

Pecan Grove Municipal Utility District 2009 Water Quality Report 2008 Water Quality Data - Detected Substances

Inorganic Substance							
Year	Constituent (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Average Level Found	Range Min. / Max.	Violation	Typical Source
2005	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.199	0.199 / 0.199	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2008	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.58	0.41 / 0.67	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2008	Nitrate (ppm)	10	10	0.08	0.05 / 0.11	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	0	5	0.43	0.4 / 0.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005	Gross Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	2.13	0.0 / 3.4	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2005	Gross alpha (pCi/l)	0	15	4.13	4.0 / 4.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)							
Year	Constituent (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Annual Average	Range of Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2008	Chlorine Disinfection (ppm)	4	4	1.24	0.77 / 1.68	No	Disinfection used to control microbes.

Lead & Copper							
Year	Constituent (Units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	Violation	Typical Source
2007	Lead (ppb)	15	0	6.4	1	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2007	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.168	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 supplier 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>."

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

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.	n/a	not applicable
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.	ND	not detectable at testing limits
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.	NTU	nephelometric turbidity units
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.	MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
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.	pCi/L	picouries per liter, a measure of radioactivity
TT	<u>Treatment Technique</u> : A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter
		ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter
		ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
		ppq	parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

Start Saving Water And Money Today.

- ◆ The single most effective conservation step that can be taken inside the home is to install water efficient showerheads. They provide great showers, yet use 30% to 70% less water.
- ◆ Use half as much water by installing water efficient aerators on the bathroom and kitchen sinks.
- ◆ Toilet water use can be cut by up to 70% by installing water efficient or air assisted commodes. If replacing your commode isn't an option, place a half gallon plastic jug of water in your tank and cut your water use by 20%.
- ◆ Laundry accounts for about 14% of home water use. Adjust the water level on your machine to match the size of your load.
- ◆ Repair leaks immediately! A dripping faucet can waste 2 gallons of water per hour.

The District has adopted a water conservation plan in April 2009. Additional water conservation information is available at the district's web site at www.pecangrovemud.com and at the customer service office located at 2035 FM 359 Suite 13. (281) 238-5000

PECAN GROVE MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

2009 WATER QUALITY REPORT

The Board of Directors of Pecan Grove Municipal Utility District 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. **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 governments for drinking water.**

Please call the District's operator, Environmental Development Partners at **281-238-5000** 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 (EPA) required tests and is presented in the following pages. The data in this report includes all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. We hope the information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar a Pecan Grove MUD al telefono 281-238-5000.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board meets regularly each month typically on the last Tuesday of the month. For information regarding the date, time and location of the meeting call **281-238-5000** or send your comments to:

Pecan Grove MUD
P.O. Box 1149
Richmond, Texas 77406-1149

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 **281-238-5000**.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Pecan Grove M.U.D. obtains its water from five groundwater wells that draw water from the Gulf Coast Aquifer. 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 (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 **281-238-5000** Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

About the Data

In most cases, the "Level Found" columns report the highest level from samples collected 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.

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 (800-426-4791).

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* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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.

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. If the sample date is not in 2008 then the TCEQ allows monitoring for the substance less than once per year because the concentrations do not frequently change.

Interconnected Water Supplies

While the water for Pecan Grove MUD is predominantly supplied by wells owned by the District, the District may receive water from adjoining water districts during emergency situations and maintenance periods. The adjoining District is Fort Bend Co. W.C & I.D. No.3. The water source for this district is from a ground water well drawing water from the same aquifer as Pecan Grove MUD. Water quality information for systems that have supplied water to Pecan Grove MUD is included in this report. For additional information about the water quality for these systems please call **281-238-5000**.

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, EDP at **281-238-5000**.