Mason Creek Utility District

(281) 578-7272

2010 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:

You may be more vulnerable to contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium 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. You should seek advice about drinking water from your health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium 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. This information describes 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 source water protection strategies. Some of this source water information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. 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.

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 Goal (ALG) - The level of a contaminant, which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Average (Avg) -Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual averages of monthly samples.

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

Na: - not applicable

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

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.

Inorganics

Contaminant *(units)*	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Contaminant Sources
Arsenic *(ppb)*	5/12/2008	5.100	4.8 – 5.1	0	10	N	Natural Erosion; Runoff From orchards, production of glass/electronics wastes.
Barium *(ppm)*	5/12/2008	0.164	0.153 – 0.164	2	2	N	Discharge of drilling wastes, Metal refineries and erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride *(ppm)*	5/12/2008	0.380	0.360 – 0.380	4	4	N	Natural erosion, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum Factories Water additive – promotes strong teeth.
Nitrate (*ppm*) *(measured as Nitrogen)*	2010	0.030	0.010 – 0.030	10	10	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226 & 228 *(pCi/L)*	2010	1.700	1.10 – 1.70	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon Emitters *(mrem/yr)*	2010	4.900	0.00 - 4.90	0	4	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross Alpha *(pCi/L)* (*Excluding radon & uranium)*	2010	5.200	2.00 – 5.20	0	15	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Required Additional Health Information for Arsenic

"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."

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant *(units)*	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Contaminant Sources
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) (TThm)*	2010	1.1	0 – 1.1	No Goal for the Total	80	N	Byproduct of drinking water Chlorination.

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Sample Date	MCLG	Action Level	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Contaminant Sources
Lead	8/22/2007	0	15	5.5		ppb		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	8/22/2007	1.3	1.3	0.054		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."

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		