

PECAN GROVE MUD NEWS

Update: Pecan Grove Municipal Utility District Surface Water Treatment Plant

If you have been following this ongoing segment in the newsletter or if you have been down Skinner Lane recently, you may have seen construction underway on PGMUD's 2.0 million gallon per day surface water treatment plant (SWTP). The facility will treat Brazos River water to provide PGMUD an alternative source of drinking water. Required by the Fort Bend Subsidence District's mandate to reduce groundwater pumpage (30% by 2013 and 60% by 2025), the SWTP is a state-of-the-art facility that uses multiple treatment processes to transform river water into high-quality drinking water (see the Fall 2010 Newsletter for additional information on treatment). The SWTP is designed to supply water to the three existing PGMUD water plants located throughout the District. At these plants, the treated water is stored in existing ground storage tanks before being pressurized and delivered as needed to PGMUD customers. So, how will the water be transported from the SWTP to the existing water plants?



Surface Water Transmission Lines

Water transmission lines are generally larger diameter lines that deliver water from one facility to another. They are not water lines that physically connect to customers and distribute water.

PGMUD is completing the design of a surface water transmission line that will deliver treated surface water from the SWTP to Water Plant No. 2 on Old Dixie Drive and Water Plant No. 3 on Willow Bend Drive. A 16-inch transmission line will leave the SWTP and head east in a PGMUD-owned easement to Water Plant No. 2. The line will then head south inside the existing



levee easement east of Farmer Road. At the golf course, the line leaves the levee easement and runs southeast along an easement through the golf course (avoiding the intersection of Farmer Road and Plantation Drive). The transmission line then crosses Plantation Drive and enters the drainage ditch just east of Plantation Drive and Windmill Drive. The line will run along the drainage ditch crossing under Pitts Road and Mayweather Lane until it reaches the backside of Water Plant No. 3 near the levee.

The proposed alignment of the transmission line has been selected (after careful review of available options) to help minimize the impact on residents while keeping construction costs economical. The project also includes connection to existing ground storage tanks and electrical improvements to control the flow of surface water to the water plant facilities. The project consists of approximately 5,660 linear feet of 16-inch and 10,480 linear feet of 12-inch water transmission line.

PGMUD has obtained all the necessary approvals and is preparing to publicly bid the project. Construction is expected to begin in May 2011 for completion by November 2011.

What to Expect During Construction

Transmission line construction requires specialty machines and heavy equipment, trenches in the ground, several construction teams working in different areas, and construction supplies that are not normally in the neighborhood on a daily basis. The contractor will be required to utilize proper construction practices and follow all required rules and regulations. It is important that children understand a construction site is NOT a playground and they should ALWAYS stay away from those areas.

Every effort will be made to minimize the amount of disruption to the surrounding community. The majority of the water line is to be located within easements or existing drainage ditches, and not along the subdivision roadways. However, as with any construction, there



Do I Need Flood Insurance?



With the release of the Preliminary Fort Bend County Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) many residents have questions about flood insurance and how the preliminary FIRMs have impacted the Pecan Grove area.

Who is responsible for administrating flood insurance?

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is currently responsible for the administration of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The agency's duties include determining insurance rates, and publishing and maintaining all flood data. FEMA does not actually sell insurance to individuals – they are only responsible for establishing rates. If you decide you are interested in adding a flood insurance policy, it is available through most insurance agents.

How is my risk of flooding and rates determined?

Flood risks are determined based on either approximate or detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analysis. The risks are then mapped on FIRMs, which designate areas as being in either a high, moderate-to-low or undetermined flood risk. High-risk areas have at least a 1% annual chance of flooding and are shown on FIRMS as A or V Zones. Moderate-to-low areas are outside of the 1% annual chance floodplain, but are not completely safe from flooding. These areas are shown on FIRMS as B, C or X Zones. Undetermined-risk areas are shown as D zones on the FIRMS where the flood risk is unknown since a flood analysis has not been completed. Fort Bend County currently only has A and X Zones.

When are FIRMs updated?

Current flood maps for most of Fort Bend County are dated 1997. Increasing flood damages and outdated information led to the passage of the NFIP Reform Act of 1994, which mandated that all maps must undergo a 5-year review cycle.

How has the Fort Bend update impacted Pecan Grove?

In 2005, FEMA began the process of updating the FIRMs for Fort Bend County. The revisions to the Brazos River required all levees to be recertified. Without certification, areas behind the levees would be mapped as a high-risk area...raising the rates and requiring anyone with a federally backed loan to purchase flood insurance. Most levees only needed to raise portions of the levee to meet FEMA's freeboard requirements for certification. PGMUD only needed to improve two (2) out of the almost nine (9) miles of Pecan Grove levee. The improvements ranged from 6 to 18 inches of additional height. These improvements are complete, and the levee is now recertified and recognized by FEMA.

On October 30, 2009, FEMA released the preliminary FIRMs for the county. The maps can be viewed online at <http://fbcmap.co.fort-bend.tx.us/floodplainmap>. If you review the maps, you will notice that portions of PGMUD, including areas behind the existing levee and the Pecan Lakes Subdivision, have been mapped within Zone AE. For those within the existing levee, PGMUD has taken the necessary steps to recertify the levee. The levee is certified and recognized by FEMA. This will

remove the portions behind the levee from Zone AE on the final FIRMs.

For residents in the Pecan Lakes Subdivision, PGMUD is continuing its effort to construct a flood protection system to remove the Pecan Lakes area from the floodplain. The system will most likely not be completed in time to be included in the final FIRMs. This will leave the Pecan Lakes Subdivision mapped in Zone AE until the system can be constructed and officially approved by FEMA. Pecan Lakes residents who purchase flood insurance prior to the future effective date of the FIRMs may be able to grandfather the current Zone X rates instead of paying the Zone AE rates. Residents that wait might be required to purchase insurance at the Zone AE rates until the levee system is constructed and approved by FEMA.

“I am behind a levee. Why should I purchase flood insurance?”

While the levee protects your home from flooding due to the Brazos River, flooding can occur within the levee. Even though most District residents are protected by a levee, all residents are encouraged to purchase flood insurance. The cost to do so is certainly minor when compared to the cost of damages that can occur from flooding. On average, a 2,000 square foot home could have almost \$21,000 in damages from only one inch of water, so if you are currently without flood insurance, you might consider speaking to your insurance agent about your options.

For more information on estimated rates for flood insurance, flood facts and to locate an agent, visit: www.floodsmart.gov.

PGMUD Project Updates

Wastewater Treatment Plant Belt Filter Press Replacement

A capital improvements project is underway to replace the belt filter press at PGMUD's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP). The purpose of a belt filter press is to de-water the sludge removed from the incoming waste stream created during the treatment process. Sludge is a by-product of the wastewater treatment process that cannot be discharged into the receiving stream. Initially, the sludge is in a diluted watery form that is expensive to haul away.

The belt filter press is used to decrease the volume of sludge that must be hauled from the WWTP by making it more concentrated. The belt filter press works by compressing the diluted, watery sludge between two or three filter belts to remove the water that is in the initial sludge solution. The remaining sludge is called "cake" and is highly concentrated. The hauling of this more concentrated sludge requires fewer trips to approved disposal sites, resulting in cost savings for PGMUD.

The existing belt filter press at the WWTP was installed in 1985. This press has exceeded its anticipated life and is not performing efficiently. Therefore, the PGMUD Board of Directors approved the design of a replacement belt filter press. The new press will be larger and more efficient. The building that the existing belt filter press resides in will also need to be demolished and replaced with a larger and modern building. This will allow for improved operations and safety for the operators of the WWTP.

Water Well No. 4 Rework

PGMUD has awarded the contract to begin the rework of Water Well No. 4. Well No. 4 was originally constructed in 1989 at Water Plant No. 3 on Willow Bend Drive. A water well rework (or rehabilitation) is an essential part of maintaining the integrity of PGMUD's water supply system. To extend the life and reliability of a well, periodic maintenance is necessary. This becomes even more important as the equipment ages, increasing the likelihood of issues down inside the well.

The proposed rework project will include:

- **Removing and inspecting the pumping equipment for degradation and corrosion**
- **Television surveying the interior of the well to determine its condition, and,**
- **Performing internal cleaning techniques to restore the well to a more productive and efficient state**

The contract time for this project is 60 days. To minimize the noise impact on nearby residents, the contractor will only operate during daylight hours, Monday through Saturday. Upon completion, the District will benefit from continued reliable water production for years to come.

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will be some minor inconveniences and impacts to the surrounding properties along the construction route. There will be times during construction that existing utilities may need to be shut down temporarily. During a small portion of the work, sections of the levee jogging trail from Plantation Drive to Belin Park may be closed for installation of the water line. PGMUD has ensured that special consideration has been made to minimize the effects of this work to the surrounding neighborhoods. The community's assistance and cooperation is a critical factor in the delivery of the surface water to Pecan Grove. We appreciate your patience during this construction period, and as always, you can call the Pecan Grove MUD office at 281-238-5000 with any questions.



