

July 1, 2011



Know Your Water !

Gastonia-Scurry
Special Utility District

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality

(Consumer Confidence Report for the year 2010)

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 for 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 at (1-800-426-4791)

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 at (1-800-426-4791).

Lead & Copper Information

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

Know your Water !



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

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>.

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 bases 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.

Source Water Susceptibility Assessment (SWSA)

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment (SWSA) for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and should 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 the NTMWD to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts of our system, contact NTMWD Public Relations Coordinator Denise Hickey at dhickey@ntmwd.com or 972-442-5405.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Tuesday of the Month

Time: 6:45 pm

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.

Nothing can Replace it!



En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar tel. (972) 452-3388—para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Secondary Constituents

Definitions & Consumer Information

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, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.



Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulations (UCMR)

“Un-regulated 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 contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are 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

Action Level (AL) -The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 in 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 in 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.

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) (mrem/yr) - millirem/year (a measure of radioactivity)

N/A - Not Applicable **ND** - Not Detected

Non-Regulated Contaminants - Non-regulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrences in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units (this is the unit used to measure water turbidity)

(oocysts/L) - oocysts per liter (an oocyst is the spore phase, inactive form of Cryptosporidium)

(pCi/L) - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) **(ppb)** - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

(ppt) - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

Total Coliform - Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing is easily performed. 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.

Total Organic Carbon - Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported in this publication.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Turbidity - Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water. 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.

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.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Range	Highest average Sample point	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Barium	0.04	0.03	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2010	Flouride	0.58	0.51	4	4	ppm	Water additive which promotes strong
2010	Nitrate	0.26	<0.07	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use
2010	Gross Beta	N/A	N/A	50	0	mrem/yr	Decay of natural and man-made

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Atrazine	<0.1	<0.1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2010	Simazine	<0.07	<0.07	4	4	ppb	Runoff from Herbicide used on row crops

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	Range	Highest average Sample point	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Lead	0	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems
2010	Copper	0	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of Household plumbing systems

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level & Disinfection By-Products

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total Trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

Year	Contaminant	Range	Sample point	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Total Haloacetic Acids	31	31	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Total Trihalomethanes	49.9	49.9	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Chlorine Residual	2.08-1.10	2.23	4	4	Disinfectant residual

Turbidity

Substance	Range	Turbidity Limit	MCL	% samples meeting limit	Source of Contamination
Turbidity (NTU)	1.14	0.3	Treatment Technique	100%	Soil run-off

Total Organic Carbon

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Source Water	4.34	3.06	9.32	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
2010	Drinking Water	3.17	2.22	5.74	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
2010	Removal Ratio	30%	15%	45%	% removal*	N/A

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

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

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Total Coliform Bacteria	0 **	*		Naturally present in the environment.

Unregulated Contaminants

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

Year or Range	Contaminant	Range	Highest average Sample point	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chloroform	20.1-20.1	20.1	ppb	Not Regulated Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromoform	1	1	ppb	Not Regulated Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Bromodichloromethane	18.5	18.5	ppb	Not Regulated Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2010	Dibromochloromethane	10.3	10.3	ppb	Not Regulated Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

2010	Nitrosodimethylamine	0-0.0023	0.0023	ppb	Not Regulated	Byproduct of manufacturing process
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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
2010	Bicarbonate	100	73	120	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2010	Calcium	56	34	87	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2010	chloride	28	24	34	300	units	Abundant naturally occurring element:
2010	Copper	0.09	0.04	0.13	NA	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
2010	Hardness as Ca/Mg	174	162	185	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2010	Iron	<0.2	<0.2	<0.2	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water del.
2010	Magnesium	4	3.6	4.7		units	Abundant naturally occurring element
2010	Manganese	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2010	Nickel	0.04	0.03	0.05			Erosion of natural deposits
2010	pH	7.8	7.4	8.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2010	Sodium	32-25	36	ppm	Not Regulated		Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field
2010	Sulfate	79-56	96	ppm	250 proposed		Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct
2010	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	100	73	120		ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2010	Total Dissolved Solids	346	336	355		ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2010	Total Hardness as CaCO3	149	107	186		ppm	Naturally occurring calcium
2010	Zinc	<0.01	<0.01	0.17	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in metal industry



Be water smart for today and tomorrow.

Gastonia-Scurry
Special Utility District

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