

OR CURRENT RESIDENT

Harris County MUD No. 102 Drinking Water Quality Report 2003

Our Drinking Water Meets 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 following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion traducida al Espanol, favor de llamar Harris County MUD No. 102 al telefono (713) 983-3427.

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. All water in the gulf coast area comes from one of three aquifers, the Chico, the Evangeline, or the Jasper. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has completed its assessment of Texas' drinking water sources and has sent out detailed reports of applicable assessments to community water systems. An assessment report for our water source will be available for review this year. This assessment report may identify contaminants for which our drinking water system may be eligible for monitoring waivers and will allow us to pursue source water protection activities that focus on potential contaminants of greatest concern. It is important to protect your drinking water by protecting your water source.

All Drinking Water May Contain Substances

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some substances. The presence of substances does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about substances and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Secondary Substances

Many substances (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor substances are called secondary substances and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These substances 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. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water please contact the District's operator, Aqua Services.

Harris County MUD No. 102 Board of Directors Message

HARRIS COUNTY MUD NO. 102 HAS BEEN RATED AS A SUPERIOR WATER SUPPLY BY THE STATE OF TEXAS. The Board of Directors of Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 102 is pleased to give you this report about our drinking water based on 2003 test results. The District is required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act to send the report each year. The content of the report is specified by the State of Texas. If you have any difficulties in reading or understanding the report, please call our operator at the number below. **The Board believes that the most important information contained in the Report is that the District's water supply was found to meet the requirements set by the State and Federal government for drinking water.**

Please call the District's operator, Aqua Services at (713) 983-3427, if you have any questions regarding this report.

Public Comment

You are invited to attend the Board of Directors meetings. The Board meets regularly on the fourth Monday of each month at 5:00 P.M. at 15300 Falmouth, Houston, Texas, 77084. For additional information call (713) 651-0111, or you may mail comments to:

Harris County MUD No. 102
Attn.: Board of Directors
11100 Brittmoore Park Drive
Houston, Texas 77041

Protecting Your Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and wells. As water travels over land's surface or through the earth, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be in untreated water include microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals; pesticides and herbicides; organic contaminants from industrial processes and petroleum use; and naturally-occurring radioactive contaminants.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Federal Food and Drug Administration regulates contaminants in bottled water to protect public health.

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; those 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: (800-426-4791).

About the Table

The table on the following page contains all of the chemical substances which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 substances. All substances detected in your water are below state and federal allowed levels.

DRINKING WATER QUALITY RESULTS 2003

The data contained in this report was collected in 2003 (except where noted). The state of Texas allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentration of these substances does not change frequently. Although the water district samples your water for up to 97 substances we are listing only those substances that were detected in your water.

Your water source:

The HARRIS COUNTY MUD NO. 102 water treatment facility obtains its water supply from groundwater wells that draw water from the Gulf Coast Aquifer. In addition Harris County MUD No. 102 purchased treated groundwater from Horsepen Bayou MUD in March 2003. To obtain a drinking water Quality report for Horsepen Bayou MUD please contact the District at 713-983-3427.

METALS ANALYSIS RESULTS

Substance	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile Value	# of Samples > AL	Violation	Typical Source
Copper (ppm) (2001)	1.3	1.3	0.109	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb) (2001)	NA	15	5.5	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

INORGANIC SUBSTANCE ANALYSIS RESULTS

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Your water	Range Low High	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb) (2003)	0	50	4.2	4.1 - 4.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm) (2002)	2	2	0.209	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride (ppm) (2002)	4	4	0.6	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth

MICROBIOLOGICAL SUBSTANCE ANALYSIS RESULTS

Substance	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Substance
Total Coliform (March 2003)	1	*	Presence	Yes	Naturally present in the environment

* Two or more coliform found samples in any single month

In March 2003 ten routine monthly microbiological samples were collected. Two of these samples tested positive for coliform bacteria. Repeat samples were collected and all were free of coliform bacteria. A public service notice was placed in Houston Chronicle at that time. Because of this violation the following language is required to appear on this report. *Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially-harmful bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.*

RADIOCHEMICAL SUBSTANCE ANALYSIS RESULTS

Substance	MCLG	MCL	Your Water	Range Low High	Violation	Typical Source
Alpha emitters (pCi/l) (2002)	0	15	5.0	ND - 5.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon emitters (pCi/l) (2002)	0	50	3.8	ND - 3.8	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Combined Radium (226 & 228) (pCi/l) (2002)	0	5	1.2	ND - 1.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCE RESULTS

Substance	Average of all Sampling Points	Range Low High
Bromodichloromethane (ppb) (2002)	0.25	ND - 0.5
Chloroform (ppb) (2002)	1.5	1.4 - 1.6
Chlorodibromomethane (ppb) (2002)	0.4	ND - 0.8

Unregulated substance monitoring helps the EPA to determine where certain substances occur and whether it needs to regulate those substances.

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Description

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

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.

AL: Action Level: The concentration of a substance, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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.

If you would like to talk to an Aqua Services representative about your Water Quality Report, please call 713-983-3427. 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.

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