

OR CURRENT RESIDENT

Harris County MUD No. 191 Drinking Water Quality Report 2003

Our Drinking Water Meets All Federal (EPA)

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 in the following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion traducida en Espanol, favor de llamar Harris County MUD NO. 191 al telefono (713) 983-3427.

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).

About the Table

The table on the following page contains chemical substances which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 substances. All substances detected in your water are below state and federal allowed levels.

Protecting Your Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and wells. As water travels over land's surface or through the earth, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be in untreated water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals; pesticides and herbicides; organic contaminants from industrial processes and petroleum use; and naturally-occurring radioactive contaminants.

Your drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. It comes from the Gulf Coast Aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment has been completed and the report will be available this year. It allows us to focus on our source water protection activities.

All Drinking Water May Contain Substances

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some substances. The presence of substances does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about substances and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Secondary Substances

Many substances (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor substances are called secondary substances and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These substances are often 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. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water please contact the District's operator Aqua Services.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board meets regularly at 7:00 P.M. on the fourth Wednesday of every month. For additional information regarding the date and location of the meeting call (713) 983-3500. You may mail comments to:

*Harris County MUD No. 191
Attn.: Board of Directors
11100 Brittmoore Park Drive
Houston, Texas 77041
or email: www.info@hcmud191.org
District's website: www.hcmud191.org*

DRINKING WATER QUALITY RESULTS 2003

The data contained in this report was collected in 2003 (except where noted). The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Although we sample your water for up to 97 substances we are listing only those chemical substances that were detected in your water.

Your water source:

The HARRIS COUNTY MUD NO. 191 obtains most of its water from a District owned well supplied by the Gulf Coast Aquifer. In addition the District sometimes purchases water from Prestonwood Forest MUD and Cy-Champ PUD. These two districts also obtain water from wells supplied by the Gulf Coast Aquifer.

METALS ANALYSIS RESULTS

Substance	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile Value Harris County MUD No. 191	# of Samples > AL	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) (1999)	1.3	1.3	0.36	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) (1999)	NA	15	2.4	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

INORGANIC SUBSTANCE ANALYSIS RESULTS

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level at any Sampling Point	Range Low High	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb) (2003)	NA	50	2.2	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards;
Barium (ppm) (2003)	2	2	0.285	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride (ppm) (2003)	4	4	0.1	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm) (2003)	10	10	0.17	NA	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb) (2003)	50	50	3.4	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCE ANALYSIS RESULTS

Substance	Average of all Sampling Points	Range Low High
Chloroform (ppb) (2003)	0.9	NA

Unregulated substance monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain substances occur and whether it needs to regulate those substances.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Description

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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.

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

90th Percentile Value: The results listed for lead and copper are from samples collected at various homes within the District. The samples are collected at an indoor tap since many homes contain lead or copper in their water pipes. Ten homes were sampled in your District. The 90th Percentile Value is representative result for all homes in your District. This result means for Harris County MUD No. 191 ninety percent of all the samples had 2.4 ppb of lead in their water and 0.36 ppm of copper.

If you would like to talk to an Aqua Services representative about your Water Quality Report, please call 713-983-3427. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.