HARRIS COUNTY M.U.D. No. 43

2004 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 asistancia 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 Shelnutt 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 AQUIFERS. 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 water 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 storm water 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 an assessment or our source water and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system is based on this susceptible and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this report. If we received or purchased water from another system, assessments and protections is not included in this assessment. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, feel free to call us.

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

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 at (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 business office at 281-350-0895.

TNG TNG UTILITY CORP.

THE NEXT GENERATION OF
WATER AND WASTEWATER UTILITY SERVICES

In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations that 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 that must be provide the same protection for public health.

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 contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's 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 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.
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 - 2004 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

Inorganic Contaminants:

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected 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.
2002	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.700	0.7 - 0.7	5	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
2004	Lead	4.8000	1	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Natural erosion.
2004	Copper	0.1480	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.

Disinfectant Residuals:

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detected Levels (low - high)	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004	Chlorine	1.33	1.2 - 1.6	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Total Coliform: NOT DETECTED
Fecal Coliform: NOT DETECTED

Organics Contaminants: NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED
Disinfection Byproducts: NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED
Unregulated Contaminants: NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED

Harris County W.C.& I.D. No. 136 - 2004 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

HC WC&ID No. 136 supplied 30,000 gallons of water to HC MUD 43 in Aug-04 via interconnect during an emergency condition.
You may call 281-353-9809 for additional information about the following constituents in their water.

Inorganics:

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected 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 !

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, but may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Harris County M.U.D. No. 43 - 2004 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continuation

Secondary and ther None Regulated Constituents: - No associated adverse health effects with the following:

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detected Levels (low - high)	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Bicarbonate	185.000	185 - 185	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2002	Calcium	50.600	50.6 - 50.6	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002	Chloride	43.000	43 - 43	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification byproduct of oil field activity.
2002	Magnesium	4.520	4.52 - 4.52	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002	pH	7.400	7.4 - 7.4	N/A	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2002	Sodium	33.800	33.8 - 33.8	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproducts of oil field activity.
2003	Sulfate	6.000	6 - 6	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2002	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	152.000	152 - 152	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2002	Total Dissolved Solids	230.000	230 - 230	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2002	Total Hardness as CaCO3	144.000	144 - 144	N/A	ppm	Natural occurring calcium.
2002	Zinc	30.000	30 - 30	5000	ppb	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

TNG Utility Corp.
P.O. Box 2749
Spring, TX 77383

2004 Drinking Water Quality Report Enclosed

www.HCMUD43.org