

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

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.

Secondary Constituents- Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) that 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.

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 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 at 800-426-4791.

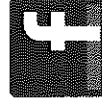
The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at www.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts for our system, please contact us at 682-229-2400.

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).

Stay Updated

Check the Website:
www.HudsonOaks.com

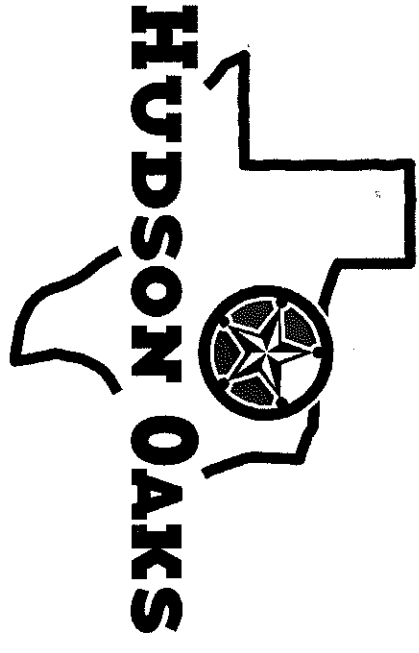
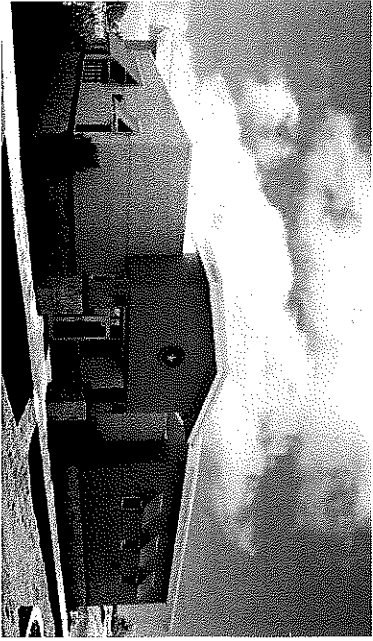


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2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

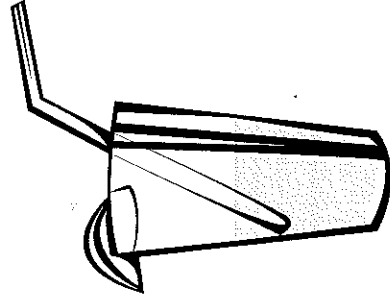


Five Water Saving Tips

1. Stop those leaks! Many silent leaks allow water and your money to go down the drain. To help detect unseen leaks, shut off all the water-using devices in your home and look at the water meter in your front yard. If the meter dial is still spinning and all your water in the house is off, there is a leak. Contact a plumber immediately to find and repair the leak. Studies have shown homes can waste more than 10% of their water usage due to leaking, which costs both you and the environment. Another large water waster can be leaks in your irrigation system. Check for water in the gutters or mud puddles, then fix irrigation system leaks quickly.
2. Replace your old toilet, the largest water user inside your home. If your home was built before 1992 and the toilet has never been replaced, then it is very likely that you do not have a water efficient 1.6 gallon per flush toilet. You can check the date stamp inside the toilet by lifting the lid and looking at the back of the toilet at the manufacturer's imprint of the make, model and date of manufacture.
3. Replace your clothes washer, the second largest water user in your home. Energy Star™ rated washers that also have a Water Factor at or lower than 9.5, use 35-50% less water and 50% less energy per load. This saves you money on both your water and energy bills. There is a current qualifying product listing of water efficient clothes washer models maintained by the Consortium for Energy Efficiency. Visit www.cee1.org/resid/resid-main.php3.
4. Plant the right plants with proper landscape design & irrigation. Whether you are putting in a new landscape or slowly changing the current landscaping at your home, select plants that are appropriate for your local climate conditions. Consult a local landscaper or irrigation specialist to learn ways to save water by planting drought resistant plants and the importance of a properly designed irrigation system.
5. Water only when your plants need it. Most water is wasted in your garden by watering when your plants do not need the water or by not maintaining the irrigation system. Be attentive if you are manually watering and using your oven timer or some other reminder to move the water promptly. Make sure your irrigation controller has a rain shutoff device and that it's appropriately scheduled.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND and SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following Aquifer: PALUXY and Lake Weatherford, owned by the City of Weatherford. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your 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.

