



Harris County MUD No. 132

2005 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 ground water.

Well(s) pump ground water from the Evangeline Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and should be provided to us 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 this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies.



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 system's business office.



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) 579-4507 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Public input concerning the Harris County MUD No. 132 water system may be made at regularly scheduled meetings, held at Noon on the 3rd Thursday of each month at 1301 McKinney. You may also contact Mr. Leroy Mensik, Severn Trent Services, at (281) 358-2828 with any concerns or questions you may have.

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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.

<i>Substance (units)</i>	<i>Sample Date</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Level Detected</i>	<i>Range Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>In Compliance</i>	<i>Typical Sources</i>
<u>Inorganic Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)</u>							
<i>Arsenic (ppm)</i>	08/19/2003	.010	0.0035	0 - 0.0035	N/A	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass, and electronics production wastes

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

<i>Barium (ppm)</i>	04/25/2002	2	0.318	-	2	Yes	Natural Erosion
<i>Fluoride (ppm)</i>	04/25/2002	4	0.7	-	4	Yes	Natural Erosion; Additive to prevent tooth decay.

Unregulated Contaminants

<i>Sulfate (ppm)</i>	04/25/2002	N/A	9	-	N/A	Yes	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
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Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

<i>Chlorine (ppm)</i>	12/31/2005	4	1.3225	1.29 - 1.35	N/A	Yes	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
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<i>Substance (units)</i>	<i>Sample Date</i>	<i>90th Percentile Value</i>	<i>EPA Action Level</i>	<i>Number of Results above Action Level</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>In Compliance</i>	<i>Typical Sources</i>
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Lead and Copper (Regulated at Customers Tap)

<i>Lead (ppb)</i>	06/25/2004	0.0021	15	0	15	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Natural Erosion
<i>Copper (ppm)</i>	06/25/2004	0.138	1.3	0	1.3	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.



**During 2005 Our Water Supply System Received Water From
Harris County MUD No. 109
Water Quality Results are Listed Below**

<i>Substance (units)</i>	<i>Sample Date</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Level Detected</i>	<i>Range Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>In Compliance</i>	<i>Typical Sources</i>
<u>Inorganic Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)</u>							
<i>Arsenic (ppm)</i>	08/17/2005	.010	0.0028	-	N/A	Yes	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass, and electronics production wastes
*The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.							
<i>Barium (ppm)</i>	08/17/2005	2	0.273	-	2	Yes	Natural Erosion
<i>Fluoride (ppm)</i>	08/17/2005	4	0.2	-	4	Yes	Natural Erosion; Additive to prevent tooth decay.
<u>Radioactive Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)</u>							
<i>Gross Alpha (pCi/L)</i>	08/17/2005	15	2.1	2 - 2.1	0	Yes	Natural Erosion
<i>Gross Beta (pCi/L)</i>	08/17/2005	50	4.3	-	0	Yes	Natural Erosion
<u>Unregulated Contaminants</u>							
<i>Sulfate (ppm)</i>	08/17/2005	N/A	11	-	N/A	Yes	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

No MCLs or MCLGs were exceeded. Levels detected were below MCLs.