Prairie View A&M University

2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

Dear Customer:
This report has been prepared to inform our customers of the quality of their drinking water.

Your drinking water complied with all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Texas drinking water health standards for the latest sampling period.

This assessment was made by using the data in the tables included in this report.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; 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 (800-426-4791).

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Evangeline Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(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 Mr. Charles Stroud, at 281-830-3071.

Ground water (also called well water) is protected from many of the sources of contamination described below, such as microbes like cryptosporidium. In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water), may 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. Source water can also be contaminated by substances resulting from animal or human activity.

Contaminants include anything found in water. They are generally not harmful at low levels. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in nearly all cases would not provide greater protection of health. Examples of contaminants that may be present in source water in general include: 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. 2) 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. 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. 4) 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. 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally- occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The contaminants in our drinking water are primarily geological materials that dissolved while still in the aquifer. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the district's operator, Severn Trent Services.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o inquietudes sobre este reporte y necesita informacion en espanol, por favor llame al tel. (281) 579-4507 para hablar con una persona bilingue en Español..

Public input concerning the Prairie View A&M University water system may be made by contacting Mr. Charles Stroud, Severn Trent Services, at 281-830-3071 with any concerns or questions you may have.

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.

SEVERN TRENT SERVICES

PWS #: 2370002

2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

Definitions & Abbreviations:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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 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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Parts per million (ppm): The equivalent of milligrams per liter (mg/l) is analogous to 1 minute in 2 years.
Parts per billion (ppb): The equivalent of micrograms per liter (ug/l) is analogous to 1 second in 32 years.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity. **N/A:** Not applicable.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

Substance (units)	*Sample Date*	*MCL*	*Level Detected*	*Range Detected*	*MCLG*	*In Compliance*	*Typical Sources*
Radioactive Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)							
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	12/31/2005	5	0.9	0.9	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	12/30/2005	15	4.5	4.5	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	12/30/2005	50	5	5	0	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)							
Nitrate (ppm)	12/31/2006	10	0.01	0-0.01	10	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	12/31/2005	4	0.39	0.36-0.42	4	Yes	Natural Erosion; Additive to prevent tooth decay.
Arsenic (ppb)	12/31/2005	10	3	3	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	12/31/2005	2	0.16	0.16	2	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance (units)	*Sample Date*	*MRDL*	*Level Detected*	*Range Detected*	*MRDLG*	*In Compliance*	*Typical Sources*
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level							
Chlorine Residual, Free (ppm)	12/01/2008	4	1.05	0.77 - 1.64	4	Yes	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Substance (units)	*Sample Date*	*90th Percentile Value*	*EPA Action Level*	*Number of Results above Action Level*	*MCLG*	*In Compliance*	*Typical Sources*
Lead and Copper (Regulated at Customers Tap)							
Lead (mg/L)	09/20/2007	0.0017	0.015	0	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Natural Erosion

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."

SEVERN TRENT SERVICES

PWS #: 2370002

Copper (ppm)	09/20/2007	0.605	1.3	0	1.3	**Yes**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

*** All levels detected were below the MCLs.**

SEVERN TRENT SERVICES

Prairie View A&M University

2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

Dear Customer:
This report has been prepared to inform our customers of the quality of their drinking water.

Your drinking water complied with all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Texas drinking water health standards for the latest sampling period.

This assessment was made by using the data in the tables included in this report.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; 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 (800-426-4791).

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Evangeline Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(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 Mr. Charles Stroud, at 281-830-3071.

Ground water (also called well water) is protected from many of the sources of contamination described below, such as microbes like cryptosporidium. In general, the sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water), may 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. Source water can also be contaminated by substances resulting from animal or human activity.

Contaminants include anything found in water. They are generally not harmful at low levels. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive and in nearly all cases would not provide greater protection of health. Examples of contaminants that may be present in source water in general include: 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. 2) 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. 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. 4) 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. 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally- occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The contaminants in our drinking water are primarily geological materials that dissolved while still in the aquifer. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the district's operator, Severn Trent Services.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o inquietudes sobre este reporte y necesita informacion en espanol, por favor llame al tel. (281) 579-4507 para hablar con una persona bilingue en Español..

Public input concerning the Prairie View A&M University water system may be made by contacting Mr. Charles Stroud, Severn Trent Services, at 281-830-3071 with any concerns or questions you may have.

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.

SEVERN TRENT SERVICES

PWS #: 2370002

2008 Drinking Water Quality Report

Definitions & Abbreviations:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of contaminants in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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 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.
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Parts per million (ppm): The equivalent of milligrams per liter (mg/l) is analogous to 1 minute in 2 years.
Parts per billion (ppb): The equivalent of micrograms per liter (ug/l) is analogous to 1 second in 32 years.
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): A measure of radioactivity. **N/A:** Not applicable.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units.

Substance (units)	*Sample Date*	*MCL*	*Level Detected*	*Range Detected*	*MCLG*	*In Compliance*	*Typical Sources*
Radioactive Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)							
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	12/31/2005	5	0.9	0.9	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	12/30/2005	15	4.5	4.5	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta (pCi/L)	12/30/2005	50	5	5	0	Yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Inorganic Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)							
Nitrate (ppm)	12/31/2006	10	0.01	0-0.01	10	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride (ppm)	12/31/2005	4	0.39	0.36-0.42	4	Yes	Natural Erosion; Additive to prevent tooth decay.
Arsenic (ppb)	12/31/2005	10	3	3	0	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass, and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	12/31/2005	2	0.16	0.16	2	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Substance (units)	*Sample Date*	*MRDL*	*Level Detected*	*Range Detected*	*MRDLG*	*In Compliance*	*Typical Sources*
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level							
Chlorine Residual, Free (ppm)	12/01/2008	4	1.05	0.77 - 1.64	4	Yes	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Substance (units)	*Sample Date*	*90th Percentile Value*	*EPA Action Level*	*Number of Results above Action Level*	*MCLG*	*In Compliance*	*Typical Sources*
Lead and Copper (Regulated at Customers Tap)							
Lead (mg/L)	09/20/2007	0.0017	0.015	0	0	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Natural Erosion

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy.

"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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."

SEVERN TRENT SERVICES

PWS #: 2370002

Copper (ppm)	09/20/2007	0.605	1.3	0	1.3	**Yes**	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

*** All levels detected were below the MCLs.**

SEVERN TRENT SERVICES