

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is 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 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. Immuno-compromised persons such as 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. The 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).

En Español:

Este documento incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas ó comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 936.825.5100 para hablar con una persona en español.



PO BOX 970
Navasota, TX 77868



2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



Lake Forest Lodge Water System
PWS ID# 1700018

Mid-South Synergy Water Resources is a wholly owned subsidiary of Mid-South Synergy. Our mission is to provide high quality drinking water for our customers.

Mid-South Synergy Water Resources received its first water CCN (Certificate of Convenience) in January 1999. Since that time, Mid-South Synergy Water Resources has acquired several water systems located within Montgomery County. We provide water to the following subdivisions, either partially or in entirety:

- Crown Oaks
- Grand Lake Estates
- Montgomery Trace
- Hills of Montgomery
- Lake Forest Lodge
- Lake Forest Lodge South
- Oaklawn Estates
- Old Kentucky Farms
- Highland Ranch
- Ridgelake Shores
- Stillwater Subdivision
- Woodforest

All our water systems are located between the city of Conroe to the east, the city of Montgomery to the west, State Highway 105 to the north and FM 1488 to the south. Currently, all systems are operated separately. Our five-year goal is to make the transition from an individual water system approach to a regional approach.

All our systems currently use Montgomery County ground water, which in this area is abundant and in good quality. Most drinking water in Montgomery County is obtained from the Evangeline and Jasper aquifers. Based on present information, all Mid-South Synergy Water Resources' wells currently in operation draw water from the Evangeline and Upper Jasper Aquifers.

Mid-South Synergy Water Resources is committed to ensuring that all our systems are in compliance with the current Texas Commission on Environmental Quality requirements. This Drinking Water Quality Report is from January 1 through December 31, 2007. Mid-South Synergy Water Resources' drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the State of Texas and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to produce reports like this every year to their customers.

In our commitment to maintain a safe and dependable water supply at a reasonable cost, it may be necessary to make improvements in the water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected from time to time in our rate structure, including adjustments to rates. Please know that Mid-South Synergy Water Resources is committed to our customers' best interests. If you have any questions about this report, your water utility, to learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, or to request to schedule one, please contact us at 936.825.5100 or P.O. Box 970, Navasota, Texas 77868.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

YEAR OR RANGE	CONTAMINANT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2006	Arsenic <i>* The arsenic value was effective Jan. 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.</i>	5	5	5	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
2006	Barium	0.165	0.165	0.165	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2006	Fluoride	0.3	0.3	0.3	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2006	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.6	0.6	0.6	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
2006	Gross beta emitters	7.7	7.7	7.7	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2006	Gross alpha	4.6	4.6	4.6	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

YEAR OR RANGE	CONTAMINANT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2006	Toluene	2	2	2	1000	1000	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

YEAR	DISINFECTANT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MRDL	MRDLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF DISINFECTANT
2007	Chlorine residual, free	1.41	1.02	2.04	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

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	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2006	Chloroform	0.7	0.7	0.7	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
1998	Lead	3.6	1	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
1998	Copper	0.129	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Not reported or none detected

TURBIDITY

Not required

TOTAL COLIFORM

Reported monthly tests found no coliform bacteria

FECAL COLIFORM

Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria

UNREGULATED INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Waived or not yet sampled

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
2006	Bicarbonate	339	339	339	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2006	Calcium	59.5	59.5	59.5	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2006	Chloride	64	64	64	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2006	Iron	0.258	0.258	0.258	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities
2006	Magnesium	18	18	18	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2006	Manganese	0.0224	0.0224	0.0224	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2006	pH	7.6	7.6	7.6	> 7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2006	Sodium	65	65	65	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2006	Sulfate	19	19	19	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2006	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	278	278	278	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2006	Total Dissolved Solids	398	398	398	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2006	Total Hardness as CaCO3	222	222	222	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium
2006	Zinc	0.147	0.147	0.147	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR ARSENIC

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic decreased from 0.05 mg/L (50 ppb) to 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) effective January 23, 2006. Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required by EPA:

"While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems."

RECOMMENDED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

About This Report

This report lists 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.

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 affect 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.

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

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Evangeline and Upper Jasper Aquifers. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us by this year. This 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 us.

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).

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 of 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.

MID-SOUTH
synergy
Water Resources