HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT No. 162
2004 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report

EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800 426-4791) Water Quality Information (281 861-6215)

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements.

Providing safe and reliable drinking water is the highest priority of the Board of Directors of Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 162. This report is a summary of the quality of water we provide our customers. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in our drinking water. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached water quality tables. Analysis indicated that our water contained certain radioactive and other contaminants. Our water system is currently purchasing water from two adjacent Districts (MUD No. 186 and MUD No. 208) and blending it with MUD 162 water; **all contaminants are well below the regulatory standards**. The water quality table for MUD 162 and the other MUDs are contained in this report. Harris County MUD No. 162 expects to connect to surface water from the City of Houston in September of this year, and will only partly use ground water in the future. This will ensure a reliable source of water for the future.

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 drinking water advice from their health care providers. 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

(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 **Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791) or the EPA's website at www.epa.gov/safewater.**

En Espanol: *Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o' discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (281 861-6215) par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.*

UNDERSTANDING THE TABLES

The attached table contains all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in our drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. **All constituent levels were below the limits set by the EPA and Safe Drinking Water Act.** 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 EPA .These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) Regulatory Limit - 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.

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

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

Public Participation Opportunities

Harris County MUD No. 162

Date: 2nd Tuesday of Each Month or as otherwise posted.

Time: 4:00

Location: 1301 McKinney, Suite 5100

Phone No: 713 651-3620

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the disinfectants to control microbial contaminates.

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

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L). **ppb** -Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (*ug*/L).

pCi/l - picocuries per liter; a measure of radioactivity.

WATER SOURCES

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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. Contaminates that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic constituents, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical constituents.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Evangeline and Chicot Aquifers located approximately 500 ft. below ground. TCEQ completed an assessment of our water source and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this report . We receive or purchase water from other water systems and their water sources are also susceptible to certain contaminants. Their contaminants are listed in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us at 281 861 6215.

Harris County MUD No. 162—Inorganic Constituents - Regulated at Water Treatment Plant

Year (Range)	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002 2002	Arsenic	* 3.00	3.00	3.00	10*	0*	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002 2002	Barium	0.205	0.205	0.205	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002 2002	Fluoride	0.2	0.2	0.2	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2004 2004	Nitrate	0.070	0.070	0.070	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use.
2002 2002	Selenium	14.5	14.5	14.5	50	50	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2004 2004	Uranium	11.175	0	17.5	10	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2004 2004	Combined Radium 226 & 228	2.75	1.7	4.7	10	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2004 2004	Gross beta emitters	9.625	4.2	15.5	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2004 2004	Gross Alpha	^ 11.45	7.7	17.7	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

* These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then the MCL is 50 ppb and there is currently no MCLG.

^ Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters, radium 226, or radium 228 in excess of the MCL over many years have increased risk of getting cancer.

Harris County MUD No. 162 - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004	Chlorine	1.125	0.4	3.0	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Harris County MUD No. 162 - Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004	Total Haloacetic Acids	5.6	5.6	5.6	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004	Total Trihalomethanes	4.0	4.0	4.0	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Harris County MUD No. 162 — Lead and Copper—Regulated at Customers Tap

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Copper	0.109	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing
2002	Lead	3.1	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing

Harris County MUD No. 162 — Organic Constituents

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2002	Xylenes	0.001	0.0013	0.0013	ppb	Common products used in tank coatings. Our tanks were painted in 2001 and the District retested the water and no xylenes were detected.

