

2009 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

FOREST HILLS 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, Forest Hills Municipal Utility District (Forest Hills 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. Forest Hills MUD system identification number is 101-1252. 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 Forest Hills MUD'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	
2009	Arsenic	ppb	4.500	4.500	4.500	10.0*	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
* The arsenic MCL of 10 became effective January 23, 2006. Prior to that date the MCL was 50 ppb with no MCLG.										
2009	Barium	ppm	0.323	0.323	0.323	2.0	2.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
2009	Fluoride	ppm	0.150	0.150	0.150	4.0	4.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
2009	Nitrate	ppm	0.160	0.160	0.160	10.0	10.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
2009	Selenium	ppb	11.400	11.400	11.400	50.0	50.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
2009	Gross alpha adjusted	pCi/L	10.900	10.900	10.900	15.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
2009	Gross beta emitters - adjusted	pCi/L	7.100	7.100	7.100	50.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
2009	Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	2.040	2.040	2.040	5.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
UNREGULATED INORGANICS										
2009	Sodium	ppm	41.500	41.500	41.500		no standards set		Erosion of natural deposits	
DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS										
Year	Contaminant	Unit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MDRL	MDRLG	Possible Source of Contaminant		
2009	Free Chlorine	ppm	1.54	0.80	2.60	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes		
DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS										
Year	Constituent	Unit	Average*	Minimum*	Maximum*	MCL	Source			
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	3.8	3.8	3.8	80	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection			
Total Trihalomethanes represents four different constituents. The maximum is the sum of all four.										

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

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.

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.

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, Max. 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, Max. 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, a measure of radioactivity.

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.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM Forest Hills MUD obtains its water from a well, here in the District. The well draws ground water from the Evangeline Aquifer. The District also has an interconnect valve with neighboring Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 11 (Woodgate, Maple Ridge Place). That District is also governed by the same drinking water regulations as Forest Hills MUD.



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.

LEAD AND COPPER – TESTED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP (SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED AT 5 HOMES)						
Year Tested	Substance	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile	# of Homes Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Possible Sources of Lead and Copper
2003	Lead	ppb	1.8000	0 of 5	15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
2003	Copper	ppm	0.1850	0 of 5	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.



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.

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.



OUTSTANDING PERFORMANCE

Forest Hills 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.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Forest Hills MUD meets at 7:00 p.m. in the District on the third Tuesday of each month at 12606 Brookvale, off of Wilshire Park Dr.

Any last minute cancellations will be posted on the bulletin board in the esplanade at the community entrance on Wilshire Park Dr. Call 281.376.8802 for directions.

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.

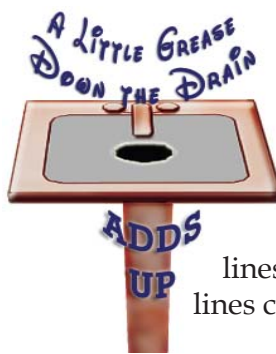


SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

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.



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.

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.