

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

Springs Hill Water Supply Corporation is pleased to present its 2004 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). TCEQ has 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 listed in this report is a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

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 water quality throughout the distribution system to ensure that the best quality water is delivered to our customers at all times.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of the source water for this water system and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for this water system are based on susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these will be found in this report. For more information on source water assessments or this report, please call us at (830)379-7683.

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**



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**2004
ANNUAL DRINKING
WATER REPORT**

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
2004	Fluoride	.192	0.0-.192	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
2004	Nitrate	1.47	0.0-1.47	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
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS							
2004	Total Trihalomethanes	54.11	0.0-145.7	80	0	Ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004	Total Haloacetic Acids	28.49	0.0-122.2	60	0	Ppb	
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS							
		Average	Range	MRDL	MCLG	Units	Source
2004	Free Chlorine	1.28	0.25-2.25	4	0	Ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Year	Substance	Average of All Sampling Points	Range Of Detected Levels	Limit	Unit Of Measure	Reason For Monitoring	
2004	Chloroform	9.87	0.0-29.62	N/A	Ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants	
2004	Bromodichloromethane	8.88	0.0-26.66	N/A	Ppb		
2004	Dibromochloromethane	5.60	0.0-16.79	N/A	Ppb		
2004	Bromoform	.54	0.0-1.62	N/A	Ppb		
SECONDARY/NON REGULATED CONSTITUENTS							
						Likely Source of Constituent	
2002	Aluminum	57.0	0.0-114	50	Ppb	Abundant naturally occurring element	
2004	Bicarbonate	161.40	80.2-201	N/A	Ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone	
2002	Calcium	48.050	4.35-70.6	N/A	Ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element	
2004	Chloride	21.167	21.5-22	300	Ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity	
2002	Copper	.007	.00519-.0139	N/A	Ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives	
2004	Hardness as Ca/Mg	169.6	16.8-248	N/A	Ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium	
2002	Iron	.068	0.0-.137	0.3	Ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment/facilities	
2002	Magnesium	11.513	1.44-15.7	N/A	Ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element	
2002	Manganese	4.655	0.0-9.31	50	Ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element	
2002	Nickel	2.150	1.75-2.8	N/A	Ppb	Erosion of natural deposits	
2004	PH	7.973	7.81-8.07	N/A	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water	
2002	Sodium	22.067	10.6-43.2	N/A	Ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity	
2004	Sulfate	24.440	8.22-38.7	300	Ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity	
2004	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	161.40	80.2-201	N/A	Ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts	
2002	Total Dissolved Solids	247.33	152-299	1000	Ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water	
2001	Total Hardness as CaCO3	160.667	15-218	N/A	Ppm	Naturally occurring calcium	
2002	Zinc	18.823	4.5-8.47	5000	Ppb	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry	

Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Data (UCMR)

We participated in gathering data under the UCMR in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the tables of this report. This data may also be found on EPA's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html>, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

LEAD & COPPER						
Year	Substance	The 90 th Percentile	# Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit Of Measure	Likely Source Of Contamination
2004	Lead	.0027	0	1.5	Ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2004	Copper	.312	0	1.3	Ppm	

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 harder than many disease causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

What is 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.

TOTAL COLIFORM

Year	Substance	Highest # of Positive Samples	Unit Of Measure	Likely Source Of Contamination
2004	Total Coliform Bacteria	3	Presence	Naturally Present

TURBIDITY

Year	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % Of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit Of Measure	Likely Source Of Contamination
2004	.36	99.0	.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
Total Coliform Non-acute MCL no Fecal found	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.	04/01/2004 – 04/30/2004	Three routine samples were contaminated by the sample technician and these samples were resubmitted and clear.	Springs Hill WSC has taken extra safety precautions when obtaining routine samples to prevent sample contamination from occurring and to obtain more accurate sample results.

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.

The sources of drinking water (both bottled and tap) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, 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 animal or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants. 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).

****** 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 (830)379-7683 – para hablar con una personal bilingue en espanol.

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 (MCL)- the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set 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.