

QUALITY ON TAP

PLAN NOW FOR FUTURE WATER USE

Quadvest is currently a member of City of Rosenberg Groundwater Reduction Program and Fort Bend Subsidence District which are two Conservation Districts for Bridlewood Estates Subdivision. Quadvest has joined to help preserve, protect and enhance groundwater resources and help save the aquifers.

The Fort Bend Subsidence District was created by the Texas Legislature in 1989 as a conservation and reclamation district. Although Fort Bend county had experienced only small amounts of subsidence prior to the 1980's several characteristics of the area raise concern about the potential for increasing subsidence in the future such as rapid growth, water supply dependent almost entirely on the ground water and proximity to significant water- declines in Harris County.

Their mission is to control land subsidence and manage groundwater resources through regulation, conservation, and coordination with suppliers of alternative water sources to assure an adequate quantity and quality of water for the future.

The City of Rosenberg Groundwater Reduction Program was created to meet the demands of the Fort Bend Subsidence District.

Water customers throughout the state of Texas will see Conservation District Fees on their monthly bills. These monthly fees will vary per county and may change yearly. These fees are calculated from the Conservation District's operations and engineering cost which help support technical research, measurements, preparation of regulatory and management plans, issuance of permits, enforcement actions and the cooperation with neighboring ground water districts.

Water supplies are not unlimited, so we should all recognize our personal impact on the long term future of the water resources of our area. Be mindful of where you use your water and where you might waste it.

You can visit www.fbsubsidence.org to learn more about the Fort Bend Subsidence District and to review your new fees for the Bridlewood Estates subdivision go to www.quadvest.com and click frequent questions, can you help me understand my first bill and then refer to rate schedule.

***"TCEQ has determined that
Quadvest's water is safe to drink."***



Mission Statement

***"Provide superior
quality utility services for our
customers"***

Contact Us

Monday - Friday

8 am - 5pm

Phone: (281)356-5347

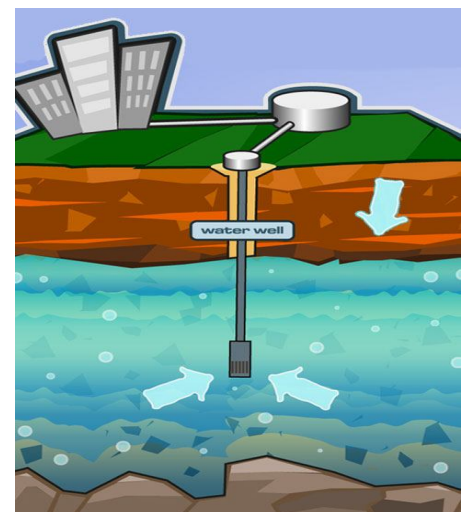
Fax: (281) 356-5382

Email: support@quadvest.com

Mailing Address: P.O. Box 409

Tomball, Texas 77377

www.quadvest.com



Grease is “Hydrophobic,” What goes down sometimes comes back up! Grease and water don't mix, especially in a sewer system. Having a sewer back-up in your home can be a troublesome event. Grease is the number one cause of sewer blockages in homes.

How can customers prevent sewer back-ups from happening?



- Never pour grease down sink drains or into toilets.
- Home garbage disposals do not keep grease out of plumbing systems.
- Products, such as detergents, that claim to dissolve grease may cause problems for someone else down the line.
- Scrape grease and food scraps into a can or disposable container and dispose of it with the garbage. Insert baskets/strainers in sink drains to catch food scraps and other solids and empty them into the trash.



A manhole is not a trash can! Never lift a manhole cover. Crews often find items like buckets, cinder blocks, limbs, construction materials and other large pieces of garbage that have been disposed of in manholes. These items can very quickly cause blockages, which can result in the sewer backing up in your home or your neighbors.

Where does grease come from?

Most of us know grease as a byproduct of cooking. Grease is found in such things as:

- Meat Fats
- Lard
- Cooking oil
- Shortening
- Butter and margarine
- Food scraps



What else should NOT go down the drain?

Paper towels, disposable (and cloth) diapers, and feminine products cause a great deal of problems in the property owner's line as well as in the main. These products do not deteriorate quickly. They become lodged in portions of the lines where there is an accumulation of any type of debris, and clog up the line. These products should be disposed of in the garbage can.

Though they may not clog your sewer line, most chemicals not only cause damage to your sewer line, they may make it difficult to treat the wastewater. They can damage expensive equipment requiring more time for the treatment process and ultimately leading to higher sewage treatment bills for the customer. These chemicals include:

- Cleaners
- Fertilizers/pesticides
- Paint/thinners
- Fuels/used motor oil/Antifreeze



OUR WATER MEETS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) AND STATE REQUIREMENTS

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) assessed our system and determined that Quadvest's water is **safe to drink**. The analysis was made by using the data in the attached tables. When water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. All 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Our drinking water is obtained from Ground Water Sources.

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor variations. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes of 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.

Special Notice: for 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 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. 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 reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (512) 239-4691 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

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 of 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.

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 (ug/l)

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units



Comparative Shopping...a gallon of tap water in the United States costs a fraction of a penny. You simply can't find a better deal for commodity that means so much to your daily life. Compare that with the cost of some other liquids you might use on a daily basis.

ONE GALLON of tap water = less than 1/10th of 1 cent



ONE GALLON of gasoline = \$2.49-\$3.75



ONE GALLON of café-lattes \$35-\$52



ONE GALLON of soda = \$2.80-\$4.60



ONE GALLON of fine perfume = \$60-\$160



**P.O. Box 409
Tomball, TX 77377**

Pre-sorted
First-Class Mail
US Postage Paid
Tomball, TX
Permit No. 135