

Kleinwood MUD

2009 Water Quality Report

2008 Water Quality Data - Detected Substances

Inorganic Substances

Year or Range	Constituent (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Average Level	Range Min. / Max.	Violation	Typical Source
2006-2008	Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	3	0.00 – 6.00	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2006-2008	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.207	0.056 - 0.359	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2007-2008	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	1.01	0 – 2.01	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from Fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2008	Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.02	0.0 - 0.03	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2006-2008	Gross beta emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	1.6	0-3.7	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2008	Gross alpha (pCi/L)	0	15	0.65	0-1.7	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

* The arsenic value was effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified.

Organic Contaminants

Year	Constituent (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Average	Range Min-Max	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2006	Toluene (ppb)	1000	1000	2.6	2.6-2.6	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

Year	Constituent (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Annual Average	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2008	Chlorine Residual, Free (ppm)	4	4	1.51	0.5 – 2.7	No	Disinfection used to control microbes.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Constituent (Units)	Average	Range Min. / Max.	Violation	Typical Source
2006	Chloroform (ppb)	2.6	2.6-2.6	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Bromoform (ppb)	4.8	4.8-4.8	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	1.9	1.9-1.9	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2006	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	5.1	5.1-5.1	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead & Copper

Year	Constituent (Units)	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	Violation	Typical Source
2006	Lead (ppb)	15	0.6	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2006	Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.02	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below starting with the 2009 CCR to be delivered to you by July of 2010. We are providing this information now as a courtesy. *"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>."*

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Constituent (Units)	Average Level	Range Min-Max	MCL	Violation	Typical Source
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2.7	0-2.7	60	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	10.5	0.7-20.3	80	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood Preservatives.

Violations

Violation Type	Health Effects	Duration	Explanation	Steps To Correct
Distribution: Disinfectant Residual – Failure to Monitor or Report Required Samples	We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During this compliance period, we did not correctly monitor or report, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.	10/01/2008 to 12/31/2008	This violation is being reported because the disinfection report was not submitted to the TCEQ by the prescribed deadline. All required tests were performed and were within the required standard.	The report was sent to TCEQ and public notification was given.

KLEINWOOD MUD

2009 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Board of Directors of Kleinwood MUD is pleased to give you this report about our drinking water based on 2008 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.

Please call the District's operator, Environmental Development Partners, at **832-467-1599** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599** if you have any questions regarding this report.

Our drinking water is regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist that prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

En Español

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

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board meets regularly each month typically on the fourth Thursday of the month. For information regarding the date, time and location of the meeting call **832-467-1599** or send your comments to:

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

Data contained in this report was collected in 2008 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**.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Kleinwood U.D. water treatment facilities obtain their water from two groundwater wells that draw water from the Evangeline Aquifer. The wells are located at 16403 Squyres Rd. and 7676 1/2 Louetta in Harris County. An aquifer is a porous underground formation (such as sand and gravel) that is saturated with water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water sources based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. 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.

Protecting the Water You Drink

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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 as public water systems.

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: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

About the Data

In most cases, the "Level Found" columns report the highest level from samples collected or data available in 2008. For lead & copper, the level found equals the 90th percentile of all samples taken. The "Range of Detections" column represents a range of individual sample results, from lowest to highest, during 2008. The TCEQ allows monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change and thus not all samples will have sample dates of 2008.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other Immune Problems

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (1-800-426-4791).

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).

Interconnected Water Supplies

While the water for Kleinwood MUD is predominantly supplied by wells owned by the District, the District can receive water by interconnect from adjoining water districts during emergency situations and maintenance periods. The adjoining Districts are Cypress Klein Utility District and Harris County WCID 114. The water source for these districts is from ground water wells drawing water from the same aquifer as Klein PUD. During 2008 Kleinwood MUD did obtain drinking water through the interconnect between it and its interconnecting Districts. Therefore, test results for detected substances in the water provided by Cypress Klein UD and WCID 114 are incorporated into this report. For additional information about the water quality for any of these systems please call **832-467-1599** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599**.

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. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the District Operator at **832-467-1599** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599**.

Definitions and Abbreviations

AL	<u>Action Level:</u> The concentration of contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MCL	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level:</u> 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	<u>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal:</u> 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.
MRDL	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level:</u> 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	<u>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:</u> 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.
TT	<u>Treatment Technique:</u> A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ND	not detectable at Testing limits
pCi/L	picocuries per liter; a measure of radiation
NTU	nephelometric Turbidity Units
ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter.
ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter.