

**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; persons 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: **1-800-426-4791**.

**QUESTIONS?**

If you would like to talk to a District representative about your Water Quality Report, please call **281-861-6215**. 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**.

**En Español:** Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono **281-861-6215**.

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES**

The Board of Directors of Harris County MUD No. 127 meet at 12:00 PM on the second Thursday of each month at 6750 West Loop South, Suite 865, Bellaire, Harris County, Texas. You may mail comments to:

**Harris County MUD No.127**  
**Attn.: Board of Directors**  
**5870 Highway 6 North, Suite 215**  
**Houston, TX 77084**

Or call **281-861-6215**

**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 the source water before treatment include:**

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage - treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic chemical contaminants**, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

**ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER**

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has assessed our system and determined that our water is safe to drink. This analysis is based on the data in the attached tables. If your water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point-of-use devices.

**WHERE DO WE GET OUR WATER?**

Our drinking water is obtained from a combination of water sources and is blended at our water plant. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts visit Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

**HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.127**  
5870 Highway 6 North, Suite 215 • Houston, TX 77084  
281-861-6215

A close-up photograph of a single, clear water droplet falling from the rim of a glass. The background is a soft, out-of-focus blue and white, suggesting a clean, refreshing environment.

**2014  
DRINKING  
WATER QUALITY  
REPORT**

**HARRIS COUNTY  
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT  
NO.127**

PWD ID#: 1012229

## 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** or the EPA's website at [www.epa.gov/safewater](http://www.epa.gov/safewater).

## 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.

## 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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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>.

## ABOUT THE TABLES

The attached table contains all of the 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. Our water system purchases water from WHCRWA and is also a shared water system with Harris County MUD No. 239. Both of their water quality information is provided below.

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 127 – Inorganic Contaminants									
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2010	Barium	0.0726	0.0726	0.0726	2	2	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Cyanide	110	110	110	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2012	Fluoride	0.37	0.37	0.37	4.0	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2014	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	1	0.57	0.59	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	0.02	0.02	0.02	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.95	0.95	0.95	5	0	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Gross alpha	2	2	2	15	0	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2009	Beta/Photon emitters <sup>2</sup>	4.4	4.4	4.4	50	0	pCi/L*	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 127 – Synthetic Organic Contaminants									
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Altrazine	0.33	0.33	0.33	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2014	Simazine	0.09	0.09	0.09	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 127 – Disinfection Byproducts									
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	29.3	29.3	29.3	60	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	35.9	35.9	35.9	80	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 127 – Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level							
Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure
2014	Chloramine Residual	2.22	0.51	3.7	4	4	ppm

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 127 – Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents							
Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Calcium	38.4	38.4	38.4	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2012	Chloride	50	50	50	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification.
2010	Copper	0.0031	0.0031	0.0031	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Iron	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Magnesium	3.81	3.81	3.81	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2010	Manganese	0.0073	0.0073	0.0073	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2010	Nickel	0.002	0.002	0.002	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2012	pH	7.8	7.8	7.8	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2010	Sodium	32.1	32.1	32.1	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2012	Sulfate	52	52	52	300	ppm	Naturally occurring.
2012	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	90	90	90	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2012	Total Dissolved Solids	243	243	243	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2009	Total Hardness as CaCO3	112	112	112	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 127 – Lead & Copper – Regulated at the Customer's Tap							
Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Action Level	No. of Sites Exceeding Action Levels	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation
2012	Copper	0.44	1.3	0	1.3	ppm	No
2012	Lead	1.22	15	0	0	ppb	No

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 239 – Inorganic Contaminants									
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Arsenic <sup>1</sup>	5.9	5.9	5.9	10	0	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Barium	0.132	0.132	0.132	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Cyanide	110	110	110	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2014	Fluoride	0.65	0.65	0.65	4.0	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2014	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.02	0.02	0.02	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Uranium	1.3	1.3	1.3	30	0	ug/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Combined Radium 226 & 228	3.1	3.1	3.1	5	0	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Gross alpha	3.1	2	3.1	15	0	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

WHCRWA – Inorganic Contaminants									
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.18	0.16	0.18	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	0.02	0.02	0.02	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

WHCRWA – Disinfection Byproducts									
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2012	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	14.5	14.5	14.5	60	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2012	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	24.3	24.3	24.3	80	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

## DEFINITIONS AND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

- AL** Action Level – The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.
- 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.
- 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.
- MFL** Million Fibers per Liter (a measure of asbestos)
- 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.
- NA** Not Applicable
- NTU** Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
- pCi/L** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppb** Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- ppm** Milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- ppq** Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
- ppt** Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

<sup>1</sup> While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

<sup>2</sup> EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.