

**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 of distribution						
Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chloroform	1.66	<1.0	8.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromoform	0.65	<1.0	1.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromodichloromethane	0.46	<1.0	2.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Dibromochloromethane	0.6	<1.0	1.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

**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>.

**Turbidity**

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Turbidity	0.21	100%	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

**Total Coliform**

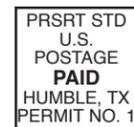
Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Total Coliform Bacteria	0	*	Presence	Soil runoff

\* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**City of Humble  
Public Works Department  
102 Granberry  
Humble, Texas 77338**



# 2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

**CITY OF HUMBLE**

Phone No: (281) 446-2327 or (281) 446-3061

***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; 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.

## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date:** Monday thru Friday  
**Time:** 7:00 AM. to 4:00 PM.  
**Location:** City of Humble Public Works Dept.  
102 Granberry, Humble, TX 77338  
**Phone No:** (281) 446-2327

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 the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's 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 pickup 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.
- 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. (281) 446-2327 - para hablar con una bilingüe en español.

**Water System ID # 1010014**

**Where do we get our drinking water?**

The source of drinking water used by the City of Humble is 30% Purchased Surface Water and 70% Produced 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 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 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.

**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 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.

**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.

**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

**2010 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Arsenic	2/14/2008	6.5	0-6.5	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2/14/2008	0.373	0.287-0.373	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	1/28/2010	0.67	<0.1 - 0.67	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]	1/28/2010	0.66	<0.1 - 0.66	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2010	10.0	10.0	10.0	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; erosion of Natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminates	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Beta/Photon Emitters	2/14/2008	3.9	<4.0 - 3.9	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium 226/228	2/14/2008	1.37	0 - 1.37	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding Radon and Uranium	2/14/2008	5.9	0 - 5.9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

**Required Additional Health Information for Arsenic**

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

**Organic Contaminants:**

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Atrazine	0.35	0	1.40	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2010	Simazene	0.04	<0.7	0.14	4	4	ppb	Herbicide Runoff.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2010	Chloramine	1.38	0	3.5	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

**Disinfection Byproducts:**

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCGL	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	2.5	<4.0-2.5	No Goal for the Total	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

**Lead and Copper**

Definitions: Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know 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.

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Lead	2010	0	15	5.1		ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2010	1.3	1.3	0.11		ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservative; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.