



NORTH HARDIN WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

PWS: 1000015

Consumer Confidence Report 2012

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012

TX1000015

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 contact Bobby Rogers.

Este reporte incluye informacio'n importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 409-385-7355

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 2012 to December 31, 2012

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.

Este informe contiene informaci3n muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo 3 hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Where do we get our drinking water?

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



Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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; persons 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 providers. 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.

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 Contingency 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 may be obtained by visiting our office. We will be happy to answer any questions regarding this plan.

Sources 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.

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.

Contaminants 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 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.



In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which 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.

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. NHWSC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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>.



Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(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>

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.



SOURCE WATER NAME:

2-WELL PLANT 2/BISCAMP
7070 BISCAMP RD SILSBEE, TX

TYPE OF WATER = GW

REPORT STATUS - ACTIVE DAILY USE
LOCATION - EVANGELINE AQUIFER



SOURCE WATER NAME:

3-WELL PLANT 3 N/HWY 92
7829 POST PLANT RD SILSBEE TX

TYPE OF WATER= GW

REPORT STATUS - ACTIVE DAILY USE
LOCATION - EVANGELINE AQUIFER



SOURCE WATER NAME:

4-WELL PLANT 4/REED RANCH RD
8470 REED RANCH RD

TYPE OF WATER=GW

REPORT STATUS - ACTIVE DAILY USE
LOCATION - EVANGELINE AQUIFER

2012 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	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/01/2010	1.3	1.3	0.174	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/01/2010	0	15	0.514	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at homes in your community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Quality Test Results

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

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

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 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 residual disinfectant level or **MRDL:** 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or **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.

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: not applicable.

NTU nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

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

ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Mrem/year= millerems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Regulated Contaminants 2012

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic - 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.	02/23/2011	5.6	0 - 5.6	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	02/23/2011	0.426	0.192 - 0.426	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	02/23/2011	0.14	0 - 0.14	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2012	0.01	0 - 0.01	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	02/23/2011	4.4	0 - 4.4	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/positron emitters	04/22/2010	8.6	5.3 - 8.6	0	50	pCi/L *	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium 226/228	04/22/2010	1.9	1.1 - 1.9	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha Compliance	04/22/2010	9.4	4.2 - 9.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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 healthcare provider.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2012	CL2	1.25	.45	2.02	4.0	4.0	ppm	Chlorine gas