

## 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 necessarily 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. For more information on secondary constituents contact H<sub>2</sub>O Consulting at **281-861-7265**.

## 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 **281-861-7265**. 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 **281-861-7265**.*

## 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 **281-861-7265**

## 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 multiple sources, and blended at our storage tanks. Our ground water comes from the Harris County MUD 127 and Harris County MUD 239 ground water wells, which come from the Chicot aquifers. Our surface water is purchased from WHCWRA. 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 <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

## 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 two 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>.

## 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 prior to 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.

**HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 127**  
5870 Highway 6 North, Suite 215 • Houston, TX 77084  
281-861-7265



# 2016 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

HARRIS COUNTY  
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT  
NO. 127

PWD ID#: 1012229  
[www.hcmud127.com](http://www.hcmud127.com)

## 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	
2016	Barium	0.0992	0.0992	0.0992	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	
2015	Fluoride	0.27	0.27	0.27	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
2016	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.58	0.58	0.58	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	
2016	Selenium	3	3	3	50	50	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits	
2015	Beta/Photon Emitters <sup>1</sup>	4.5	4.5	4.5	50	0	pCi/L <sup>1</sup>	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits	
2015	Uranium	1	1	1	30	0	µg/L	No	Erosion of natural 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	
2016	Atrazine	0.39	0.39	0.39	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops	

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 127 – Disinfection Byproducts										
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant	
2016	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	31.1	31.1	31.1	60	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2016	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	25.6	25.6	25.6	80	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

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	Source of Contaminant		
2015	Copper	0.13	1.3	0	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.		
2015	Lead	1.20	15	0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.		

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 127 – Maximum Residual Disinfection Level										
Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant		
2016	Chloramine Residual	3.09	1.92	4.0	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.		

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			
2016	Calcium	43.4	43.4	43.4	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.			
2015	Chloride	43	43	43	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification.			
2016	Copper	0.0026	0.0026	0.0026	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.			
2016	Iron	0.015	0.015	0.015	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.			
2016	Magnesium	4.24	4.24	4.24	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.			
2016	Manganese	0.0071	0.0071	0.0071	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.			
2016	Nickel	0.0023	0.0023	0.0023	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.			
2012	pH	7.8	7.8	7.8	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.			
2016	Sodium	22.3	22.3	22.3	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.			
2015	Sulfate	35	35	35	300	ppm	Naturally occurring.			
2015	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	100	100	100	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.			
2015	Total Dissolved Solids	250	250	250	1,000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.			
2016	Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	126	126	126	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.			

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; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.	
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	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
2016	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	1.1	0.8	1.1	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
2015	Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	0.29	0.29	0.29	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; 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.	
2014	Uranium	1.3	1.3	1.3	30	0	µg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.	

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 239 – Volatile Organic Contaminants										
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant	
2016	Xylenes	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.	

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 239 – Disinfection Byproducts										
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant	
2016	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) <sup>2</sup>	28	26.6	29.4	60	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2016	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) <sup>2</sup>	28.1	27.2	28.1	80	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

HARRIS COUNTY MUD 239 – Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents										
Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant			
2011	Bicarbonate	326	326	326	NA	ppm	Dissolving of carbonate rocks such as limestone.			
2014	Chloride	46	46	46	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification.			
2011	pH	8.1	8.1	8.1	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.			
2014	Sulfate	14	14	14	300	ppm	Naturally occurring.			
2014	Total Alkalinity as CaCO <sub>3</sub>	217	217	217	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.			
2011	Total Dissolved Solids	374	374	374	1,000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.			

<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 arsenics 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> Not all samples results may have been used for calculating the highest level detected, because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliances should occur in the future. Compliance is determined by annual average.

<sup>3</sup> EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

<sup>4</sup> Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

<sup>5</sup> Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Data (UCMR): We participated in gathering data under the UCMR in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the tables elsewhere in this report. This data may also be found on the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html>, or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

WHCRWA – Synthetic Organic Contaminants										
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant	
2016	Atrazine	0.396	0.21	0.77	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.	

WHCRWA – Unregulated Contaminants										
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant	
2016	Bromodichloromethane <sup>2,4</sup>	6.3	1.5	9.2	NA	NA	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2016	Chloroform <sup>2,5</sup>	16.33	11	20	NA	NA	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2016	Dibromochloromethane <sup>2,5</sup>	1.53	0	2.8	NA	NA	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	

WHCRWA – Inorganic Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)										
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant	
2016	Barium	0.6	0.6	0.6	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.	
2016	Fluoride	0.33	0	0.33	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.	
2016	Nitrate	0.23	0.01	0.85	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.	
2016	Nitrite	0.03	0.03	0.03	1	1	ppm	No	Natural erosion.	

WHCRWA – Disinfection Byproducts										
Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant	
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) <sup>2</sup>	20.5	20.5	20.5	60	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.	
2015	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) <sup>2</sup>	32.4	32.4	32.4	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.

**Avq** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

**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.

**mrem** Millirems per Year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**NA** Not applicable

**NTU** Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

**pCi/L** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

**ppb** Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L), or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**ppm** Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L), 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)

**TT** Treatment Technique – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water