



2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF ROSENBERG

Phone No.: (832) 595-3582

SPECIAL NOTICE - Required language for ALL community public water supplies: 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.

Water System Information: The City of Rosenberg Utilities Department is responsible for the production, treatment and distribution of drinking water in the City of Rosenberg. The department is located at 2220 4th Street, Rosenberg, and citizens may contact Karl Zwahr, Utilities Superintendent, at 832-595-3582, with questions.

Public Participation Opportunities: To participate in public discussions regarding the City's water quality, please call (832) 595-3340 for a list of upcoming City Council meetings, or visit the City's website at www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us. To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, or to request to schedule one, please call us.

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 this report. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

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 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; and radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. (832) 595-3301 – para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water? The source of drinking water used by the City of Rosenberg is Ground Water. 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 our 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.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants. When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health 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 (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.

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>.

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
- ppt** – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq** – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

DEFINITIONS

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 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 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 contamination.

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.

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 explanation.

2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Total coliform. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. On occasion, a positive result may occur. In 2010, one sample did test positive and in accordance with Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requirements, two additional samples were immediately taken from upstream and downstream of the suspected site. Additionally, a raw water sample was taken at each water well. All samples were analyzed and produced negative results. Therefore, the positive result may have been due to a laboratory error or a sample collection error at the site.

Year	Contaminant	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2010	Coliform Bacteria	0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source
2010	Chlorine Residual Free	1.20	0.38	2.01	4	4	ppm	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 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.

Date Sampled	Contaminant	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2010	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.287	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2010	Lead	0	15	2.47	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2010	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)*	2.7	0 – 2.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids	None detected			60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2/25/2009	Arsenic	3.5	2.8 - 3.5	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2/25/2009	Barium	0.206	0.206 – 0.206	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2/25/2009	Fluoride	0.35	0.35 – 0.35	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2010	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.01	0 – 0.01	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
8/02/2006	Combined Radium 226/228	0.3	0.3 – 0.3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009 2005	Gross alpha	0.57	0	2	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.12	0	0.73	6	0	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
2009 2008	Xylenes	0.25	0	0.5	10000	10000	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. 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
2009 2008	Dibromochloromethane	0.3	0	0.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminant in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data visit <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ucmr/ucmr2/index.html>, or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	None	0	0	0	ppb	_____

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

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
2009 2005	Aluminum	0.004	0	0.024	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2005	Bicarbonate	237	227	256	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009 2005	Calcium	30.4	19.7	51.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2005	Chloride	82	35	138	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2005	Copper	0.008	0	0.017	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2009 2005	Iron	0.633	0.071	2.53	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2009 2005	Lead	0.001	0	0.006	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2009 2005	Magnesium	5.9	3.9	8.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2005	Manganese	0.019	0.0033	0.0385	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009 2005	pH	7.7	7.6	8	>7.0	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009 2005	Sodium	95	68	137	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2005	Sulfate	7	0	14	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009 2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	194	186	210	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009 2005	Total Dissolved Solids	365	278	469	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2009 2005	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	100	69	165	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2009 2005	Zinc	0.067	0	0.386	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.