NORTHWEST PARK MUD

2013 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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.

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.

Este reporte informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar at telefono (713) 623-6185.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITES
Date: 3rd Wednesday of every month
Time 7:00 p.m.
Location: 6819 Deer Ridge, Houston, TX
Phone Number: (713) 623-6185

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from the CHICOT and EVANGELINE Aquifers. Below are the address of our wells – the status of all are Active with the exception of #1 Deer Ridge:

2 - 6819 DEER RIDGE (#1) Inactive
3 - 6819 DEER RIDGE (#2)
4 - 10075 ANTOINE
5 - 6311 SUTTON MEADOWS
6 - 12830 WATERTON
WEST HC MUD #21 (8350 Fallbrook)

The TCEQ completed an assessment of source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Water District Service Company at (713) 623-6185.

About the Following Pages
The pages that follow 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.

DEFINITIONS:

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a 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.

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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.

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ALL SUBDIVISIONS except

Blue Creek Ranch & Silver Oak Trails

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	0.0964	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2013	15	4.74	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health - ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Regulated Contaminants								
Year	Name	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Probable Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants								
2011	Fluroide	0.19	0.12-0.19	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2013	Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	0.2	0.18-0.2	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants								
2011	Beta/photon emitters	10.5	4.2-10.5	0	50	pCi/L *	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2011	Combined Radium 226/228	0.82	0 - 0.82	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2013	Gross Alpha Compliance	10.6	5.5-10.6	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products								
2013	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	1	0-1	--	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water

* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Disinfection Data

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2013	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.34	1.1	1.6	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

SUBDIVISIONS OF

Blue Creek Ranch & Silver Oak Trails

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	0.565	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2013	0	4.64	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health - ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Regulated Contaminants

Year	Name	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Probable Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants								
2008	Arsenic	2.2	2.2-2.2	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
2008	Barium	0.266	0.266-0.266	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2012	Fluroide	0.19	0.19-0.19	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2013	Nitrate (measured as nitrogen)	0.16	0.16-0.16	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Selenium	4.3	4.3-4.3	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum & metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
2013	Haloacetic Acid(HAA5)* Total	2.2	2.2-2.2	--	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2013	Trihalomethane (TTHM)	9.2	9.2-9.2	--	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfection Data

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2013	Chlorine Residual, Free	2.077	1.26	2.7	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes