2001 Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Ramblewood Utility and Water Supply Corporation

Special notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems: 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. 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)

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.

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o' discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar el tel. 281-540-1047 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Gulf Coast Aquifer. The TNRCC will be reviewing all Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment process will be completed within three years. It is important to protect your drinking water by protecting your water source.

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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

Secondary Constituents

to be 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 arte not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance taste of your water.

Public Participation Opportunities
Date: 1st Tuesday of every month
Time: 7:15 p.m.
Location: Humble Fire Station #1; 108 W. Main St.; Humble, TX 77338
Phone No.: 281-540-1047

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest permissible level of contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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.

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.

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/l – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts permillion or milligrams per liter (mg/.l)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Water Conservation Tips

In the Bathroom:

1. Take a five minute shower instead of a bath. Amount saved: 15 gallons per shower
2. Don't use toilets as a wastebasket, flush only when you need to. Amount saved: 12 or more gallons per day
3. When brushing teeth, use a glassful of water instead of running the tap. Amount saved: 3 or more gallons per brushing.
4. When taking a bath, don't run the water without closing the drain first. The warm water that comes after running the tap for a while will take care of that first cold burst of water.

In the Kitchen:

1. When washing dishes by hand, fill up the sink with soap and water instead of running the water the whole time. Amount saved: 25 gallons per load
2. Keep a pitcher of water in the refrigerator when you want a drink instead of running the tap until the water cools. Amount saved: 2 gallons per drink
3. Thaw frozen foods in the refrigerator, not under running tap water. Amount saved: 5 or more gallons per meal
4. Start a compost pile as an alternative to using a kitchen sink garbage disposal.

Outside around your home:

1. Water your lawn during the early morning hours when there are low temperatures and low winds. This reduces the amount of water you lose from evaporation.
2. Position your sprinklers to water only the lawn, not the sidewalk or street.
3. Don't waste water hosing down your driveway or sidewalk. Amount saved: 25 gallons every five minutes not using hose
4. Drive your car on your lawn when washing to save on watering it, or use a commercial car wash that recycles water.
5. Don't overwater your lawn during the summer, as a general rule it only needs to be watered every 5-7 days during this time.

For further information contact your districts operator

Ramblewood Utility

Inorganics

Year	Constituent	Highest level at any sampling point	Range of detected levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1999	Arsenic	5.9	0.0000-5.9000	50	0	Ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronic product wastes.
1999	Barium	0.344	0.3190-0.3440	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, Erosion of natural deposits
1999	Flouride	0.1	0.1000-0.1000	4	4	Ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
1999	Sodium	48	42.0000-48.0000	NA	NA	Ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity

Organics Not tested for or not detected

Disinfection By-Products Not tested for or not detected

Unregulated Contaminants Not tested for or not detected

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1999	Copper	0.3010	0	1.3	Ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
1999	Lead	4.2000	0	15	Ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Total Coliform: Not detected

Fecal Coliform: Not detected

While your drinking water meets EPS's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and I linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.