SWTP: After the Construction

Construction of the Pecan Grove Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) is scheduled for substantial completion in December 2011. As the construction phase of the project is concluded, other activities begin, including:

- The testing and programming of the individual plant systems and components
- Preparing for the start-up of the plant
- Training of operating and maintenance personnel
- The preparation of the water distribution system to receive treated surface water

The SWTP will be thoroughly tested, and the water produced will be subjected to extensive analysis before it will be delivered to our customers. The SWTP is designed to supply 2.0 million gallons per day of treated water that meets all regulatory agency requirements and exceeds the water quality goals set by the PGMUD Board of Directors.





Create a Beautiful Yard... And Save Money!

Southeast Texas summers can certainly pack a wallop. The heat and humidity can not only create a bad “hair day”, but can also do a number on our lawns. Throw in the ever-present threat of short or long-term drought conditions and you can imagine the massive amounts of water showered on our outdoor grasses and plants to compensate. In fact, in the summer of 2010 the amount of water used in our area increased to 165% of our normal average daily demand. Taking into account the rising cost of water and the excessive use of fresh water in our underground aquifers, this dramatic increase in output is not only tough on your wallet, but our water supply as well. Hence, the mandated move to surface water sources. Our water supply is not infinite, and rising populations have forced us to consider very necessary, and effective, water conservation practices.

So, what can you do this spring and summer to help save money and secure our area’s water sources for years to come? The answers are quite simple. Just a few minor changes in our normal routines, along with educated decisions on drought-resistant planting can make a world of difference.



Following are a few tips to get you started:

Be Water Smart

- **Water early.** Water your lawn and outdoor plants in the early morning, before the sun can burn off moisture. Make sure that your irrigation timer (if you have one) is set to complete all the watering cycles **before** 5:00 a.m. when the morning demand for household water begins.
- **Don’t over water.** Before starting your sprinkler, step on the grass. If the blades spring back, hold off on watering for a day or two.
- **Water deeply versus frequently.** This encourages well-established root systems. Soil should be soaked to a minimum depth of six inches and should not be watered again until the soil an inch below the surface is dry. Healthy, properly irrigated lawns rarely require more than one inch of water per week (rainfall and irrigation combined) during the spring and summer growing seasons (unless there is an extended dry spell).
- **Add a water sensor to your irrigation system and control the length of time you operate yard sprinklers.** This may well be the most important thing you can do to avoid excessive and unnecessary watering. For those without irrigation systems, you can buy water timers at a local hardware store – generally for less than \$15. When nature is doing the work for us, there is no need to supplement.
- **Raise the mower blades.** Mowing grass at the proper height (three inches for St. Augustine and one inch for Bermuda) decreases the need for watering. Cutting grass any lower can cut into the stem and cause it to lose its ability to photosynthesize – making it more susceptible to disease and insect problems.
- **Test your water consumption.** To find out how much

water you are using in the yard, check your meter just before and just after watering your lawn. This will help you to easily calculate how much you consume, and how much you can save by cutting back.

Be Plant Smart

Gulf Coast summers are hard on plants. They suffer from the heat and humidity just as much as we do. Fortunately, there are several beautiful selections that actually like it hot and will survive periods of drought once they are established. When deciding on your spring planting plans, consider these plants that will thrive during one of our typical summers and will reward you with rich, warm color well into the fall:

- **Zexmania (Wedelia hispida)** is a long-lived Texas native perennial that forms 18 to 24-inch rounded mounds that are covered with yellow daisy-like flowers all spring, summer and fall. This drought tolerant plant loves the sun and should be sited where it gets excellent drainage.

- **Heliopsis:** This native sunflower will be right at home under our blazing summer sun. It is beautiful in a mixed border and has 2 to 3-inch golden flowers above dark green foliage. These flowers are also attractive to butterflies and birds love their ripe seeds.

- **Tea Bush (Melochia tomentosa)** is a small, shrubby perennial from the chocolate family. It averages 2 to 3 feet tall and is covered with clusters of beautiful small, bright pink flowers that bloom practically non-stop spring through fall. It is drought-tolerant, grows quickly, and will provide dependable color during summer heat.

