

HARRIS COUNTY M.U.D. No. 43

2003 Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID # 1010565

Phone No: 281-350-0895

HC MUD # 43 is recognized as a "Superior" Public Water System by the State of Texas

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, por favor llame a Mike Moreno or Sandee Wright al telefono 281-350-0895.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Agency (USEPA) required tests and is presented in the following tables. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about your drinking water.

Public Participation Opportunities concerning your water system may be made at regularly scheduled meetings on the third Thursday of each month at 12:00 p.m., 2300 First City Tower, 1001 Fannin, Houston, Texas, 77002, or you may contact Scott Shelnett or David Wright at TNG Utility Corp., phone # 281-350-0895, with any questions or concerns you may have.

Where do we get your drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Groundwater sources. It comes from the GULF COAST AQUIFER. These water-bearing sands consist of the Chico and Evangeline Aquifers. Generally most Groundwater is protected from microbial contaminants, including *Cryptosporidium*.

Other sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) can 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 waters include: (i) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (ii) inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (iii) pesticides and herbicides, which might have a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses; (iv) 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and (v) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s). This report describes 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 activities.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems. These type 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 operator at 281-350-0895.

A Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune Problems: 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).

EPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater
NRDC website: www.nrdc.org/water



THE NEXT GENERATION OF
WATER AND WASTEWATER UTILITY SERVICES

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 USEPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About the Following Table

The following table contains all of the federally regulated or monitored chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water. USEPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Abbreviations and Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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 not known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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.

ppm - parts per million (*one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000*)

ppb - parts per billion (*one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000*)

pCi/l - pico curies per liter (*a measure of radioactivity*)

N/A - not applicable

Harris County M.U.D. No. 43 - 2003 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

Inorganics:

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Barium	0.238	0.238-0.238	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Fluoride	0.1	0.1000-0.1000	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Nitrate	0.29	0.2900-0.2900	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Gross alpha adjusted	1.5	1.5000-1.5000	15	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper: These samples are taken from the customer taps.

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2001	Lead	4.6000	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Natural erosion.
2001	Copper	0.1750	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Natural erosion.

The 90th percentile of the Lead/ Copper analysis means the top 10% (highest sample results) of all samples collected.

Total Coliform: NOT DETECTED

Organics: NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Fecal Coliform: NOT DETECTED

Disinfection Byproducts: NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Harris County W.C.& I.D. No. 136 - 2003 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

HC WC&ID No. 136 occasionally supplied water to HC MUD 43 during 2003 via interconnect, so the following information is provided:

Inorganics:

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Barium	0.242	0.242-0.242	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Nitrate	0.27	0.27-0.27	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Gross alpha adjusted	4.8	4.8-4.8	15	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.30	0.0300-0.3000	5	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

The drinking water produced by your District exceeds the minimum water quality standards as established by the USEPA.

Your water  is safe to Drink !