



2010 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)



Harris County MUD No. 153
PWS ID#: 1012133

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 153
312 Spring Hill Dr. Ste 100
Spring, Texas 77386

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 153

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented on the back of this form. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) 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 before treatment include: Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife. Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any healthy 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua par potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 281-367-5511 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

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 for 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).

Public Input Opportunity

Your water board meets at 11:30 a.m. on the third Wednesday of each month at
1301 McKinney, 47th Floor
Houston, Texas 77010-3095

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water) or to request to schedule one, please call us at 281-367-5511.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. Our water comes from the Evangeline Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. 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 source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://www.tceq.state.tx.us/DWWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protections efforts at our system, please contact John Montgomery of our Regulatory Compliance Department at (281) 367-5511.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID#1012133

Drinking Water Definitions & Units Description

pCi pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity), **ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water, **ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water, **ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter, **ppq:** parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter, **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units, **MFL:** million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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.

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

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection 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 contaminants.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

N/A: Not applicable

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Inorganic Contaminants									
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2008	Fluoride	0.12	0.12	0.12	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits
2008	Gross alpha	3.2	3.2	3.2	15	0	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfection Byproducts									
NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED									
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level									
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.58	0.88	2.30	4	4	ppm	No	Disinfectant used to control microbes
Unregulated Contaminants									
NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED									
Lead & Copper									
Average Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Unit of Measure	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant	
2009	Lead ¹	1.2	0		15	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposit	
2009	Copper	0.06	0		1.3	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposit	
Turbidity									
NOT REQUIRED									
Total Coliform/Fecal Coliform									
REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA; REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA									
Organic Contaminants									
TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED									
****FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED, GO TO WWW.MUNICIPALOPS.COM****									

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

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federal allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

¹ Required Additional Health Information for Lead - "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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."