



City of Longview Distribution System

Under normal operating conditions, the Cherokee, Sabine River, and Lake O' the Pines Water Treatment Plants treat and distribute water to elevated and ground storage tanks throughout the city. The east and southeast regions of Longview typically receive water from the Cherokee Water Treatment Plant. The west and southwest regions of Longview receives water from the Sabine River Water Treatment Plant. The north region receives water from the Lake O' the Pines Water Treatment Plant. As we work to improve the quality and distribution of our water, we continue construction on four Backpressure Sustaining Flow Control Valves throughout the City. These will allow the Lake O' the Pines Water Treatment Plant to distribute water throughout all regions of Longview. Due to changes in demand and normal or emergency maintenance requirements, the typical distribution of water may change and residents may receive water from any of the water treatment plants.

WATER SECURITY:

Water Security is a shared responsibility involving water suppliers, wastewater utilities, government, law enforcement and citizens. We can all be involved in homeland security by playing an important role in protecting our critical water resources.

Problem:

Local drinking water and wastewater systems may be targets for terrorist and other would be criminals wishing to disrupt and cause harm to your community water supplies or wastewater facilities.

Challenge:

Water utilities are often located in isolated areas. Drinking water sources and wastewater collection systems may cover large areas that are difficult to secure and patrol.

Solution:

Residents can be educated to notice and report any suspicious activity, in and around local water utilities. Interested and dedicated citizens are essential to increase the security eyes and ears in your community.

What Can You Do?

Form and operate a citizen's watch network within your community to communicate regularly with law enforcement, your public water supplier and wastewater operator. Communication is the key to a safer community!

- Be Alert
- Become aware of your surroundings

When reporting an incident:

- State the nature of the incident
- Identify yourself and your location
- Identify location of activity
- Describe any vehicle involved (color, make, model, license plate #)
- Describe the participants (how many, sex, race, color of hair, height, weight, clothing)

For more information on water security visit:
www.epa.gov/safewater/security

DRINKING WATER SECURITY
report suspicious activity

*watch out!
help out!
report it!*

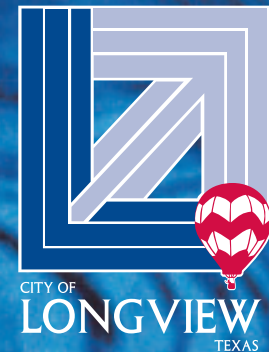
WE'RE ALL IN THIS TOGETHER

FOR EMERGENCIES: (903) 236-3030
FOR MORE INFORMATION: (903) 663-7641

www.epa.gov/dwdrinkingwatersecurity

2004 WATER QUALITY REPORT

LONGVIEW...Committed to Excellence



Special Health Information

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or Immuno-compromised 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 (800-426-4791).

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 237-1063.

Our Commitment to You

Safe drinking water is an essential resource for our community. We utilize the latest technology to treat your drinking water and this water is tested continuously to insure high quality.

The City of Longview is pleased to present to you our annual water quality report. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets or exceeds state and federal drinking water standards. We continually strive to adopt new and better methods of delivering the best quality drinking water to you. The City of Longview is committed to providing quality, innovative services that set the standard for professionalism and excellence. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we will be vigilant in maintaining our objective of providing quality drinking water at an affordable price.

It is important to us that you have information about your drinking water so you can have confidence in the product we deliver. As you read this report, you will learn about where your water comes from and water quality data for the past year. We hope that you will find it useful and reassuring that your water is safe to drink. If you have any health concerns related to the information in this report, we encourage you to contact your health care provider. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the Water Purification Division at (903) 663-7641.

Community Participation

You are invited to attend the City Council meetings scheduled the second and fourth Thursday of each month. For more information about these meetings, call the City Secretary's Office at (903) 237-1080 or visit our website at www.ci.longview.tx.us for agenda information.

What's In the Water?

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complied with, or exceeded, all state and federal drinking water requirements. We analyze water samples for bacteria, turbidity, inorganic contaminants, lead and copper, nitrate, volatile organic contaminants, total trihalomethanes, haloacetic acids, and synthetic organic contaminants. For your information, we have listed in the tables below the substances that were detected in our drinking water during the year. Although all of the substances listed are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) set by U.S. EPA, we believe it is important that you know exactly what was detected and how much of the substance was present in the water.

Substances Expected in Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the 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. Substances that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants: such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants: such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides: which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants: including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants: which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office. 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Longview's Sources of Drinking Water

Longview uses surface water from three sources: Lake Cherokee, Sabine River, and Lake O' the Pines. A source water assessment has been completed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for all three water sources and the report is available. It allows us to focus on our source water protection activities. The results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact us at (903) 753-4870. To monitor water quality in local rivers, streams, and reservoirs, Longview has a Watershed Management Program. We work closely with the Sabine River Authority, Cherokee Water Company, Northeast Texas Municipal Water District, Texas Railroad Commission, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission, and local industries to monitor the water quality.

