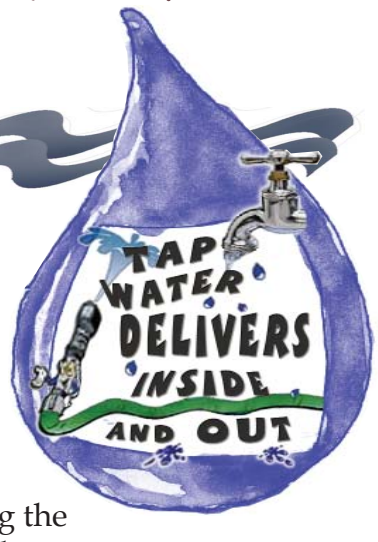
2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Harris County MUD No. 11

Yes, your water is safe to drink



Our Water Meets all Federal (EPA) and State Requirements

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) assessed our system, Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 11 (MUD 11), and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data in the tables in this report which uses testing results from 2005 through 2009.

Because our water meets all state and federal drinking water health standards for the sampling period, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. MUD 11 system identification number is 101-0426. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

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. 281.376.8802 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Table Information

The tables contain chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The TCEQ and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require water systems to test up to 97 constituents. Only nine regulated constituents were detected in MUD 11 's water, and these were well below the maximum contaminant level allowed in drinking water. The agencies do not require some contaminants to be monitored annually because their concentrations are not expected to vary. This report states the results of the most current water testing from 2005 through 2009.

Regulated Inorganics

Year Tested	Contaminant Detected	Unit of Measure	Average Level*	Minimum Level*	Maximum Level*	Allowed (EPA's MCL)	MCLG	Meets Standards	Possible source of Contaminant
2006	Arsenic	ppb	3.700	3.700	3.700	10.0**	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
** The arsenic MCL of 10 was made effective January 23, 2006. Prior to that date the MCL was 50 ppb and no MCLG.									
2006	Barium	ppm	0.323	0.323	0.323	2.0	2.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2008	Fluoride	ppm	0.140	0.140	0.140	4.0	4.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2009	Nitrate	ppm	0.040	0.040	0.040	10.0	10.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2006	Selenium	ppb	4.200	4.200	4.200	50.0	50.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2008	Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	0.780	0.780	0.780	5.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2008	Gross beta emitters	pCi/L	6.500	6.500	6.500	50.0	0.0	yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2008	Gross alpha	pCi/L	8.400	8.400	8.400	15.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Inorganics

2006	Sodium	ppm	49.100	49.100	49.100	n/a	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals

Year Tested	Contaminant Detected	Unit of Measure	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Possible source of Contaminant
2009	Free Chlorine	ppm	1.45	0.50	2.50	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfectant Byproducts

Year	Constituent	Unit	Average*	Minimum*	Maximum*	MCL	Possible Source of Contaminant
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2.500	2.500	2.500	80.0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

*** When there is only one sample, the average, minimum, and maximum will be the same number.**

How to Dispose of Grease

Please put your grease in a container with a lid and then dispose of in your trash. Grease can create sewer backups in your household lines and in the District's sewer lines causing expensive repairs.

The Green Choice — Tap Water

Clean fresh well water is delivered to your home for just pennies a glass without the fuel consumption of trucking or the waste left behind by plastic bottles.

Definitions

Contaminant: The technical term for anything else in water except pure water is "contaminant." Technically, pure, fresh orange juice can be considered water which has been "contaminated" by the oil, orange pulp and flavorings in the orange which make it taste so good. Obviously, some contaminants aren't good and can actually be hazardous to your health at specific levels. Those are the ones that are tested and measured.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL, Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels.

MCLG, Max. Contaminant Level Goal: 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.

MRDL, Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.

MRDLG, Max. Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: 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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

n/a: not established at this time

pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter

ppm – Part per million: One part per million equals one teaspoon in 1,302 gallons, which is enough water to fill a typical bathtub over 40 times.

ppb – Part per billion: One part per billion equals one teaspoon in 1,302,000 gallons, which is enough water to fill a typical bathtub over 40,000 times.

Source Water Assessment

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the TCEQ. This information 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 the assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Secondary Constituents

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

What's in the Water

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA 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 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,** or at**www.epa.gov/safewater.**

Bottled water information may be obtained at: **www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/bwinx.asp.**

Lead and Copper – Tested at the Customer's Tap (samples collected at 10 homes)

Year Tested	Substance	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile	# of Homes Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Possible Sources of Lead and Copper
2002	Lead	ppb	3.0000	0 of 10	15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
2002	Copper	ppm	0.1360	0 of 10	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits

The TCEQ has determined that MUD 11 should conduct Lead and Copper tests every 9 years, consequently, the information provided dates back prior to the five year reporting period on this report.

Additional Testing

Additional testing is done daily at the water plant and throughout the community at various locations to ensure that a safe level of disinfectant is in the system.
Water samples are sent to an independent state-approved laboratory to verify the absence of harmful bacteria. No such bacteria has been detected in this water system.

Water Conservation

It's important and it all starts with you.

Water Early in the Morning to Avoid Losing up to 60% of Water to Evaporation.

The wind is usually calmer and the temperature lower early in the day, so less water is lost to evaporation. Watering late in the evening makes your plants more susceptible to disease because they stay wet all night.

Use Chemicals Sparingly

Pesticides kill insects - all insects, even the good ones.
No one would spread pesticides or fertilize over a body of water, but when you over-apply chemicals the excess washes down the street and eventually into streams and lakes.

Read the label and follow the directions.
Choose natural products when possible and protect creeks, lakes and the Gulf — our water.

Public Participation

MUD 11 meets at 5:00 p.m. on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 3 Greenway Plaza, Suite 2000, Houston, Texas 77046. Any last minute cancellations will be posted at 2531 Woodbough.

Outstanding Performance

MUD 11 has been awarded Outstanding Performance Certificates for no violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act bacteriological sampling rule from 2001-2007. The District continues with the same performance record to date.

Where Your Water Comes From

MUD 11 obtains its water from a well, here in the District. The 1,100-foot well draws ground water from the Evangeline Aquifer. The District also has three interconnect valves with neighboring HC MUD No. 33 (Lincoln Green), Fallbrook UD, and Forest Hills MUD. These Districts are also governed by the same drinking water regulations as MUD 11.

Have Questions

If you would like more information about particular health risks or contaminants, you may call the EPA at 1.800.426.4791, or the Harris County Health Department at 713.439.6000. **EPA has answers to many questions at www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr/frequentquestions.**

The District's Operator, WDM, may also be able to assist you with your questions, 281.376.8802.

Information on Lead in Water

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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Kids of All Ages

Brain Ticklers
Fun Facts
Water Experiments

at www.groundwateradventures.org

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, those that are undergoing treatment with steroids, 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.