



TEXAS
AMERICAN WATER

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

HEIGHTS COUNTRY SUBDIVISION

PWS# 0200349

Phone Number: 1-800-527-0736

***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. 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).

Public Participation Opportunities

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us at 1-800-527-0736.

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.

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.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (800) 527-0736 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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: CHICOT AQUIFER. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact 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).

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.

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.

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 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.

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 picograms per liter

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Barium	0.125	0.125	0.125	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Fluoride	0.74	0.74	0.74	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2008	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 TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2008	Chlorine Residual, Free	0.58	0.3	0.8	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

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

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Chloroform	0.7	0.7	0.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

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 TESTS 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
2007	Bicarbonate	338	338	338	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2007	Calcium	12.7	12.7	12.7	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007	Chloride	55	55	55	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2004	Hardness as Ca/Mg	47	47	47	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2007	Iron	0.03	0.03	0.03	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2007	Magnesium	3.6	3.6	3.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007	Manganese	0.0642	0.0642	0.0642	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2007	pH	7.7	7.7	7.7	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2007	Sodium	147	147	147	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Sulfate	11	11	11	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2007	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	277	277	277	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2007	Total Dissolved Solids	418	418	418	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2007	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	47	47	47	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2007	Zinc	0.041	0.041	0.041	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.