



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 EPA required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, or to request to schedule one, please call us at 281-275-2450.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar.

Si tiene preguntas o' discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 281-275-2450.



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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

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 concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. Secondary constituent information is available on the City's Web site, www.sugarlandtx.gov. Search for "Water Utilities" and scroll down to see this report and the secondary constituent information.

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. However, 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 Safe Drinking Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Your Water Source

The City of Sugar Land water supply is comprised of two water systems: the North Sugar Land System and the South Sugar Land System. Both water systems use ground water produced from the Chicot and Evangeline aquifers, which produce abundant, high quality water and require only disinfection before use. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this consumer confidence report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included in this assessment. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Public Works at 281-275-2450.

Your Water Cycle

After our water is pumped from the aquifer, it then travels through one of the City's state-of-the-art water treatment facilities. Chlorine

is added as a disinfectant to protect against microbial contaminants. A fluoride supplement is added to help prevent tooth decay. Corrosion inhibitors are also added to reduce corrosion of metal components within the homeowner's private plumbing system. After passing a series of rigorous tests, your water then travels to your residence or place of business where you are provided with top quality and absolutely safe water.

Your Water Quality

The TCEQ is responsible for overseeing the state's environmental areas, which includes the City of Sugar Land's water quality. The TCEQ collects and analyzes samples for metals, minerals, volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds, chlorine by-product compounds and radiological compounds. The TCEQ has rated Sugar Land as having a "Superior" water system, their highest rating. Please refer to the color-coded North and South system report on the following pages. A color-coded City map is also provided so you may determine which water system provides service to you.

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.

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. Immune-compromised 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. 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.

DEFINITIONS

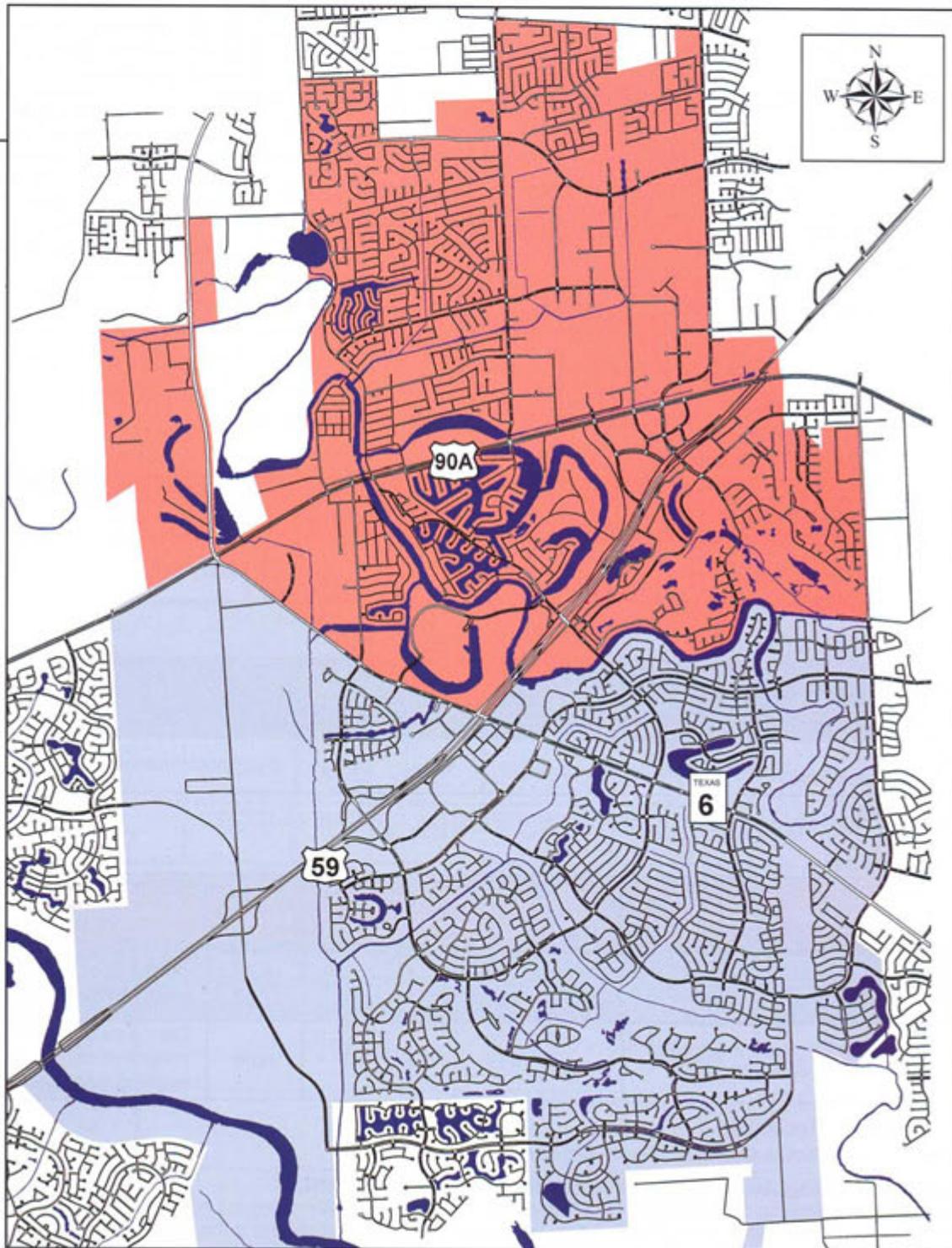
- Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
- Constituent** - Federally regulated or monitored analyte.
- Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in 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 contamination.
- 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

