HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT No. 208
Drinking Water Quality Report
June 2004

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 2003 or 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 Evangeline Aquifer located approximately 500 ft. below ground. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources. This report 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 this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection activities.

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.**

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 bilingue 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. Eleven constituents: arsenic,barium, fluoride,nitrate, gross alpha, xylenes,ethylbenzene, chloroform, bromoform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane 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 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.

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

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

PPM - Parts per million or mg/l **PPB** -Parts per billion or ug/l. **pCi/l -** picocuries per liter; a measure of radioactivity.

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
2002	Arsenic	3.8	3.8 - 3.8	50	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Barium	0.204	0.204- 0.204	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Fluoride	0.4	0.4 –0.4	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Nitrate	0.13	0.13-0.13	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, Run-off from fertilizer use.
2002	Gross Alpha Adjusted	2.2	0.0—2.2	15	0	Pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organics

Year	Constituent	Highest Average of Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Xylenes	0.0026	0.0026-0.0026	10	10	ppm	Common products used in tank coatings.Our tanks were recently coated and the District retested the water and no xylenes were detected .
2002	Ethylbenzene	0.6	0.6 –0.6	700	700	ppb	Common products used in tank coatings.Our tanks were recently coated and the District retested the water and no ethylbenzene was detected.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2002	Bromoform	4.5	4.5 –4.5	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2002	Chloroform	1	1.0—1.0	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2002	Bromodichloromethane	2.2	2.2—2.2	ppb	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.
2002	Dibromochloromethane	4.4	4.4—4.4	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 Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2001	Copper	0.465	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2001	Lead	4.5	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.