HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT No. 127
2013 Drinking Water Quality Report
Public Water Supply No. 1012229

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791) Water Quality Information (281 861-6215)

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

Providing safe and reliable drinking water is the highest priority of Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 127. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in our 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. Our water system purchases water from the West Harris County Regional Water Authority (WHCRWA) and is also a shared water system with Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 239. Both of their water quality information is provided. **All constituents are below the regulatory standards.** If you have any questions regarding this report, please call the District's operator, H_2O Consulting Inc. at 281 861-6215.

SPECIAL NOTICE

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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.

SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE
(800 426-4791)

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information contact the District's operator at 281 861-6215. 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 Español: *Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (281 861-6215).*

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 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) -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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

Public Participation Opportunities

Harris County MUD No. 127

Date: 2nd Thursday of Each Month or as otherwise posted.

Time: Noon

Location: 6750 W. Loop South, Suite 250

Phone No: 281 861-6215

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

Avg - Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm - milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million—or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. **ppb** -micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion—or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water; **ppt-** parts per trillion or nanograms per liter; **ppq**—parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter.

pCi/L - picocuries per liter; a measure of radioactivity; **NTU**—Nephelometric Turbidity units; **MFL**—million fibers per liter.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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:

- 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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water ?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water (gulf coast aquifer), and surface water sources (WHCRWA), and is blended at our water plant. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your 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 may be found in this Consumer Confidence report. The information contained in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us at 281 861-6215.

Harris County MUD No. 127 - Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Barium	0.0726	0.0726 -0.0726	**No**	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries.
2012	Fluoride	0.37	0.37 - 0.37	**No**	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Nitrate	0.48	0.47 –0.48	**No**	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from fertilizer use.
2013	Nitrite	0.01	0.01-0.01	**No**	1	1	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from fertilizer use.
2009	Combined Radium 226/228	0.95	0.95 - 0.95	**No**	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Gross alpha	2.0	2.0 - 2.0	**No**	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Uranium	18.029	17.0 -18.029	**No**	30	0	ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Gross beta emitters	4.4	4.4 - 4.4	**No**	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man made deposits.

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Harris County MUD No. 127 - Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Violation	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Total Haloacetic Acids	12.4	12.4—12.4	**No**	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2013	Total Trihalomethanes	15.1	15.1—15.1	**No**	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Harris County MUD No. 127 - Lead & Copper - Regulated at the Customer's Tap

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Levels	Action Level	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2012	Copper	0.145	0	1.3	ppm	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2012	Lead	1.22	0	15	ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Harris County MUD No. 127 - Synthetic Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Atrazine	0.28	0.28 - 0.28	No	3	3	ppb	Herbicide runoff
2013	Simazine	0.13	0.13- 0.13	No	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff

Harris County MUD No. 127 - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2013	Chloramine Residual	2.07	0.5	3.2	No	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes .

Harris County MUD No. 127 - Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
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 239 and Harris County MUD No 127 are a shared water system. Throughout the year water may be shared with each District. The water quality tables from Harris County MUD No. 239 are listed below.

Harris County MUD No. 239 - Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Barium	0.106	0.106-0.106	No	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries.
2011	Fluoride	0.82	0.82-0.82	No	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Nitrate	0.01	0.01-0.01	No	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Arsenic	4.2	4.2-4.2	No	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Gross alpha	2.0	2.0 - 2.0	No	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall

Harris County MUD No. 239 - Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Violation	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2012	Total Haloacetic Acids	8.9	8.9-8.9	No	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2012	Total Trihalomethanes	7.9	7.9-7.9	No	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

WEST HARRIS COUNTY REGIONAL WATER AUTHORITY
Water Quality Tables

WHCRWA provided over 90% of the water to Harris County MUD 127 during 2013.
WHCRWA's water quality information is listed below.

WHCRWA - Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Compliant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2013	Nitrate	Yes	0.24	0.24	0.24	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.

WHCRWA - Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Compliant	Highest Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2012	Total Haloacetic Acids	Yes	14.5	14.5	14.5	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2012	Total Trihalomethanes	Yes	24.3	24.3	24.3	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.