



CITY OF LUFKIN DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS REPORT FOR 2007

Customer Service: (936) 633-0288 FAX: (936) 634-7017

Website: www.cityoflufkin.com

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general populations. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, persons with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek the advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

THE CITY OF LUFKIN NEEDS YOUR HELP

As with most cities, we have a growing problem with grease being deposited into our sewer system. This occurs when fats from meats, oils used for frying, or food being placed in garbage disposals enter the sewer system through your household drains.

You may not think that pouring grease or oil down the drain will affect you, but eventually it will cause blockages in the sewer system which in turn will affect us all. As a result of disposing of grease down your drain, you may have sewer backing up into your home possibly causing damage to flooring. Most sanitary sewer backups occur between your home and the city sewer main. You as the homeowner are responsible for your service line from the house to the city main and you would be financially responsible for the removal of the stoppage.

A Few Tips That Will Assist You, Your Neighbors , and The City

- Always dispose of meat grease or cooking oil in a sealed container, which may then be placed in your regular household garbage.
- Scrape excess grease into a container and dispose of it in the garbage.
- Never pour hot grease down the drain. As the grease flows through the piping, it cools leaving deposits on the walls of the sewer pipe.
- Place food scrapes in waste containers or garbage bags for disposal with solid wastes, or start a compost pile; scrape all cook ware and eating utensils prior to washing.
- Place a wastebasket in the bathroom to dispose of solids wastes. Disposable diapers and personal hygiene products do not belong in the sewer system.
- Promote the concept of the "3 R's".

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

CONTACT US PUBLIC WORKS:

Keith N. Wright , P.E.

Assistant City Manager
(936) 633-0414

kwright@cityoflufkin.com

Debra Cassidy

Water Production
(936) 633-0288

dcassidy@cityoflufkin.com

Debra Fitzgerald

Water Distribution
(936) 633-0230

dfitzgerald@cityoflufkin.com

Account or Billing Information:

Drew Squyres

Utility Collections
(936)633-0255

dsquyres@cityoflufkin.com

Visit Us

City Hall
300 E. Shepherd
Lufkin, Texas 75901
Monday—Friday
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Water Quality Complaints

Debra Cassidy at
(936) 633-0288

or

Debra Fitzgerald at
(936) 633-0230

City Council

Meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at 5:00 p.m. For more information call (936) 633-0243.



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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 land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, 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, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Use Your WaterSense

The residents of East Texas enjoy the benefit of a generous supply of water, however, the needs of a growing population and the present climatic changes throughout the state of Texas have created a larger demand on the state's water supplies. The EPA web site "www.epa.gov/watersense/water/simple" offers current information regarding the dilemma of water use throughout the country as well as suggestions for all on how you can save money by reducing your water bills. Here are some of the water saving ideas found at the EPA web site.

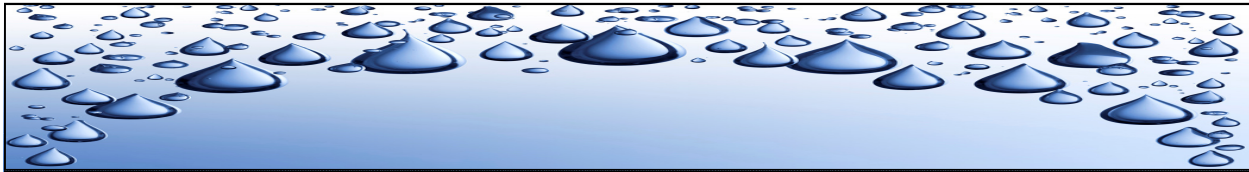
- **Fix That Leak!**
A leaky faucet can waste more than 3,000 gallons of water per year. Read your meter before and after two hours with no water being used. If the meter doesn't read exactly the same, you have a leak.
A leaky toilet can waste about 200 gallons of water every day. Put a drop of food coloring in the tank. If the color shows in the bowl without flushing, you have a leak.
- **Turn It Off!**
The average bathroom faucet flows at a rate of two gallons per minute. Turn off the tap while brushing your teeth in the morning and at bedtime and you can save up to eight gallons of water per day per person.
- **Water Wisely**
The typical single-family household uses at least 30 percent of their water outdoors for irrigation. Some experts estimate more than 50 percent of landscape water use goes to waste due to evaporation or runoff caused by overwatering. Drip irrigation systems use between 20 to 50 percent less water than conventional in-ground sprinkler systems. They are also much more efficient than conventional sprinklers because no water is lost to wind, runoff, and evaporation.
- **Make it a Full Load**
The average washing machine uses about 41 gallons of water per load. High efficiency washers use less than 28 gallons of water per load. To achieve even greater savings, wash only full loads of laundry or use the appropriate load size selection on the washing machine.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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.





CITY OF LUFKIN DRINKING WATER ANALYSIS REPORT FOR 2007

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our water is obtained from GROUND WATER sources. It comes from the aquifer: CARRIZO SAND. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to you this year. The report will describe 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. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts on our system, please contact us at (936) 633-0288.

About the Following Information:

The data that follows is a list of 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. Please review the definitions and abbreviations to aid you in understanding the analytical results.

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)
Ci/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 (ug/L)

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) 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.

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Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Fluoride	0.3	0.3	0.3	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water . Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2007	Nitrate	0.03	0.03	0.03	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching Septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of	Source of Contaminant
2007	Chlorine, Residual Free	2.39	0.5	6.9	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MCL	Unit of	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	16.2	14.2	17.6	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	38.5	33.9	41.3	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 trihalomethane 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 the

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	15.3	10.5	23.5	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	36.5	21.9	60.8	NA	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

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Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding the Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Lead	3.4	1	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2006	Copper	0.809	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

“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](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 themselves, they are not 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 micro-

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	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.

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

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Bicarbonate	265	265	265	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2005	Chloride	32	32	32	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in Water purification ; byproduct of oil field activity
2005	pH	7.7	7.7	7.7	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2005	Sulfate	60	60	60	300	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	217	217	217	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2005	Total Dissolved	377	377	377	1,000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water



**City of Lufkin
Public Works
PO Drawer 190
Lufkin, Texas 75902-0190**

stamp

The Water We Drink: 2007 Annual Water Quality Report



Meets Drinking Water Standards



Is Continually Treated



No Bacteriological Violations



Is Safe To Drink

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (936) 633-0458—para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

