

2010

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
 (Consumer Confidence Report)

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

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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 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:

- 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 water 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 storm 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 ninety seven (97) contaminants.

Definitions

- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The maximum 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.
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Inorganic Contaminants

Year of Range	Contaminant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Barium	0.255	0.234	0.255	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Fluoride	0.15	0.1	0.15	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Nitrate	0.02	0.02	0.02	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants:

Year of Range	Contaminant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Xylenes	2.9	2.9	2.9	10000	10000	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year of Range	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.19	0.50	2.30	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year of Range	Contaminant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	2.2	0	2.2	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts: WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Unregulated Contaminants: NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

Lead and Copper

Year of Range	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Lead	3.1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Copper	0.14	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from

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 of 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>."

Turbidity: NOT REQUIRED

Total Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

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
2009	Bicarbonate	277	261	277	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009	Calcium	40.6	40.6	55.9	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	Chloride	20	19	23	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Copper	0.0034	0.003	0.01	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2009	Iron	0.571	0.099	0.571	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2009	Magnesium	5.02	5.02	7	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	Manganese	0.0158	0.012	0.0167	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	Nickel	0.0012	0.001	0.001	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2009	pH	7.7	7.4	7.7	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009	Sodium	54.8	35	54.8	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Sulfate	13	13	13	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Total Alkalinity As CaCO3	227	214	227	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009	Total Dissolved Solids	302	299	311	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2009	Total Hardness as CaCO3	122	141	168	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2009	Zinc	0.0075	0.006	0.056	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

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 (ug/L)
ppt— parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq- parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

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, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Radioactive Contaminants

The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Contamination
2010	Gross Alpha	5.4	2.0—5.4	0	50	pCi/L	NONE	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2010	Gross Beta	6.8	5.1—6.8	0	50	pCi/L	NONE	Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Radium 228	< 1.0	< 1.0—< 1.0	0	50	pCi/L	NONE	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Public Participation Dates

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).

Date: Third Tuesday of Each Month

Time: 6:30 p.m.

Location: City Hall

Phone: (936) 856-4611

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call.

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).

Where Do We get our Drinking Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/ River/ Reservoir/Aquifer: Jasper. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes 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 allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

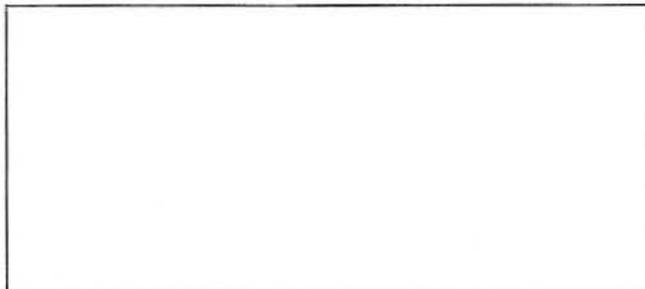
En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (936)856-4611 -para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Nova Biologicals, Inc.

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Conroe, TX 77301



2010

Contact Information: (936) 856-4611