

NORTH HARDIN WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

PWS: 1000015

Consumer Confidence Report
2011

SPECIAL NOTICE

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/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). 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. We 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>.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Second Tuesday of Each Month

Time: 6:30 P.M.

Location: 5094 FM 92 North

Phone Number: (409) 385-7355

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

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. 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.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Source of Drinking Water

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and 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 Contaminants that may be present in source

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and
- 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.
- 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by North Hardin WSC is Ground Water taken from the Evangaline Aquifer.

Information about Source Water Assessments

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.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=> Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Source Water Assessment Protection

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and 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 detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Bobby Rogers at 409-385-7355.

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.

Water Quality Test Results

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.

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.

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.

The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

not applicable.

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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 (µg/L)

ppt -parts per trillion, or Nano grams per liter

ppq -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Na: not acceptable

Definitions

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 Containment Level or

The highest level of containment that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available drinking technology

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.

Source of Drinking Water

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: **1)** Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operation operations, and wildlife. **2)** 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. **3)** Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. **4)** 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. **5)** Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 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 at (800) 426-4791.

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.



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 about 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>.

2011 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (AGL): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow 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.

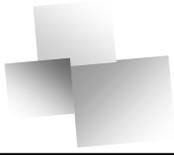
Lead and Copper	Year	MCLG	Action Level(AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over All	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2011	1.3	1.3	0.174	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2011	0	15	0.394	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest level detected	Range of levels detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Arsenic	2/23/2011	5.6	0-5.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards 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 is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2011	CL2	1.51	.79	1.96	4.0	,4.0	ppm	Chlorine gas



Regulated Contaminants

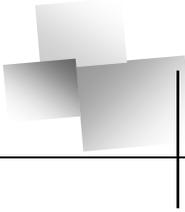
Name of Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of MCLG and MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2/23/2011	0.426	0.192-0.426	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride	2/23/2011	0.14	0-0.14	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of additive which promotes strong teeth; deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;
Nitrate [measured as nitrogen]	2011	0.03	0-0.03	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Selenium	2/23/2011	4.4	0-4.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Combined Radium 226/228	2011	1.9	1.1-1.9	0	5	Pci/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	2011	9.4	4.2-9.4	0	15	Pci/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminates

Beta/photon emitters	2011	8.6	5.3-8.6	0	50	Pci/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
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The North Hardin WSC Drought contingency Plan

We have heard a lot about drought across our state, and this is something the North Hardin WSC has addressed in our Drought Contingency Plan. This plan is a requirement of the State Regulatory Guidelines. The NHWSC plan includes:

- Stage 1—Mild Water Conditions,
- Stage 2—Moderate to Severe Water Conditions,
- Stage 3—Critical Water Conditions
- Stage 4—Emergency Water Shortage Conditions

This plan details the pumping levels that trigger the different stages. We utilize pumping records, Well Production, and Guides such as the Palmer Drought Index in determining the need for activation of our drought plan. As of this date, we have not had to implement the drought contingency plan at any stage. If it becomes necessary to implement our Drought Plan, there will be notification through the local newspaper, and/or inserts in the Water Bills, and in extreme emergencies notification may also be made by direct mail to each customer. A complete copy of the Drought Contingency Plan can be obtained by visiting our office. We will be happy to answer any questions regarding this plan.



Using Water Wisely



Even though we have a solid supply of Ground-sustaining source. We would like to encourage everyone to use good conservation management actions by using Water wisely, and by helping the NHWSC by reporting leaks, broken lines or leaky valves. This will enable us to continue to serve our customers with good quality water.

though we have a solid supply of Ground-nize the importance of protecting this valua-

water, we ble life



With the approach of Hurricane season, rations, remember that in the event of an water service at the customer isolation valve located on the customer side of the meter. This will help stop water loss and stabilize water pressure . This procedure can apply to vacations or extended time away from your residence as well.

and as we turn our thoughts to storm prepa- evacuation, a good option is to cut off the