



2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality

(Consumer Confidence Report for the year 2008)

GASTONIA-SCURRY SUD

PHONE NO: 972-452-3388

Special Notice

For People With Weakened Immune Systems

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).

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.

Our drinking water is obtained from **SURFACE** water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: **LAVON LAKE**. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of contaminants that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Tuesday of the Month

Time: 6:30 p.m.

Location: 8560 Page Lane Scurry, Texas 75158

Phone No: 972-452-3388

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to speak at a scheduled meeting, please call us.

See Our New Website! www.gssud.com

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. (972) 452 - 3388 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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).

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.

Non-Detected (ND)

No level of contaminant detected.

Inorganic Contaminants

| Year or Range | Contaminant | Range | Highest average Sample point | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---------------|---------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|--|
| 2008 | Barium | 0.04 | 0.04 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2008 | Flouride | 0.45-0.47 | 0.47 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| 2008 | Nitrate | 0.42-0.45 | 0.45 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use |
| 2008 | Arsenic | ND | ND | 10 | none | ppb | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2008 | Gross Alpha Particle | ND | ND | 15 | 0 | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2008 | Gross Beta | <4 | <4 | 4 | 0 | mrem/yr | Decay of natural and man-made |
| 2008 | Radium 228 | ND | ND | 5 | 0 | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2008 | Dalapon | ND | ND | 200 | 0 | ppb | Pesticide |
| 2008 | Cryptosporidium & Giardia | ND | ND | TT | 0 | cyst/L | Human and animal fecal waste |

Organic Contaminants

| Year or Range | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|-----------------|--|
| 2008 | Simazine | ND | ND | 4 | 4 | ppb | Herbicide runoff |
| 2008 | Atrazine | 0.10-0.12 | 0.12 | 3 | 3 | ppb | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| 2008 | Carbon tetrachloride | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | ppb | Cleaner |

Lead and Copper

| Year | Contaminant | Range | Highest average Sample point | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|---|
| 2008 | Lead | ND | ND | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of Household plumbing systems |
| 2008 | Copper | 0.01-0.08 | 0.08 | 1.3 | ppm | Corrosion of Household plumbing systems |

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Year | Contaminant | Range | Highest average Sample point | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|------|-----------------|---|
| 2008 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 11.8-32.1 | 45.8 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2008 | Total Trihalomethanes | 37.7-57.1 | 57.1 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| | | | | MRDL | MRDLG | |
| 2008 | Chlorine Residual (Chloramines) | 0.29-3.5 | 2.48 | 4 | 4 | Disinfectant residual |

Turbidity

| Substance | Range | Average | MCL | % samples meeting limit | Source of Contamination |
|----------------|-------------|---------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Turbidity(NTU) | 0.04 - 0.43 | 0.20 | Treatment Technique | 100% | Soil run-off |

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 | | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----|-----------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Positive Samples | MCL | | |
| 2008 | Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 ** | * | | Naturally present in the environment. |

*Two or more coliform found samples in any single month. ** - not present when retested

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

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 | Range | Highest average Sample point | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---------------|----------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| 2008 | Sodium | 35.2-40.4 | 40.40 | ppm | Not Regulated Mineral |
| 2008 | Sulfate | 62.4-80.4 | 80.40 | ppm | 250 proposed Mineral |
| 2008 | TOC | 2.58-4.23 | 3.29 | ppm | Not Regulated TT |
| 2008 | Chloroform | 14.0-31.1 | 31.1 | ppb | Not Regulated Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2008 | Bromoform | 14.7-18.4 | 19.1 | ppb | Not Regulated Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2008 | Bromodichloromethane | 7.6-8.0 | 7.6 | ppb | Not Regulated Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2008 | Dibromochloromethane | 1.0-2.2 | 2.9 | ppb | Not Regulated Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

| Year or Range | Constituent | Average Level | Minimum Level | Max Level | Secondary Limit | Unit of Measure | Source Constituent |
|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| 2008 | Calcium as CaCO3 | 150.0 | 110 | 175 | NA | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2008 | pH | 7.50 | 7.56 | 7.62 | | units | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| 2008 | Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 | 100 | 64.5 | 116 | NA | ppm | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |

Gastonia-Scurry

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