Longview Continues to Improve Your Water Quality and Service

As the City of Longview continues to grow, we continue to improve the water that is sent to you and how it travels to your home or business. Currently, we are completing construction on a new one-million gallon elevated storage tank at the intersection of Eastman Road and Loop 281. We are also completing construction on a new 35 million gallon reservoir located at the new Lake O' the Pines Water Treatment Plant on FM 1844 (Seven Pines Road). These structures are being put into place to enhance our ability to treat and distribute your drinking water.

TMUA 2004 Outstanding Utility Award

The City of Longview has been awarded the 2004 Outstanding Utility Award by the Texas Municipal Utility Association in recognition of their accomplishment toward improving utility service to their customers. The City of Longview's Public Water System is widely recognized as a leader in the municipal utility industry and has made a measurable improvement to customer services with three surface water treatment plants from three independent sources: Lake Cherokee, Sabine River and Lake O' the Pines. The leaders of Longview had the insight and determination to ensure that all water demands would be met well into the future, and provide additional resources to promote economic development and ensure our community's financial success.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

Year	Constituent	Average	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
2004	Barium (ppm)	0.048	0.042 – 0.051	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Fluoride (ppm)	0.667	0.5 – 0.8	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2004	Nitrate (ppm)	0.183	0.12 – 0.28	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Dinoseb (ppb)	ND	ND – 1.8	7	7	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
2004	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	12.7	3.9 – 30.9	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2004	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	40.9	19.3 – 91.6	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2004	Chloramines (ppm)	1.99	1.66 – 2.23	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2004	Gross Beta particles & Photon emitters (pCi/L)	4.7	0.000 – 4.7	50	NA	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.
2004	Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	3.52	2.55 – 5.43	NA	NA	Naturally present in the environment.

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Source of Contaminant
2003	Lead (ppb)	0.8	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2003	Copper (ppm)	0.029	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

The City of Longview is on a reduced sampling schedule for lead and copper, due to an excellent compliance history. The results listed above are distribution samples taken from the customers' tap. Lead and copper has not been detected in water leaving the water treatment facilities. The source of lead and copper is corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2004	Turbidity (NTU)	0.29	100	0.3	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is measured in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) and is a measurement of water clarity. This water quality parameter is monitored as a treatment technique (TT).

TABLE DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL – 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 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 contaminants.

Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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 a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.

mrem/year – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

pCi/L – picecuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).

ppm – Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l).

NA – Not applicable.

ND – Not detectable at testing limits.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES: Disinfection By-Products

Year	Constituent	Average	Range	Source of Contaminant
2004	Chloroform (ppb)	13.3	3.3 – 55.9	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2004	Bromoform (ppb)	3.2	2.2 – 8.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2004	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	12.8	6.0 – 25.2	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2004	Chlorodibromomethane (ppb)	12.0	7.6 – 22.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
All four of these substances constitute the total trihalomethanes parameter listed above in the regulated contaminants. Total trihalomethanes are a by-product of chlorination and have an MCL of 80 ppb.				
2004	Dichloroacetic acid (ppb)	6.8	2.6 – 20.1	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2004	Trichloroacetic acid (ppb)	2.2	1.0 – 6.3	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2004	Dibromoacetic acid (ppb)	3.9	1.8 – 9.0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
All three of these substances constitute the total haloacetic acid parameter listed above in the regulated contaminants. Total haloacetic acids are a by-product of chlorination and have an MCL of 60 ppb.				
Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.				



Eastman Road Elevated Storage Tower...
1 million gallon storage capacity.

WATER CONSERVATION IS EVERYONE'S RESPONSIBILITY

Water continues to be one of our most precious resources. Although the City of Longview does not currently mandate water conservation, we strongly encourage our customers to use water resources wisely. The following conservation tips will assist you in your water conservation efforts.

Outdoor Tips

- Water early in the morning when winds and temperatures are low.
- Water until the soil is wet to a depth of about six (6) inches. Then wait until the grass shows signs of drought stress (grass leaves turning a dull bluish color, leaf blades folding, or persistent footprints after walking on the lawn) before watering again.
- Control water so that it stays on your lawn areas and out of the streets.
- Irrigate using a system that disperses large drops of water at a low angle.
- Select drought tolerant plants and grasses and condition the soil with mulch and compost.
- Add sufficient fertilizer to stimulate the roots of your lawn, but do not over fertilize.
- Do not remove more than 1/3 of the leaf area of the

grass when moving. This will provide a denser leaf, which will lessen evaporation and help prevent weeds.

Indoor Tips

- Fix leaks immediately. Even a small leak wastes a lot of water.
- Only wash full loads when using your dishwasher.
- Use the lowest possible water level setting when washing clothes.
- Install low flow showerheads and low water usage toilets to assist in indoor conservation.

Contact Us for More Information

- Questions or concerns about water quality: (903) 663-7641
- To request information on water conservation or a speaker for your group: (903) 237-1034
- Questions about your water bill: (903) 237-1030
- Water and sewer emergency line: (903) 236-3030
- To report water pollution: (903) 753-4870
- E-mail: wpurification@ci.longview.tx.us
- Visit our website for additional information: www.cityoflongview.com