

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.

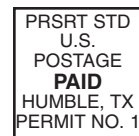
Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Turbidity	0.55	100.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

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 (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006 2005	Bicarbonate	177.6	88	224	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2006 2005	Calcium	29.2	17.4	41	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2005	Chloride	38.6	34	41	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2004	Hardness as Ca/Mg	127	104	167	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and manesium.
2006 2005	Iron	0.030	0	0.064	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2006 2005	Magnesium	4.0	2.36	5.73	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2006 2005	Manganese	0.0071	0.0035	0.0108	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	pH	7.5	7.4	7.5	7	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2006 2005	Sodium	56.1	43.8	68.3	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006 2005	Sulfate	27.6	6	70	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct, byproduct of oil field activity.
2006 2005	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	127.5	72	184	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2006 2005	Total Dissolved Solids	264	250	278	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2006 2005	Total Hardness as CaCO3	89.1	53.1	125	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

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



2006 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF HUMBLE

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

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).

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Monday thru Friday
Time: 8:00 AM. to 5:00 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 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.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en español, favor de llamar al tel. (281) 446-2327 par hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our Drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: MULTIPLE PLANTS/BLENDED SOURCES. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(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.

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.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list 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
- 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 (pg/L)
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Year (Range)	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006 2005	Arsenic	1.35	0	2.7	10*	0*	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards & runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
<i>* These arsenic values are effective January 2006. Until then, the MCL is 50 ppb and there is currently no MCLG.</i>								
2006 2005	Barium	0.188	0.063	0.313	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2006 2005	Fluoride	0.33	0.1	0.7	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2006	Nitrate	0.12	0	0.6	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2005 2002	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.7	0	1.3	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005 2002	Gross beta emitters	3.1	0	4.7	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2005 2002	Gross alpha	4.6	1.9	7.6	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Required Additional Health Information for Arsenic

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic will be decreasing from 0.05 mg/L (50 ppb) to 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) effective January 23, 2006. TCEQ is providing the following health effects language according to new Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) reporting requirements for arsenic.

Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, this 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:

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Atrazine	0.46	0.3	0.77	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2006	Simazine	0.13	0.13	0.13	4	4	ppb	Discharged from petroleum and chemical factories/herbicide runoff

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2006	Chlorine Residual, FREE	1.14	0.7	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
2006	Total Haloacetic Acids	0.5	0	2.7	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

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
2006	Chloroform	4.0	2.0	8.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Bromodichloromethane	1.3	0.9	1.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2004	Lead	2.7	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Copper	0.109	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.