

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; 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline: **1-800-426-4791**.

QUESTIONS?

If you would like to talk to a District representative about your Water Quality Report, please call **281-861-6215**. 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**.

En Español: Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono **281-861-6215**.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

The Board of Directors of Harris County MUD No. 165 meet at 6:00 PM on the first Thursday of each month at Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas. You may mail comments to:

Harris County MUD No.165
Attn.: Board of Directors
5870 Highway 6 North, Suite 215
Houston, TX 77084

Or call **281-861-6215**

WATER SOURCES

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.
- **Pesticides and herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

ABOUT OUR DRINKING WATER

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has assessed our system and determined that our water meets or exceeds all federal requirements. If your water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point-of-use devices. Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 165 has been awarded the "Superior" water rating by the TCEQ.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR WATER?

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot aquifer. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our 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 will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. If we receive or purchase water from another system, their susceptibility is not included in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts visit Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO.165

5870 Highway 6 North, Suite 215 • Houston, TX 77084
281-861-6215



2014 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

**HARRIS COUNTY
MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
NO.165**

PWD ID#: 1012187

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.

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 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>.

DEFINITIONS AND UNIT DESCRIPTIONS

Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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.
MFL	Million Fibers per Liter – A measure of asbestos
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfection Level – 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.
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.
NA	Not Applicable
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.
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

¹ While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

² EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

³ Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

*Not all samples results may have been used for calculating the highest level detected, because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliances should occur in the future. Compliance is determined by annual average.

ABOUT THE TABLES

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federal allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

REGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2013	Arsenic ¹	8.4	2.9-8.4	10	0	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Barium	0.208	0.18-0.208	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Fluoride	0.2	0.2-0.2	4.0	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2014	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.23	0.01-0.23	10	10	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.
2014	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	8.4	2-8.4	15	0	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Beta Emitters ²	4.9	4.9-4.9	50	0	pCi/L*	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2014	Uranium	9.4	9.4-9.4	30	0	ug/l	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS								
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	3	0-5.8	80	No Goal	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2013	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	<6.0	NA	60	0	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
DISINFECTION RESIDUALS								
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Free Chlorine	1.73	0.75–2.12	4	4	ppm	No	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS ³								
Year	Contaminant	Highest Average Level Detected		Range of Detected Levels		Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Bromodichloromethane	<0.5		NA		ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
LEAD AND COPPER								
Year	Contaminant	90th Percentile	Action Level (AL)	No. of Sites Over AL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2014	Lead	1.6	15	0	0	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2014	Copper	0.083	1.3	0	1.3	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.