

# HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT No. 208

## 2001 Drinking Water Quality Report

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800 426-4791

Water Quality Information 281 861-6215

### **Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements.**

Providing safe and reliable drinking water is the highest priority of the Board of Directors of Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 208. This report is a summary of the quality of water we provide our customers. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached water quality tables.

### **Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?**

Our drinking water is obtained from Ground water sources. It comes from the Gulf Coast Aquifer located approximately 500 ft. below ground. The TNRCC will be reviewing all of Texas' drinking water sources. The source water assessment process will be completed within three years. It is important to protect your drinking water by protecting your water source.

### **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 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**  
**(800 426-4791)**

## **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 Environmental Protection Agency's **(EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)** or the **EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater)**.

***En Espanol:** 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) 861-6215 par hablar con una persona bilinque en espanol.*

# UNDERSTANDING THE TABLES

The attached table contains all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in our drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. Six constituents : arsenic, barium, fluoride, sodium, bromoform, and chlorodibromomethane were detected in your water. All constituent levels were below the limits set by the EPA and Safe Drinking Water Act. 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 TNRCC and the State of Texas, not EPA. These 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.

## DEFINITIONS

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Regulatory Limit -**

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.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) -**

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.

**Treatment Technique -**

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

<sup>11</sup>**PPM** - Parts per million. **PPB** -Parts per billion. **pCi/l** - picocuries per liter; a measure of radioactivity.

## Public Participation Opportunities

Harris County MUD No. 208

Date: 3rd Friday of Each Month  
or as otherwise posted.

Time: Noon

Location: 1301 McKinney , Suite 5100

Phone No: 713 651-3620

## Inorganic Constituents - Regulated at Water Treatment Plant

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
1999	Arsenic	3.4	3.4 - 3.4	50	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits
1999	Barium	0.186	0.186 -0.186	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Fluoride	0.5	0.5 -0.5	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
1999	Sodium	135	124 -135	N/A	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits

## Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average at All Sampling Point	Range of Detected	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
1999	Bromoform	0.6	0.6 - 0.6	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
1999	Chlorodibromomethane	0.8	0.8 - 0.8	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

## Lead & Copper - Regulated at the Customers Tap

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Levels	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2001	Copper	0.465	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits;
2001	Lead	4.5	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing