

**Our Drinking water meets
or exceeds
all federal (EPA) drinking water
requirements!**

Springs Hill Water Supply Corporation is pleased to present its 2003 Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of the water and services we deliver to you every day. Water utilities are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act to prepare and deliver this report to you on an annual basis. It is the continuous goal of Springs Hill WSC to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water.

This report lists all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents, which have been found in your drinking water. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

Springs Hill WSC is committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water. Springs Hill WSC customers have the benefit of several water sources. Springs Hill WSC operates three groundwater wells from the Carrizo Aquifer and a 1.8 million gallon per day surface water treatment plant on the Guadalupe River. In addition to these sources, Springs Hill WSC purchases water from Canyon Regional Water Authority, New Braunfels Utilities, the City of Seguin and the Schertz Seguin Local Government Corporation.

Springs Hill WSC is monitored by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Drinking water standards continue to tighten and we work hard to meet or exceed those standards daily.

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.

Water softener systems can help alleviate taste, odor and calcium build-up that may be present. It is a matter of personal preference, but remember, these secondary constituents are NOT causes for health concerns.

**The Springs Hill Commitment to
Owner/Members.....**

Every employee at Springs Hill WSC is committed to producing the highest quality drinking water. Employees, along with electronic equipment, continuously analyze the water quality throughout the distribution system to ensure that the best quality water is delivered to our customers at all times. In 2003, Springs Hill WSC provided customers with water without any reporting, monitoring or treatment violations.

CONTACT US!

If you have questions regarding this report, please contact us at (830)379-7683. Members are also welcome to attend any of our monthly Board of Directors meetings, which are held on the fourth Tuesday of every Month.

SPECIAL NOTICE for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems

You may be more vulnerable to certain microbial 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. 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 (800)426-4791.

**Working Every
Day
To keep your
Drinking water
SAFE**



**SPRINGS HILL WATER SUPPLY
CORPORATION**
PO Box 29
Seguin, TX 78156-0029
(830)379-7683

**2003
ANNUAL DRINKING
WATER REPORT**

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 the 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).

What are coliforms?
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.

TOTAL COLIFORM				
Year	Substance	Highest Single Measurement	Unit Of Measure	Likely Source Of Contamination
2003	Total Coliform Bacteria	No detect	Presence	Naturally Present

TURBIDITY					
Year	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % Of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit Of Measure	Likely Source Of Contamination
2003	.79	99.0	.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

INORGANICS

Year	Substance	Highest Level At Any Point	Range Of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit Of Measure	Likely Source Of Contamination
2003	Barium	.0864	.0414-.0864	2	2	Ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2003	Fluoride	.20	.043-.20	4	4	Ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2003	Chromium	2.89	0.0-2.89	100	100	Ppb	Discharge from steel & pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
2003	Nitrate	1.15	0.173-1.15	10	10	Ppm	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries & mines; erosion of natural deposits;
2002	Beta/photon Emitters	6.6	0.0-6.6	50	0	PCi/l	Decay of natural & man made deposits
2002	Alpha Emitters	4.5	0.0-4.5	15	0	PCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits
2002	Combined Radium	2.4	2.4-2.4	5	0	PCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits

ORGANICS

Year	Substance	Average of All Sampling Points	Range Of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit Of Measure	Likely Source Of Contamination
2003	Atrazine	..12	0.0-.24	3	3	Ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Year	Substance	Average of All Sampling Points	Range Of Detected Levels	Unit Of Measure	Reason For Monitoring
2003	Chloroform	11.78	0.0-38.0	Ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants
2003	Bromodichloromethane	10.83	0.0-29	Ppb	
2003	Dibromochloromethane	7.85	0.0-12.0	Ppb	
2003	Bromoform	1.4	0.0-2.6	Ppb	

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

Year	Substance	Average of all Sampling Points	Range Of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit Of Measure	Likely Source Of Contamination
2003	Total Trihalomethanes	21.9125	0.0-68.8	80	0	Ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2003	Total Haloacetic Acids	15.34	0.0-26.7	60	0	Ppb	

LEAD & COPPER

Year	Substance	The 90 th Percentile	# Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit Of Measure	Likely Source Of Contamination
2001	Lead	1.600	0	1.5	Ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
2001	Copper	.135	0	1.3	Ppm	

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

GLOSSARY Of Terms

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One ppm corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - One ppb corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level - 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 Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