Harris County MUD No. 162 — Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Bicarbonate	190.0	190.0	190.0	N/A	ppm	Dissolving of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2002	Calcium	53.4	53.4	53.4	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002	Chloride	42.0	42.0	42.0	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification.
2002	Magnesium	5.53	5.53	5.53	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002	pH	7.2	7.2	7.2	N/A	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2002	Sodium	33.2	33.2	33.2	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Sulfate	9.0	9.0	9.0	300	ppm	Naturally occurring.
2002	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	156	156	156	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2002	Total Dissolved Solids	236	236	236	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2002	Total Hardness as CaCO3	156	156	156	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

Harris County MUD No. 186—Inorganic Constituents - Regulated at Water Treatment Plant

2000 2002	Arsenic	* 4.45	2.8	6.1	10*	0*	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2000 2002	Barium	0.185	0.157	0.214	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002 2002	Fluoride	0.5	0.2	0.5	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2000 2004	Nitrate	0.115	0.030	0.20	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from fertilizer use.
2000 2004	Selenium	4.65	0	9.3	50	50	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2000 2000	Gross Alpha	8.4	8.4	8.4	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

* These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then the MCL is 50 ppb and there is currently no MCLG.

Harris County MUD No. 186 - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004	Chlorine	1.207	0.3	5.5	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Harris County MUD No. 186 - Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004	Total Trihalomethanes	3.75	3.5	4.0	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Harris County MUD No. 186 — Unregulated Constituents

Harris County MUD 186 participated in gathering data under the unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. The results are listed in the tables below.

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2002	Bromoform	0.45	0	0.9	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2002	Chloroform	0.50	0	1.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2002	Dibromochloromethane	0.6	0.6	0.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Harris County MUD No. 186 — Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Bicarbonate	286.5	205	368	N/A	ppm	Dissolving of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2002	Calcium	31.65	12.3	51	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002	Chloride	55.5	46	65	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification.
2002	Iron	0.102	0.094	0.111	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Magnesium	4.58	3.16	6.0	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2002	ph	7.45	7.40	7.50	N/A	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2002	Sodium	93.0	43.0	143.0	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Sulfate	8.5	7.0	10.0	300	ppm	Naturally occurring.
2002	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	235	168	302	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2002	Total Dissolved Solids	334	256	412	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2002	Total Hardness as CaCO3	89.85	43.7	136	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.

Harris County MUD No. 208—Inorganic Constituents - Regulated at Water Treatment Plant

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Arsenic	3.8	3.8	3.8	10*	0*	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Barium	0.204	0.204	0.204	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Fluoride	0.4	0.4	0.4	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2004	Nitrate	0.01	0.01	0.01	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, Runoff from fertilizer use.
2002	Gross Alpha Adjusted	2.2	2.2	2.2	15	0	Pci/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

* These arsenic values are effective January 23, 2006. Until then the MCL is 50 ppb and there is currently no MCLG.

Harris County MUD No. 208 - Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004	Chlorine	1.163	0.2	2.3	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Harris County MUD No. 208 - Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2004	Total Haloacetic Acids	10.1	10.1	10.1	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004	Total Trihalomethanes	1.3	1.3	1.3	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Harris County MUD No. 208 — Organic Constituents

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2002	Xylenes	0.005	0.0052	0.0052	ppm	Common products used in tank coatings. Our tanks were painted in 2001 and the District retested the water and no xylenes were detected.

Harris County MUD No. 208 — Unregulated Constituents

Harris County MUD 208 participated in gathering data under the unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. The results are listed in the tables below.

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Reason for Monitoring
2002	Bromoform	4.5	4.5	4.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2002	Chloroform	1	1.0	1.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2002	Bromodichloromethane	2.2	2.2	2.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2002	Dibromochloromethane	4.4	4.4	4.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Harris County MUD No. 208 — Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2002	Bicarbonate	298	298	298	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2002	Calcium	28.4	28.4	28.4	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2002	Chloride	51	51	51	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification.
2002	Iron	0.060	0.06	0.06	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2002	Magnesium	5.33	5.33	5.33	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2002	Ph	7.5	7.5	7.5	N/A	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2002	Sodium	92.1	92.1	92.1	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2002	Sulfate	8.0	8.0	8.0	300	ppm	Naturally occurring.
2002	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	244	244	244	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2002	Total Dissolved Solids	333	333	333	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2002	Total Hardness as CaCO3	92.8	92.8	92.8	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium