILLOW PARK / DEER CREEK WATER

PWS I.D. NUMBER 184011

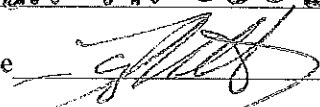
I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2009 by mail or direct delivery to bill-paying customers. I certify that the above system has additionally made an adequate good-faith effort to reach non bill-paying consumers by the appropriate methods indicated below. I certify that the report has been made available to non-English-speaking customers. Further, I certify that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ.

Date of Delivery: 6/10/2010

Certified by: Name (print) LANCE PETTY

Title PUBLIC WORKS DIRECTOR

Phone # 817-441-2858 Date 6/7/2010

Signature 

Check all items that apply. This system must use at least one direct delivery method

- Our CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery (such as doorknob hangers).
- Specify other delivery methods: \_\_\_\_\_

Check all items that apply. Use at least one good faith method to reach people who do not get bills.

- "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying consumers.  
Those efforts included the following methods (check the method(s) that you used):
  - Posting the CCR on the Internet at www. WILLOWPARK.ORG
  - Mailing the CCR to people who get mail within the service area, but who do not pay water bills
  - Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media
  - Publishing of CCR in local newspaper
  - Posting the CCR in public places
  - Delivering multiple copies to single bill addresses serving several persons
  - Delivering multiple copies to community organizations

Systems serving 100,000 or more people must post your CCR on a publicly-accessible Internet site address:  
www. N/A (other systems are encouraged to provide this)

Mail and postmark by July 1 (we recommend but do not require certified mail)

- ▶ This completed and signed form; and
- ▶ The completed Consumer Confidence Report that you sent to your customers:

TO: Texas Commission on Environmental Quality  
PDWS - Mail Code 155, Attn: CCR  
12100 Park 35 Circle  
Austin, Texas 78753

(Alternate Address: TCEQ/PDW, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box 13087, Austin TX 78711-3087)

# 2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

DEER CREEK WATER WORKS

Phone Number: **817-441-7108**

## 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.

## Public Participation Opportunities

Date: **3<sup>rd</sup> Monday of the month**

Time: **6:30 p.m.**

Location: **516 Ranchhouse Rd. Willow Park, TX 76087**

Phone Number: **817-441-7108**

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

**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.

### 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. **(817) 441-7108** - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: TWIN MOUNTAIN - TRAVIS PEAK, PALUXY. 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 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/>. 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 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.

### 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 or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009 2007	Barium	0.058	0.048	0.062	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2007	Fluoride	0.48	0.2	1.08	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	0.26	0	0.8	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Nitrite	0.01	0.01	0.01	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2007	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.87	0	2.7	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2007	Gross beta emitters	2.44	0	5.4	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2009 2007	Gross alpha	3.8	0	9.3	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

### Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007 2006	Toluene	0.56	0	2.13	1000	1000	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories.

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free	0.96	0.2	2.9	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
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	0.6	0	1.1	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	2.7	0	5.3	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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

### 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 or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007 2006	Chloroform	0.55	0	2.74	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2006	Bromoform	1.25	0	3.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2006	Bromodichloromethane	0.91	0	2.31	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007 2006	Dibromochloromethane	1.31	0	3.29	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

### Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Lead	3.1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Copper	0.142	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

### 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. 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

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	8	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

\* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.

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

**VIOLATIONS**

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
<b>ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING - MINOR - NOT ENOUGH ROUTINE SAMPLES</b>	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctly monitor, and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.	9/1/2009 to 9/30/2009	TCEQ reported not enough routine samples.	Faxed over confirmation of correct number of samples.
<b>TOTAL COLIFORM NON-ACUTE MCL - NO FECAL FOUND</b>	Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.	8/1/2009 to 8/31/2009	Routine bacteriological samples failed. Weather contributed to the failure of these samples.	Took required number of re-take samples and submitted to lab. Lab results were negative.

**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
2009 2007	Aluminum	0.062	0	0.283	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2007	Bicarbonate	347	261	401	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009 2007	Calcium	60.2	29.7	77.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2007	Chloride	23	8	50	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2009 2007	Copper	0.016	0.003	0.024	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2009	Hardness as Ca/Mg	141	89	215	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2009 2007	Iron	0.282	0	1.17	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2009 2007	Lead	0.004	0	0.012	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2007	Magnesium	7.4	3.7	11	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2007	Manganese	0.0129	0.0075	0.0167	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2007	Nickel	0.001	0	0.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2007	pH	7.7	7.3	8.3	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009 2007	Sodium	106	44	226	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2007	Sulfate	60	46	90	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2007	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	322	261	404	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009 2007	Total Dissolved Solids	466	358	644	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2007	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	240	240	240	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2009 2007	Zinc	0.243	0.068	0.353	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.