- 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 (µg/L)
- ppt** - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq** - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

LEGEND

- North Sugar Land System
- South Sugar Land System



The water systems described in this report serve customers within Sugar Land's corporate City limits.

NORTH SYSTEM

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2003	Arsenic	1.733	0	3	10*	0*	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
<i>* These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 50 ppb and there is currently no MCLG.</i>								
2002	Barium	0.187	0.187	0.187	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Fluoride	0.700	0.7	0.7	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2004	Nitrate	0.057	0	0.11	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Selenium	13.700	13.7	13.7	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2002	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.533	0.4	0.8	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Gross Beta Emitters	3.933	3.1	4.4	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2002	Gross Alpha	7.100	6	7.8	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants - NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2004	Chlorine	1.413	0.7	1.9	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2004	Total Trihalomethanes	0.183	0	2.2	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants - NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2004	Lead	1.1000	1	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Copper	0.4780	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

NOT REQUIRED - Turbidity

NOT DETECTED - Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform

Availability of Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

We participated in gathering data under the UCMR in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the tables elsewhere in this report. This data may also be found on EPA's web site at <http://www.EPA.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html>, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

SOUTH SYSTEM

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2003	Arsenic	2.650	2.1	3.2	10*	0*	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
<i>* These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then, the MCL is 50 ppb and there is currently no MCLG.</i>								
2002	Barium	0.200	0.2	0.2	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Fluoride	0.900	0.9	0.9	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2004	Nitrate	0.060	0	0.12	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Selenium	3.000	3	3	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2002	Combined Radium 226 & 228	1.300	0.8	1.8	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Gross Beta Emitters	2.250	0	4.5	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2002	Gross Alpha	6.800	3.5	10.1	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants - NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2004	Chlorine	1.308	1	1.8	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2004	Total Haloacetic Acids	1.525	0	6.2	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2004	Total Trihalomethanes	7.925	0	29.7	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants - NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2004	Lead	5.600	2	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Copper	0.3380	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

NOT REQUIRED - Turbidity

The City routinely collects 360 water samples a year to help assure the quality of the drinking water in our South Sugar Land System. During May 2004, 29 of the required 30 samples were taken. No evidence of fecal coliform contamination showed up in any of the 29 tests taken in May or the other 359 tests that year. However, the state requires the following information be provided because one of the 30 samples for May 2004 was not collected.

COLIFORMS

What are coliforms? 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.

Fecal coliform bacteria and, in particular, *E. coli*, are members of the coliform bacteria group originating in the intestinal tract of warm-blooded animals and are passed into the environment through feces. The presence of fecal coliform bacteria (*E. coli*) in drinking water may indicate recent contamination of the drinking water with fecal material. The following table indicates whether total coliform or fecal coliform bacteria were found in the monthly drinking water samples submitted for testing by your water supplier last year.

Total Coliform

Year	Contaminant	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Containment
2004	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	*	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.

Fecal Coliform NOT DETECTED

VIOLATIONS

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
ROUTINE COLIFORM MONITORING -MAJOR-NOT ENOUGH ROUTINE SAMPLES	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of this regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. In May 2004, one of the 30 monthly samples, out of the routine 360 yearly samples, was not collected.	5/1/2004 to 5/31/2004	For the Sugar Land South System, routinely 360 samples are collected a year, with 30 of those samples required for the month of May. During May 2004, one of the 30 samples was unintentionally not collected. The absence of that one test in May is not an indication that contaminant was present, but that one of the 30 tests for its presence was not conducted. The remaining 29 monthly samples, and 359 yearly samples, indicated that fecal coliform was not detected.	In the tradition of our history of superior water quality, the City will continue to adhere to its standard operating procedures and prevent any future unintentional monitoring lapses.

Availability of Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

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