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Harris County MUD No. 69
P.O. Box 1827
Cypress, Texas 77410



HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT No. 69

2007 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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.

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, person 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. The 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors of the District meet at 6:00 PM on the fourth Tuesday of each month at 1100 Huffmeister. You may mail comments to:

*Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 69
Attn.: Board of Directors
P.O. Box 1827
Cypress, Texas 77410
Or Call: (281) 290-6500*

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre su agua de beber. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion traducida en Espanol, llame al telefono 281-290-3107.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 will allow us to focus our source water protections strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, organic chemical contaminants, and radioactive 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 following tables list all of the federally regulated or monitored 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.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units

Description

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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

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

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

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

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

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.

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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

For more information:

You may call 281-290-3107 to speak to a District representative about your Water Quality Report. You may also call the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT No. 69 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT RESULTS

REGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2005	Barium (ppm)	0.227	NA	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2005	Fluoride (ppm)	0.1	NA	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2006	Nitrate (ppm)	0.18	NA	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2005	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	1.9	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2005	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0.1	NA	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2007	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.81	0.81 - 2.3	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

LEAD AND COPPER

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	90th Percentile	No. of sites Exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead (ppb)	3.5	0	No	15	Corrosion of household plumbing
2007	Copper (ppm)	0.089	0	No	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

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>.