

Mayde Creek Municipal Utility District

Public Water System ID 1011689

2010 Water Quality Report

The Board of Directors of Mayde Creek Municipal Utility District is pleased to give you this report about our drinking water based on 2010 test results. The District is required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act to send the report each year. The content of this 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.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar a Mayde Creek MUD al telefono 832-467-1599.

Please call the District's operator, Environmental Development Partners, at 832-467-1599 if you have any questions regarding this report.

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 ("USEPA") required tests and is presented on the following page. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board meets regularly each month typically on the 4th Monday of the month. For information regarding the date, time and location of the meeting calling 832-467-1599 or send your comments to:

Mayde Creek MUD
P.O. Box 690928
Houston, Texas 77269-0928

Your Water Source

Mayde Creek M.U.D. obtains its water from two groundwater wells that draw water from the Gulf Coast Aquifer. The wells are located at 19550 Misty Cove. An aquifer is a porous underground formation (such as sand and gravel) that is saturated with water. The wells are approximately 1000 feet in depth and are protected from surface contamination by geologic barriers. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources 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 is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts please call our operator's office at 832-467-1599 Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Interconnected Water Supplies

While the water for Mayde Creek MUD is predominantly supplied by wells owned by the District, the District does receive water from adjoining water districts during emergency situations and maintenance periods. The adjoining Districts are Harris Co. M.U.D. #238, Ricewood M.U.D. and Clay Road M.U.D. The water source for these districts is from ground water wells drawing water from the same aquifer as Mayde Creek MUD and water districts that may receive surface water from the West Harris County Regional Water Authority. Water quality information for systems that have supplied water to Mayde Creek is included in this report. For additional information about the water quality for these systems please call 832-467-1599.

Protecting the Water You Drink

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health as public water systems.

Special Notice:

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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; 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 at (800) 426-4791.

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 can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or 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 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

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, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For additional information about the water quality for these systems please call 832-467-1599 or toll free at 1-866-467-1599.

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Data contained in this report was collected in 2010 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 125 substances we are listing only those substances that were detected in your water. For additional information about your water quality please contact our operator, EDP, at 832-467-1599.

Lead & Copper							
Year	Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile	Number of Sample Exceeding AL	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2008	Lead (ppm)	0.015	0	0.0026	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.136	0	No	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 the 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>.

Inorganic Substances							
Year	Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2010	Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3.5	3.5 / 3.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2010	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.165	0.165 / 0.165	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.17	0.17 / 0.17	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.
2010	Uranium	0	30	27.1	27.1 / 27.1	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0	5	3.2	3.2 / 3.2	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Beta/Photon emitters (pCi/l)	0	50*	19.5	6.5 / 19.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/l)	0	15	12.9	12.6 / 12.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

*The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)							
Year	Disinfectant (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Annual Average	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chlorine Disinfection (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.35	0.32 / 2.8	No	Disinfection used to control microbes.

Definitions and Abbreviations

AL	Action Level: The concentration of contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ALG	Action Level Goal: 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	na	not applicable
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.	MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.	pCi/L	picocuries per liter, (a measure of radioactivity)
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant 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.	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
Avg	Average: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running average of monthly samples.	ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
Definitions	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.		
ppm	parts per million: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water		
ppb	parts per billion: micrograms per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water		