

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 following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about our drinking water.

To learn about future public meetings concerning our 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.



CITY OF SUGAR LAND

2005 Water Quality Report

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements. The City of Sugar Land Public Water System has been rated Superior.

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents that have been found in our drinking water. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

Our Water Quality

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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, its highest rating.

In addition to TCEQ-required daily process control samples taken at the water plants and system entry points, the City of Sugar Land performs several bacteriological tests daily in its distribution system and collects quality assurance/quality control samples at least once a week and voluntarily tests its groundwater wells twice a year.

Our Water Source

The City of Sugar Land water supply was previously provided by two water systems: the City of Sugar Land North Water System and the City of Sugar Land South Water System. This year the two systems were combined into one single system, the City of Sugar Land Public Water System. Our water system uses 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 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, its susceptibility would not be included in this assessment. We did not receive or purchase water from another system in 2005. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts for our system, contact the Utilities Department at 281-275-2450.

Our 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, superior-rated water.

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, is reasonably 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

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 Public Works and Utilities Departments pages of the City's Web site, www.sugarlandtx.gov. From the left menu, cursor over "Water Services" and click on "Secondary Constituents."

Other 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.

The water system described in this report serves customers within Sugar Land's corporate city limits.



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 contaminant.

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.

City of Sugar Land Public Water System

How to read these tables: For each constituent, the Average, Minimum and Maximum Level Columns represent the City's water testing results.

Inorganic Contaminants

YEAR	CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2005	Arsenic	2.6	2.4	2.8	10*	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronic production wastes.
2005	Barium	0.224	0.217	0.229	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Fluoride	0.9	0.9	0.9	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2005	Selenium	8.2	8.2	8.2	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2005	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.5	0	1	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross Beta Emitters	3.4	0	5.7	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2005	Gross Alpha	6.2	1.2	10	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

*The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.

Organic Contaminants: NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

YEAR	DISINFECTANT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MRDL	MRDLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF DISINFECTANT
2005	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.5	0.8	2.0	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

YEAR	CONSTITUENT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MCL	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	6.7	3.8	11.4	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	0.3	0.0	1.5	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants: NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Lead and Copper

The 90th percentile score for lead and copper indicates the measure, in parts per billion, that 90% of the homes sampled are at or below.

YEAR	CONSTITUENT	THE 90th PERCENTILE	NUMBER OF SITES EXCEEDING ACTION LEVEL	ACTION LEVEL	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2004	Lead	3.2	3	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Copper	0.448	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

NOT REQUIRED: Turbidity **NOT DETECTED IN REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS:** Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform

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

Availability of Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

We participated in gathering data under the UCMR to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. Either no regulated contaminants were tested for or reported, or none were detected. This data may also be found on EPA's Web site at www.EPA.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

