

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 249
Public Water System ID 1013135
2009 Water Quality Report
2009 Water Quality Data - Detected Substances

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Level Found	Range Min. / Max.	Typical Source
2006	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.107	0.107 / 0.107	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.71	0.71 / 0.71	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.02	0.02 / 0.02	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residuals

Year	Disinfectant (Units)	MRDL	MRDLG	Average Level	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Source of Disinfectant
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free (ppm)	4	4	1.63	0.98 / 3.5	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Constituent (Units)	MCL	Average Level	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Source of Contaminant
2008	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	80	2.8	2.8 / 2.8	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Bromoform	0.6	0.6	0.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Bromodichloromethane	0.5	0.5	0.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Dibromochloromethane	0.9	0.9	0.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead & Copper

Year	Constituent (Units)	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	Violation	Typical Source
2002	Lead (ppb)	15	5.3	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.414	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

"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 the 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>."

Definitions and Abbreviations

AL	<u>Action Level</u> : The concentration of contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	n/a	not applicable
MCL	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level</u> : 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.	ND	not detectable at testing limits
MCLG	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</u> : The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MRDL	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</u> : 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.	MFL	million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos)
MRDLG	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</u> : The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	pCi/L	picocuries per liter, a measure of radioactivity
TT	<u>Treatment Technique</u> : A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter
		ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter
		ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
		ppq	parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT No. 249

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID 1013135

2009 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Board of Directors of Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 249 (the "District") is pleased to give you this report about our drinking water based on 2009 test results. The District is required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act to send the report each year. The content of this report is specified by the State of Texas. Please call the District's operator, Environmental Development Partners, ("EDP") at **832-467-1599** if you have any questions regarding this report.

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 ("USEPA") required tests and is presented in the following pages. The data in this report includes all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The USEPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. We hope the information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar a Harris County MUD 249 al telefono 832-467-1599.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board meets regularly each month at 6:30 p.m. on the third Thursday of the month. For information regarding the date, time and location of the meeting call **832-467-1599** or send your comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 249
P.O. Box 690928
Houston, Texas 77269-0928

Data contained in this report were collected in 2009 except where noted. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentration of these substances does not change frequently. Although the Water District samples your water for up to 125 substances we are listing only those substances that were detected in your water. For additional information about your water quality please contact our operator, EDP, at **832-467-1599**.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The District's water treatment facilities obtain their water from a groundwater well that draws water from the Evangeline Aquifer. An aquifer is a porous underground formation (such as sand and gravel) that is saturated with water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality ("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 <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts please call our operator's office at **832-467-1599** Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

Special Notice:

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised 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 at (800) 426-4791.

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, (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: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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

About the Data

In most cases, the "Level Found" columns report the highest level from samples collected in 2009. For lead & copper, the level found is the 90th percentile of all samples taken. The "Range of Detections" column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, during 2009. If the sample date is not in 2009 then the TCEQ allows monitoring for the substance less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Protecting the Water You Drink

The USEPA is an agency of the federal government of the United States charged to protect human health and the environment, by writing and enforcing regulations. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health as public water systems.

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. They are regulated by the State of Texas, not the USEPA. Since secondary constituents are not causes for health concerns they are not required to be reported in this document. However, they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For additional information about the water quality for this system please call **832-467-1599** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599**.