

Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

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.

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.

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

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by North Alamo WSC is SURFAE WATER. 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 source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available 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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Chemical
2010	Chloramine (ppm)	3.19	2.70	3.80	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG):The Level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs for a margin of safety.

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

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Stites Over Al	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	9-6-2007	0	15	2.7		N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	9-6-2007	1.3	1.3	0.215		N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems;

"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>

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)*	2010	17	0-33	No goal for the total	60	N	By Product of Drinking water chlorination.
Trihalomethanes (ppb)*	2010	21	0-46.2	No goal for the total	80	N	
Fecal Coliform	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.						Total Coliform
							REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Turbidity

Collection Date	Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violations	Source of Contaminant
3-27-2008	Arsenic (ppb)	3.05	3.05-3.05	0	10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
3-27-2008	Arsenic (ppb)	3.05	3.05-3.05	0	10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2010	Fluoride (ppm)	0.56	0.24-0.56	4	4.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	0.78	0-0.78	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Highest Single Measurement
Lowest Monthly% Meeting Limits

Inorganic Contaminants

Limit (Treatment Technique)
1 NTU
0.3NTU

Level Detected
0.6 NTU
99.02%

Violation
N
N

Likely Source of Contaminant
Soil runoff.
Soil runoff.

North Alamo Water Supply

2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

SPECIAL NOTICE

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy; 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Tuesday of the Month
Time: 2:00 pm
Location: Main Office
Phone No. 956-383-1618 or 1-800-734-0620
To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call 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).

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable, Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (956) 383-1618 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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 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 water 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.

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.
- Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- na: not applicable
- Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanations.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

“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>.”