

2006 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

BMWWD BULVERDE HILLS

Phone No: (210) 357-5706

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (1-800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Every 4th Monday of the Month

Time: 6:00pm

Location: 2047 W. Malone Ave.

Phone No: (210) 354-6500

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. (210) 357 - 5706 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE AND GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/Aquifer: CANYON LAKE, TRINITY UPPER. A

Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us 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 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
2006 2002	Barium	0.031	0.02	0.038	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2002	Chromium	2.5	0	5	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2004	Fluoride	0.49	0.2	0.84	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2006	Nitrate	0.24	0	2.72	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2002	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.06	0	0.9	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2002	Gross beta emitters	4.19	0	8.5	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2006 2002	Gross alpha	0.82	0	3.4	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2006	Chlorine Residual, Free	0.67	0.2	1.2	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
2006	Total Haloacetic Acids	26	14.1	44.2	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Total Trihalomethanes	88.1	62.8	107.4	80	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 or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006 2001	Chloroform	16.78	0	54.95	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006 2001	Bromoform	2.79	0	5.87	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006 2001	Bromodichloromethane	11.98	0	32.25	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006 2001	Dibromochloromethane	10.23	0	23.89	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
2003	Lead	1.1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2003	Copper	0.288	0	1.3	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	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Turbidity	0.30	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

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	Steps to Correct
MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	1/1/2006 to 3/31/2006	* See explanation below.	** See corrective actions below.
MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	7/1/2006 to 9/30/2006	* See explanation below.	** See corrective actions below.
MCL VIOLATION - TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	10/1/2006 to 12/31/2006	* See explanation below.	** See corrective actions below.

* Trihalomethanes are a group of volatile organic components that are formed with chlorine, added to Canyon Lake water during the treatment process for disinfection, reacts with naturally-occurring organic matter in the water that BexarMet purchases from Canyon Lake Water Supply Corporation.

** BexarMet will be implementing treatment technique(s), including granular activated carbon filtration and MIOX disinfection treatment, to address the TTHM issues. This treatment process is scheduled to be in place by the end of 2007.

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
2006 2002	Aluminum	0.071	0	0.181	50	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2003	Bicarbonate	223	130	364	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2006 2002	Calcium	61.8	39.6	102	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2003	Chloride	16	10	21	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2006 2002	Copper	0.006	0.001	0.008	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2006 2002	Hardness as Ca/Mg	260	176	320	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2006 2002	Iron	0.032	0	0.102	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2006 2002	Lead	0.001	0	0.002	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2002	Magnesium	24.2	13.6	33.9	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2002	Manganese	0.0012	0	0.0032	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006	Nickel	0.002	0.001	0.003	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2004	pH	7.7	7.2	8.1	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2006 2002	Sodium	11	7	12	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006 2003	Sulfate	29	10	41	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006 2003	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	216	130	298	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2006 2004	Total Dissolved Solids	286	205	365	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2004	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	329	184	398	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2006 2002	Zinc	0.098	0.009	0.134	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.