2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CHIMNEY HILL MUD

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, Chimney Hill Municipal Utility District (Chimney Hill MUD), 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. Chimney Hill MUD system identification number is 101-0910. 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.

Outstanding Performance

Chimney Hill MUD 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

Chimney Hill MUD obtained the majority of its water from City of Houston and the remainder from a well in the District. The District's well pumps ground water from the Evangeline Aquifer.

The City of Houston supplies both ground water from the Gulf Coast Aquifers, including the Evangeline Aquifer, and surface water from the San Jacinto River, through Lakes Conroe and Houston, and the Trinity River through Lake Livingston. The District also has interconnect lines with neighboring Spencer Road Public Utility District (Hearthstone) and Harris Co. MUD No. 130. These water suppliers are governed by the same drinking water regulations as Chimney Hill MUD.

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.

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 the following web site: **www.epa.gov/safewater. Bottled water information may be obtained at: www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/bwinx.asp.**

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. The constituents detected in Chimney Hill MUD's water are listed below and all detects 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
2005-09	Barium	ppm	0.530	0.051	0.058	2.0	2.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2005-09	Fluoride	ppm	0.400	0.170	0.640	4.0	4.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride promotes strong teeth. Ideal level to prevent tooth decay is 0.7 to 1.0								
2008-09	Nitrate	ppm	0.280	0.270	0.770	10.0	10.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2009	Nitrite	ppm	0.060	0.060	0.060	1.0	1.0	yes	Runoff from fertiler & erosion
2005-09	Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	0.130	0.000	0.500	5.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2005-09	Gross beta emitters	pCi/L	1.800	0.000	4.000	50.0	0.0	yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2005-09	Gross alpha	pCi/L	0.780	0.000	3.100	15.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Organics

2008-09	Simazine	ppb	0.06	0.00	0.14	4.0	4.0	yes	Herbicide runoff
2008-09	Atrazine	ppb	0.41	0.25	0.53	3.0	3.0	yes	Runoff from herbicide
2008-09	Hexachloro-cyclopentadiene	ppb	0.05	0.00	0.16	0.0	4.0	yes	Discharge from chemical factory
2008-09	Carbon Tetrachloride	ppb	0.13	00.00	0.80	5.0	0.0	yes	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities

Unregulated Contaminant

Tested	Contaminant	Unit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Source of Contaminant
2005-09	Bromodichloromethane	ppb	5.03	0.00	11.00	The Unregulated contaminants listed are a byproduct of the drinking water disinfection.
2005-09	Chloroform	ppb	10.55	0.00	15.00	
2005-09	Dibromochloromethane	ppb	2.47	0.00	3.70	

Unregulated Inorganics

2005-09	Sodium	ppm	34.17	24.80	50.00	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Disinfectant Residuals

Tested	Constituent	Measure	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Source
2009	Chloramine	ppm	1.38	0.50	2.30	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfectant Byproducts

Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids represents four different constituents. The maximum is the sum of all four.

Tested	Constituent	Measure	Average	Minimum	Maximum		Source
2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2.30	0.00	4.60	no standards set	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2.90	0.00	5.70	no standards set	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfectant Byproducts

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	32.20	0.00	44.00	no standards set	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	32.50	22.50	45.10	no standards set	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Turbidity - Clarity of Water - Continuously Sampled at the Water Plant

2009	Turbidity ‡ Highest single measure	0.32 NTUs	Turbidity is measured in NTUs and caused by soil runoff.
Lowest	monthly % of samples Meeting Limits	99.71%	**95% of samples tested each month must be less than or equal to the limit 0.300 NTU.**

‡ Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. Turbidity is a cloudiness or haziness of water caused by individual particles that are too small to be seen without magnification, thus being much like smoke in air. Turbidity has no health effects but it is monitored because it is good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

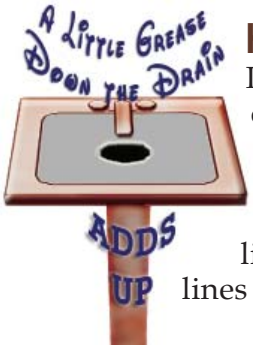
Additional Testing

Additional testing is done daily at the water plants 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.

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.



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.

Unregulated Contaminants

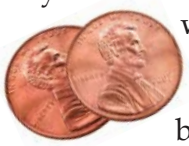
Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Source Water Assessment

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.

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.

Terms Used in this Report

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, Maximum 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, Maximum 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

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter

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

ppt – Part per trillion: One part per trillione, or nanograms per liter

Lead and Copper – Tested at the Customer's Tap (samples collected at 20 homes)

Year Tested	Substance	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile	# of Homes Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Possible Sources of Lead and Copper
2007	Lead	ppb	8.900	1 of 20	15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
2007	Copper	ppm	0.119	0 of 20	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits

Information on Lead in Water

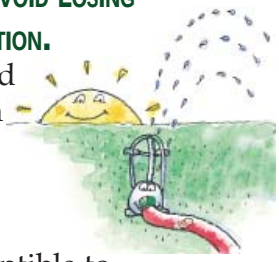
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking 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.

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.

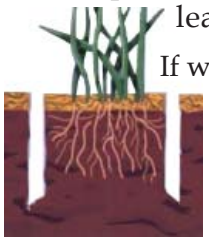


The wind is usually calmer and the temperature lower early in the day, so less water is lost to evaporation.

Watering late in the evening makes your plants more susceptible to disease because they stay wet all night.

Healthy Plants Have Deep Roots

It's the plant's roots that need water - not the leaves or grass blades.



If watering is too light and/or too frequent, plants including grass tend to become weak and shallow-rooted, making them more susceptible to heat, drought stress, and insect damage.

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, Water District Management (WDM), may also be able to assist you with your questions, 281.376.8802.

Use Chemicals Sparingly

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

Read the label and follow the directions. Choose natural products when possible.

Kids of All Ages

Brain Ticklers Fun Facts
Water Experiments
at **www.groundwateradventures.org**

Measure the Water you Put on Your Lawn

Grass only needs 1" of water in the heat of summer.

Take a test to find out how long to leave your sprinkler or irrigation system on. Set out several tuna cans in your yard before you turn on the water.

Keep track of how long it takes to apply 1 inch of water – that's all your lawn needs in the heat of summer – less when it is cooler.

Public Participation

Chimney Hill MUD meets at 6:30 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month at the Waste Water Treatment Plant, 13450 Traders Village Dr., Houston, Texas.

Any last minute cancellations will be posted at the Chimney Hill Water Plant No. 1, 13255 Firebrick. Call Water District Management, WDM, 281.376.8802 for directions.

Chimney Hill MUD also maintains a website with useful information, www.chimneyhillmud.com.