



2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2008

Phone No.: 832-595-3582

This annual Drinking Water Quality Report provides information on Rosenberg's drinking water. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that all drinking water suppliers in the country provide a water quality report to their customers annually.

The City of Rosenberg drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal (EPA) drinking water requirements.

This report is a summary of the quality of water the City of Rosenberg provides to 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.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 832-595-3301 – para hablar con una persona bilinque en espanol.

Where do we get our drinking water? Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Aquifers: CHICOT, EVANGELINE. 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.

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.

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.

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).

Water System Information The Utilities Department is responsible for the production, treatment and distribution of drinking water in the City of Rosenberg. This department is located at the City of Rosenberg, 2220 4th Street, and the telephone number for information and inquiries is 832-595-3582. Public participation is encouraged and there are a variety of ways for the public to receive more information on this report. Interested water users can contact Mr. Karl Zwahr, Utilities

Superintendent, at the telephone number provided for questions, or so that meetings can be scheduled for group participation.

Public Participation Opportunities To participate in public discussions regarding the City's water quality, call 832-595-3340 for a list of upcoming City Council meetings or visit the City's website at www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us.

For More Information Contact City of Rosenberg, Utilities Department
P O Box 32, Rosenberg, TX 77471-0032
Phone 832-595-3582 Website www.ci.rosenberg.tx.us

About the Following Information The information that follows lists 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 a 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 ppb parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
ppm parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008 2005	Arsenic <i>*The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.</i>	4	0	10	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2008 2005	Barium	0.283	0.2	0.348	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2008 2005	Fluoride	0.35	0.22	0.41	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2006 2005	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.03	0	0.2	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2005	Gross beta emitters	0.68	0	4.1	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2006 2005	Gross alpha	1.78	0	7.3	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Required Additional Health Information for Arsenic

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic decreased from 0.05 mg/L (50 ppb) to 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) effective January 23, 2006. Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required by EPA:

"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 TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of	Source of Disinfectant
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		Level	Level	Level			Measure	
2008	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.26	0.37	2.2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Total Trihalomethanes	1.4	0	3.1	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts Unregulated Contaminants

**WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED
NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED**

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead	2.9	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.264	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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 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
2008 2005	Aluminum	0.004	0	0.024	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008 2005	Bicarbonate	237	227	256	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2008 2005	Calcium	30.3	19.7	51.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008 2005	Chloride	82	35	138	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2008 2005	Copper	0.008	0	0.017	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2008 2005	Iron	0.665	0.134	2.53	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2008 2005	Lead	0.001	0	0.006	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2008 2005	Magnesium	5.9	3.9	8.8	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008 2005	Manganese	0.0204	0.0118	0.0385	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008 2005	pH	7.6	7.2	8	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2008 2005	Sodium	96	69	137	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2008 2005	Sulfate	7	0	14	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2008 2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	194	186	210	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2008 2005	Total Dissolved Solids	361	272	469	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2008 2005	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	100	69	165	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2008 2005	Zinc	0.066	0	0.386	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.