Contact us

If you have comments or questions please contact the Hudson Oaks Water Department at 682-229-2400. Comments can also be given at a City Council Meeting. The City Council meets in the City Council Chambers at City Hall (210 North Lakeshore Drive, Hudson Oaks, Texas, 76087) on the fourth Thursday of the month. Information is also available on our website at www.hudsonoaks.com.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 682-229-2400 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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.

Ground Water

Inorganic Contaminants	Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
	2009	Barium	0.105	0.091	0.111	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
	2009	Chromium	2	0	5	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
	2009	Fluoride	0.22	0.2	0.26	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tech; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	2009	Nitrate	0.61	0.05	1.38	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
	2009	Uranium	1.5	0	27.7	30	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
	2009	Combined Radium 226 & 228	3.07	1.8	7	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
	2009	Gross beta emitters	6.62	4	17.1	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
	2009	Gross alpha	9.5	5.6	19	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level	Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MROD	MRODG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
	2009	Chlorine Residual Free	1	0.29	1.97	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
	2009	Chloramine Residual	0.89	0.29	1.97	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	7.1	0	20.8	60	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2005	Total Trihalomethane	13	0	35.5	80	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

Unregulated Contaminants
Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	2006	Chloroform	0.15	0	0.59	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2009	2006	Chloroform	0.26	0	1.04	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2009	2006	Bromoform	0.99	0	1.53	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2009	2006	Bromodichloromethane	1.32	0	2.22	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2009	2006	Dibromochloromethane	2.49	1.02	3.47	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Lead	3	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Copper	0.166	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent	
2009	2007	Bicarbonate	324	257	354	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009	2006	Calcium	120.2	106	137	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	2007	Chloride	29	17	35	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	2006	Copper	0.01	0.001	0.022	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2009	2006	Hardness as Ca/Mg	332	303	362	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2009	2006	Iron	0.029	0	0.074	3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2009	2006	Magnesium	8	5.1	9.6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	2006	Manganese	0.0055	0	0.0101	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	2006	Nickel	0.003	0.001	0.007	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2009	2007	pH	7.3	7.1	7.7	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009	2006	Sodium	18	10	24	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	2007	Sulfate	45	41	64	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	2007	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	282	257	290	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009	2007	Total Dissolved Solids	430	394	441	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2009	2006	Zinc	0.043	0.013	0.067	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps to Correct
ENTRY POINT 007: MCL VIOLATION - COMBINED RADIUM 226 & 228	Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	1/1/2009 to 3/31/2009	Well removed from service	Well removed from service
ENTRY POINT 007: MCL VIOLATION - GROSS ALPHA	Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.	1/1/2009 to 3/31/2009	Well removed from service	Well removed from service
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION: FAILURE TO ISSUE OR REPORT PUBLIC NOTIFICATION FOR COMBINED RADIUM 226 & 228	Failure to notify consumers of a chemical related violation makes it impossible for consumers to consider alternatives to drinking water that is contaminated or inadequately tested.	7/11/2009 to PRESENT	Notification was sent	Well removed from service

Surface Water

Inorganic Contaminants	Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
	2009	Fluoride	0.3	0.3	0.3	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong tech; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
	2009	Nitrate	0.14	0.14	0.14	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
	2005	Gross beta emitters	5.5	5.5	5.5	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Atrazine	0.03	0	0.1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2009	Pentachlorophenol	0.03	0	0.08	1	0	ppb	Discharge from wood preserving factories.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated Contaminants
Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Chloroform	3.69	3.69	3.69	ppb	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2009	Bromoform	5.13	5.13	5.13	ppb	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2009	Bromodichloromethane	11.32	11.32	11.32	ppb	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2009	Dibromochloromethane	15.99	15.99	15.99	ppb	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2009	Bicarbonate	124	124	124	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2009	Chloride	33	33	33	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2006	Hardness as Ca/Mg	196	196	196	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2009	pH	7.9	7.9	7.9	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2009	Sodium	24	24	24	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Sulfate	35	35	35	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	124	124	124	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009	Total Dissolved Solids	262	262	262	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

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
2009	Turbidity	0.50	97.00	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

Unregulated Contaminants

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Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Chloroform	3.69	3.69	3.69	ppb	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2009	Bromoform	5.13	5.13	5.13	ppb	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2009	Bromodichloromethane	11.32	11.32	11.32	ppb	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2009	Dibromochloromethane	15.99	15.99	15.99	ppb	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
2007	Lead	1.9	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper	0.055	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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