- The **Rock Rose Pavonia (Pavonia lasiopetala)** is an evergreen, mounding, native perennial that is constantly producing 2-inch hot pink flowers from spring to fall. It features attractive, dark glossy green, small arrow-shaped foliage on a 2-foot mound.

- The **Peruvian Pavonia (Pavonia peruviansis)** forms a slightly larger shrub at 3 to 4 feet. It has the same attractive foliage as the Rock Rose Pavonia and it bears light pink flowers with a wine-red eye from spring through fall. Pavonias tolerate a variety of soils and respond well to pruning.

- **Cupheas** continue to grow in popularity, with David Verity (*Cuphea ignea* 'David Verity') being one of the most sought-after varieties. Averaging 3 feet tall, this is a more compact and refined version of the standard **cigar plant**. 'David Verity' grows into an upright, very full plant with tiny foliage. It is a nonstop bloomer with small, tubular, orange and yellow flowers spring through fall. It is an incredibly tough plant and doesn't seem to have any insect or disease problems. Butterflies and hummingbirds just love this one!

These examples are just the tip of the iceberg in drought-resistant plant options. For more ideas on conserving water while creating a beautiful landscape, speak to an expert at your local nursery. They can be a valuable resource.

The District supports keeping our community beautiful and we encourage you to plant smart. Together, our community can save countless gallons of water this summer and preserve our water resources for generations to come.

Source for plant information: www.urbanharvest.org



Did You Know?

With the release of FEMA's preliminary Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) for Fort Bend County, and all of the talk about levees and surface water – we thought our customers might be interested in some historical facts about the Brazos River. Why? This river not only divides our County, it will (very soon) provide us with a portion of our drinking water supply, and has on occasion overflowed its banks and wreaked havoc on those in its path.

Facts About the Brazos River

- It's the longest river in Texas and the 11th longest in the United States.
- It was called the Rio de los Brazos de Dios by early Spanish explorers (translated as "The River of the Arms of God").
- The Brazos begins near Clovis, New Mexico and travels 1,280 miles to the Gulf of Mexico approximately two miles south of Freeport, Texas and about 70 miles from Richmond.
- The River's watershed includes 44,880 square miles of land in Texas and New Mexico.
- This mighty natural resource is located approximately 3,300 feet or 0.6 miles from the Pecan Grove MUD.

Flooding and the Brazos River

- The first recorded major Brazos River flooding event occurred in 1833.
- Significant flooding events were recorded on the Brazos in 1833, 1842, 1899, 1913, 1921, 1957, 1965, 1968, 1992, 1994, 1998 and 2004 - the most severe being July of 1913.
- The Brazos River is dammed in three places (all north of Waco) forming Possum Kingdom Lake (1941), Lake Granbury, and Lake Whitney.
- Eleven dams and reservoirs are operated by the Brazos River Authority and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in the Brazos River watershed, reducing the flooding potential of the River in Richmond.
- The existing levee operated by PGMUD is designed to protect significant portions of the District from the floodwaters of the Brazos River.



WATER CONSERVATION:

A TEAM EFFORT

Water conservation is everyone's job. Pecan Grove Municipal Utility District (PGMUD, the District) provides potable water to almost 4,500 homes, businesses and schools. Over the past five years, the District has provided more than 3.5 billion gallons for use by customers, averaging approximately 746 million gallons of drinking water per year, for a five-year total of more than 3.5 billion gallons. During this time, the average water use for a home in PGMUD has been approximately 11,000 gallons per month. In July of 2009, the District used an all-time average high of more than 24,000 gallons per home.

The cost of high-quality drinking water is on the rise and finding water sources to meet the growing demand is becoming more difficult. To save drinking water resources and your hard earned money, PGMUD consistently advocates and promotes the practice of water conservation. The District promotes conservation by sponsoring educational materials in our local schools, passing along tips in your monthly water bills, and including helpful conservation articles in this newsletter and on our website at: www.pecangrovemud.com. A successful conservation program requires that customers and the District work together to make a difference. It is our hope and goal that each of our customers utilizes these resources to save water inside and outside the home.

In addition, PGMUD is doing the following to help protect and preserve our water resources:

Water Reuse

Water treated at our wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) is reused within the plant site to provide water needed for some of the processes that would otherwise require the use of our drinking water supply. By utilizing treated wastewater for reuse, PGMUD is conserving more than four million gallons per month of water.

Water System Modeling / Directional Flushing Plan

About once a year, PGMUD flushes the District's fire hydrants. This improves water quality by removing any mineral sediment that may settle in the water main, while also confirming operation of the fire hydrants. To reduce the amount of water used to flush the system, PGMUD has developed a computerized Water System Model and Directional Flow Flushing Plan. We expect this plan to save several thousand gallons of water each time the water mains are flushed.

Water Loss (Water Accountability)

It may surprise you to know that all public water supply systems, like PGMUD, produce more water than is consumed by their customers or otherwise accounted for during system

flushing and maintenance. For many systems, 10% or more of the water produced at the drinking water plant is lost between the points where the water enters the underground water mains to the point where water is delivered to the customer. In years past, PGMUD has actually been losing almost 120 million gallons of water per year.

About a year ago, PGMUD began exploring methods to stop losses in the District's water system. Some of these methods require expensive high-tech equipment. After careful consideration, the District, in partnership with our District's operator, began a comprehensive program to locate and repair underground water leaks. During the first phase of this program, we found and repaired more than 35 underground water leaks. Since completion of the leak repairs, we have reduced our water loss from 120 million gallons to an average of about 55 million gallons per year.

Although locating and repairing water leaks accounts for the largest portion of the lost water, additional methods are being utilized to find even more leaks. One of these methods involves improving our ability to meter the water delivered to customers. Examples of this include:

- Ensuring that large water users have meters that are appropriately sized for their needs
- Regularly replacing old meters that allow water to slip through the meter without being measured
- Installing new devices that help capture and meter the amount of water caused by very small leaks within a home that would otherwise pass through the meter unnoticed

The District's goal is to continue to identify water loss and to conserve water. We also ask that PGMUD customers help us to reduce the amount of lost water by reporting water leaks in your neighborhood. The quicker leaks are reported and repaired, the less water we lose.

PGMUD has set a goal of reducing the amount of lost water to less than 37 million gallons per year (less than 5% of the total water produced). While industry experts consider this goal difficult to reach, we feel that with your help, we can make it happen.

The District's drinking water supply is one of our most precious natural resources. Previous newsletters have included tips on saving water in your homes and businesses. Our web page also includes information on water conservation. We will continue to provide you with these water and money-saving ideas. The District is committed to conserving water, and we hope you will join us in helping to reduce the District's water demand - securing availability of our water supply for generations to come.



Recycling Made Easy



Recycled items are collected every Monday for residents north of Plantation Drive & Pecan Lakes, and every Thursday for residents on and south of Plantation Drive. Please have your recycling cart at the curb no later than 7:00 a.m. For your convenience, the following is a list of acceptable items for recycling and commonly mistaken unacceptable items.

Accepted Recyclable Materials



Newspapers



Magazines



Junk Mail



Colored Paper



Paper Bags



Folders



Phone Books



Greeting Cards



Cardboard



Paperboard



Plastics #1-#7
(except Styrofoam)



Pots & Pans



Glass Bottles
& Jars



Aluminum Cans
& Foil



Steel & Tin
Cans



Gutters, Copper
& Scrap

Commonly Mistaken Unacceptable Items

Plastic bags, Styrofoam, Soiled Pizza Boxes, Coat Hangers, Paint & Solvent Containers, Light Bulbs, Mirrors, Windows, Dishes & Cups, Wet/Soiled Paper, Paper Towels, Facial & Toilet Tissue, Disposable Plates & Cups, Milk & Juice Cartons (wax-board containers), Wrapping Paper.

Additional recycling bins may be picked up from the Pecan Grove MUD Office located at 2035 FM 359, Suite 13, Richmond, TX 77406 behind Sweet Mesquite. If you have any questions or comments regarding your garbage or recycling services, feel free to contact us at (281) 238-5000, or visit our website at www.pecangrovemud.com and click on the 'Garbage Info' tab.



PGMUD Enters Into New Contract for Additional Law Enforcement

On behalf of the Pecan Grove POA, Pecan Grove HOA, Pecan Grove CIA and the Pecan Grove Municipal Utility District (PGMUD), PGMUD has entered into a new contract for additional law enforcement officers to patrol the Contracted Areas within Pecan Grove Municipal Utility District. PGMUD Directors Joe Taylor and John Minchew recently met with the contracted Homeowner Association Presidents in reference to security in our community. All representatives agreed a change should be made in our contract deputy program.

Beginning on March 1st, the District's law enforcement contract changed to the Fort Bend County Constables Office, Pct.3 Constable, Rob Cook. Their duties will include the patrolling and handling of service calls in the Contracted Areas within PGMUD.

The Constable and their deputies are certified/licensed law enforcement officers with the same authority as a deputy sheriff to write traffic citations and make arrests. The new deputies patrolling our community are citizen-friendly and have extensive law enforcement backgrounds. Our new approach will be more neighborhood policing.

All Pecan Grove Municipal Utility District homeowners/citizens should continue calling the Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office at (281) 341-4665 for non-emergency calls (the Constable's officers will be dispatched) and use 911 for all emergency calls. The Sheriff's office dispatches for the Constables' Offices within Fort Bend County. For Vacation Watch call Fort Bend County Constables Office Pct. 3 at (281) 238-1430 or Fort Bend County Sheriff's Office at (281) 341-4665.

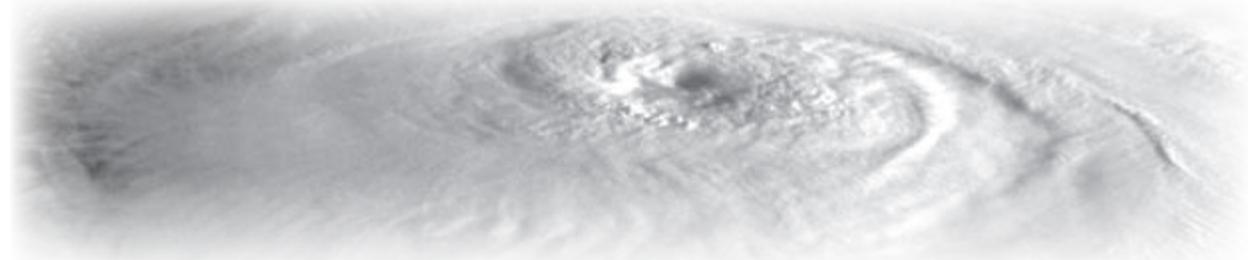
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Active Hurricane Season Predicted for 2011



The 2010 Atlantic hurricane season *seemed* quite tame, but in reality it tied 1887 and 1995 as the third busiest on record, with 19 named storms. So, why was the U.S. spared landfall of a major storm? According to the NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration), the jet stream's position during the 2010 season contributed to warm and dry conditions in the eastern U.S., acting as a barrier that kept storms over open water.

Unfortunately, we might not have such luck this year. With sea surface temperatures in the North Atlantic still at record warm levels, 2011 is predicted to be another active season. An average hurricane season (which runs from June 1st to November 30th) brings with it eleven storms, six hurricanes and two major hurricanes in the Atlantic, Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. Meteorologists at Colorado State University are anticipating seventeen tropical storms for 2011 – with nine strengthening into hurricanes.

The Best Defense is Preparation

We can't control Mother Nature. We certainly hope the Gulf Coast region is spared once again this year, but if a storm heads our way, it's best to be prepared...ahead-of-time. Prior to hurricane season, it's a great idea to develop

a family hurricane action plan. You can find comprehensive information on how to do so at the Fort Bend County Office of Emergency Management website (www.fbcoem.org). Just select 'Family Disaster Plan' under the 'Prepare' tab in the top navigation bar. Also, remember to:

- Review the condition of emergency equipment, such as flashlights, radios, generators, etc., and make sure fire extinguishers are placed in proper locations around your home.
- Ensure you have enough non-perishable food and water on hand
- Keep trees and shrubbery trimmed
- Buy plywood or shutters to protect doors and windows
- Clear clogged rain gutter and downspouts

To find out additional information on what actions to take if a storm is headed our way, along with what to do during and after the storm, go to the FBCOEM webpage listed above or visit the homepage of the PGMUD website (www.pecangrovemud.com) and click on the "Tips for Hurricane Season" link. We are here to help. Always.

PGMUD wishes you and your family a safe summer season!

**WHO
TO
CALL:**

Water, sewer and drainage questions:
PGMUD Customer Service Office
2035 FM 359, Suite 13 (located in the rear of the Sweet Mesquite Center)
(281) 238-5000
Office Hours: 8:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m. & 2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.
After Hours: (281) 238-5000; 24 hrs/7 days a week

NOTE: If you have water or sewer related problems, PLEASE CALL US BEFORE YOU CALL THE PLUMBER! We will investigate the problem at no cost to you. If it is found to be a water district-related problem, we will arrange to correct it. If it is not a water district issue, we will provide our advice. Remember, we are here to help!