

2011 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

NORTHWEST PARK MUD

Phone Number: (713) 623-6185

SPECIAL NOTICE

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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. EPA/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 (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 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>.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Wednesday of every month

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Location: 6819 Deer Ridge, Houston TX

Phone Number: (713) 623-6185

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (713) 623-6185 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds 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 attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your 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 contaminants that may be present in source

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and
- 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
- 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 sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: CHICOT, EVANGELINE. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes 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 allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year 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.

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 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 (MCL)

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.

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 addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS

- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- 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 (µg/L)
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

**ALL SUBDIVISIONS except
BLUE CREEK RANCH AND SILVER OAK TRAILS**

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Lead	5.56	1	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Copper	0.101	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

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>."

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated
(No associated adverse health effects)**

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2011	Chloride	51	45	56	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2011	pH	7.8	7.5	8.1	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2011	Sulfate	6	4	7	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2011	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	154	154	155	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2011	Total Dissolved Solids	290	287	293	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2010	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	170	169	171	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

**ALL SUBDIVISIONS except
BLUE CREEK RANCH AND SILVER OAK TRAILS**

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminants	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2011	Fluoride	0.16	0.12	0.19	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum
2011	Nitrate	0.19	0.18	0.2	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<p>Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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 advise from your health care provider.</p>								
2011	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.41	0	0.82	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits
2011	Gross beta emitters	7.35	4.2	10.5	4	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2011	Gross alpha including radon & uranium	10.6	5.5	10.6	0	5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides

2011	2,4-D	0.15	0	0.3	70	70	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
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Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2011	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.1	0.5	1.6	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

SUBDIVISIONS OF BLUE CREEK RANCH & SILVER OAKS TRAILS

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminants	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Arsenic	2	2	2	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronics production wastes.
2008	Barium	0.266	0.266	0.266	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Fluoride	0.16	0.16	0.16	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum
2011	Nitrate	0.14	0.09	0.18	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
<p>Nitrate Advisory - Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 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 advise from your health care provider.</p>								
2008	Selenium	4.3	4.3	4.3	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

Organic Contaminants TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2011	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.7	1.04	2.9	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCLG	MCL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2010	Halooacetic Acids	19.8	19.8	19.8	no goal for the total	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination.

Unregulated Contaminants NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

SUBDIVISIONS OF BLUE CREEK RANCH & SILVER OAKS TRAILS

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Lead	0.6	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2009	Copper	0.528	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

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Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Secondary & Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2008	Calcium	60.2	60.2	60.2	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2009	Chloride	56	56	56	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element. Used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2008	Iron	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equip/facilities
2008	Magnesium	6	6	6	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2008	Manganese	0.0014	0.0014	0.0014	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2008	Nickel	0.002	0.002	0.002	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2009	pH	7.2	7.2	7.2	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2008	Sodium	33	33	33	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Sulfate	9	9	9	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2009	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	165	165	165	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2009	Total Dissolved Solids	297	297	297	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2008	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	175	175	175	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.