All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottle water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water possess a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's 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.

Secondary Constituents

Contaminants (such as: calcium, sodium, or iron) 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 on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact your Water District's Operator at 281-651-1618.

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 established limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for 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 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

Harris County MUD 202

PWS ID# 1012356

Disinfectant Residual Reporting

Disinfection Residuals	Year	Contaminant	Highest Avg Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
	2018	Chloramines	3.65	2.6—4.4	NO	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	21	21.1—21.1	0	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2018	13	13—13	0	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2018	0.0605	0.0605—0.0605	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	0.09	0.09—0.09	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	07/28/2015	0.03	0.03 - 0.03	1	1	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	12/09/2013	1	1—1	0	5	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Atrazine	2016	0.1	0.1—0.1	3	3	ppb	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2016	0.71	0.71—0.71	0	6	ppb	NO	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.0157	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	0	0	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 test and is presented in the following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Water Sources

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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground and surface water sources. The ground water comes from the Evangeline Aquifer, while the surface water comes from North Harris County Regional Water Authority.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicated 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 detection 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 at 281-651-1618

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following url: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following url: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Public Participation Opportunities

Date:	**2nd Monday of the Month**
Time:	**11:30 AM**
Location:	**2727 Allen Pkwy Suite 1100**
	Houston TX 77019
Phone #	**713-652-6500**

En Español

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en Español, favor de llamar al tel. (281)651-1618-para hablar con una persona en Español.

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 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 (800) 426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Drinking Water Definitions & Units Description

Definitions

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 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.

Abbreviations

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

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

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Mrem—millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

MFL—million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

Treatment Technique or TT—A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Level 1 Assessment—A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment—A level 2 assessment is very detail study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. Coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

2018

Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

http://www.mmia.co/ccr/202

281-651-1618

The District utilizes both ground and surface water. The following data table shows the water quality information provided by the Northwest Harris County Regional Water Authority received from Lake Houston.

Regulated Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	Max Contaminant Level	Max Contaminant Level Goal	READING
Atrazine (ug/L)	3	3	0.24
Barium (mg/L)	2	2	0.0551
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	0.11
Nitrate (mg/L)	10	10	0.78
Simazine (ug/L)	4	4	0.14
Secondary Standards		Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level	
Chloride		250	42
Fluoride (mg/L)		2	0.11
TDS (mg/L)		500	157

Turbidity	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples < 0.3 NTU	Max Turbidity (NTU)
Turbidity is a measure of water clarity how much the material suspended in water decreases the passage of light through the water. Suspended materials include soil particles (clay, silt, and sand), algae, plankton, microbes, and other substances.	100%	0.23

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2018, our system lost an estimated 7,147,000 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 281-651-1618.