

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 using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented on the attached page. 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 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.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. It comes from the Jasper aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for our 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 our source water protection strategies. Some of the source water assessment information will be available later this year 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.

DEFINITIONS:

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 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.

ABBREVIATIONS:

NA – MCL not applicable – not regulated

pCi/l – Picocuries per liter, which is a unit of measure for radioactive substances. A pCi/l is equivalent to two atoms disintegrating per minute per liter.

ppm – Parts per million, which is a unit of measure for the amount of a constituent found in a specific volume of water and is equivalent to milligrams per liter.

ppb – Parts per billion, which is a unit of measure for the amount of a constituent found in a specific volume of water and is equivalent to micrograms per liter.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: Fourth Friday of each month

Time: 9:00 A.M.

Location: 104 I-45 North, Conroe, Texas 77301

Phone Number: 281-897-9100

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one please call us.

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. 281-897-9100 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

2010 Water Quality Report

Montgomery County Utility District No. 2

The Drinking Water produced by your District exceeds all of the minimum Drinking Water Standards as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

YOUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK

Regional Water Corporation

281-897-9100

About the following pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 constituents.

Special Notice

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised person such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplant; 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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

REGULATED/MONITORED CONTAMINANTS

| Year | Constituent | Average Level | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Does Constituent Exceed MCL? | Source of Constituent |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|------------------------------|---|
| 2005 | Barium | 0.1383 | 0.1383 – 0.1383 | 2 | 2 | ppm | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2009 | Gross Alpha | 5.3 | 5.3 – 5.3 | 15 | 0 | pCi/l | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2009 | Gross Beta | 6.2 | 6.2 – 6.2 | 50 | 0 | pCi/l | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2009 | Radium | 1.1 | 1.1 – 1.1 | 5 | 0 | pCi/l | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2010 | Nitrate | 0.01 | 0.01 – 0.01 | 10 | 10 | ppm | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2010 | Total Trihalomethanes | 1.0 | 1.0 – 1.0 | 80 | N/A | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

LEAD AND COPPER

| Year | Constituent | The 90 th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | AL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Does Constituent Exceed AL? | Source of Constituent |
|------|-------------|---------------------------------|--|-----|------|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 2009 | Lead* | 5.7 | 0 | 15 | 0 | ppb | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosions of natural deposits |
| 2009 | Copper | 0.32 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | ppm | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosions of natural deposits |

*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 1-800-426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

| Year | Constituent | Annual Average Level | Range of Defects (low – high) | MRDL | MRDLG | Units | Does Constituent Exceed MRDL? | Source of Constituent |
|------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------------------------------|---|
| 2010 | Free Chlorine Disinfectant | 1.7 | 0.7 – 2.8 | 4 | 4 | ppm | NO | Treatment chemical used to control microbes |

MONITORED/ UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS*

| Year | Constituent | Average Level | Range of Levels | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|----------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| 2010 | Chloroform | 0.3 | <1 – 0.5 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 2010 | Bromodichloromethane | 0.6 | 0.6 – 0.6 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 2010 | Dibromochloromethane | 0.8 | 0.5 – 1.0 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |
| 2005 | Sodium | 48.8 | 48.8 – 48.8 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits |

*Unregulated 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 regulation is warranted.