Mason Creek Utility District

(281) 578-7272

2009 Water Quality Report

847 Dominion Katy, TX 77450

TO OUR RESIDENTS:

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 attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

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. EPA/CDC (Center for Disease Control) 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)**

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o'comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (281) 578-7272 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Origins of our drinking water:

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs or 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 and organic chemical contaminants.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Drinking water is obtained from GROUND water sources. It comes from Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: EVANGELINE. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and will be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color and odor problems. Taste and odor are considered secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, it is not required to report secondary constituents in this document although they may greatly affect the appearance, taste or smell of your water.

About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents, which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

Public Participation Opportunities:

Date: First Wednesday after the 10th day of the month.

Time: 7:30 PM

Location: Mason Creek Utility District Office, 847 Dominion, Katy, TX. 77450

Phone: (281) 578-7272

Definitions/Abbreviations

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) – 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 contamination.

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) -A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppm - Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
ppt – Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
pCi/L – Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

MFL – Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

Inorganics

Contaminant *(units)*	Year or Range	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Contaminant Sources
Arsenic *(ppb)*	2008	0.009	0.004	0.005	10	0	Natural Erosion; Runoff from orchards, production of glass/ electronics wastes.
Barium *(ppm)*	2008	0.176	0.153	0.207	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal refineries and natural erosion.
Fluoride *(ppm)*	2008	0.370	0.360	0.380	4	4	Natural erosion, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories Water additive – promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (*ppm*)	2009	0.010	0.0	0.01	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226 & 228 *(pCi/l)*	2005-2006	1.650	1.60	1.7	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Beta Emitters *(pCi/l)*	2005-2006	5.900	4.7	7.1	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha adjusted *(pCi/l)*	2005-2006	6.850	6.3	7.4	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Required Additional Health Information for Arsenic

The maximum contaminant level (MCL) for arsenic decreased from 0.05 mg/L (50 ppb) to 0.010 mg/L (10 ppb) effective January 23, 2006. Because the highest reported arsenic level on this report is between 5 ppb and 10 ppb, the following information is required by EPA:

"*While your drinking water meets the EPA's standard 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."

Organics Contaminants *TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED*

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Chemical Sources
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.60	0.75	2.45	4.0	4.0	ppm	DXI Industries Inc.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Contaminant Sources
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	0.7	0	2.6	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfect ion Byproducts *WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED*
Unregulated Contaminants *NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED*

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated *(No associated adverse health effects)*

Contaminant	Year or Range	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Contaminant Sources
Bicarbonate	2008	256	255	257	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Calcium	2008	27.6	27.4	27.8	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2008	68.5	68	69	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oilfield activity.
Copper	2008	.002	.002	.002	1.0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Iron	2008	.160	.149	.158	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2008	5.9	5.9	6.0	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2008	.014	.0117	.0168	0 .05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
pH	2008	7.6	7.5	7.8	>7.0	units	Measure the corrosiveness of water.
Sodium	2008	97.5	96.2	98.8	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oilfield activity.
Sulfate	2008	17	17	17	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oilfield activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCo3	2008	210	209	211	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2008	357	354	360	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCo3	2008	93.5	92.8	94.3	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Sample Date	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Contaminant Sources
Lead	2007	5.5	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2007	0.054	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Recommended 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. 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."

Turbidity **NOT REQUIRED**
Total Coliform **REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.**

Fecal Coliform **REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.**

Mason Creek Utility District was inspected by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) on May 20, 2009.
No Violations were found.

Directors –Mason Creek Utility District

L.R. Forsyth	President	John Cameron	Assistant Secretary/Treasurer
J.G. Hamblet III	Vice-President	Robert J. Wills	Director
Brian Connolly	Secretary/Treasurer		