2009 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

For Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 25

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has assessed our system and determined that our drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements. The analysis was made by using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached tables. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Español

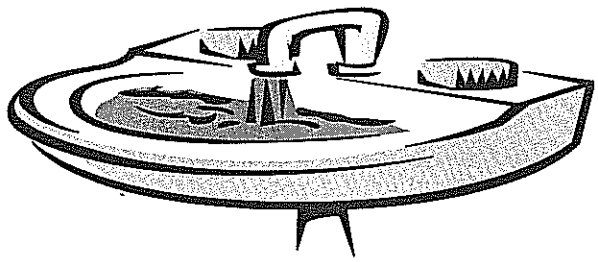
Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al TEL. (281) 277-0129, ext. 105 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system problems:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised persons, such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources and comes from the Chicot aquifer. ***A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the TCEQ.*** The report will describe the 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 assessment and protection efforts at our system, please contact us. It is important to protect your drinking water by protecting your water source.



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).

CONTAMINANTS THAT MAY BE PRESENT IN SOURCE WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants,* such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife;
- *Inorganic contaminants,* such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming;
- *Pesticides and herbicides,* which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants,* including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems; and
- *Radioactive contaminants,* which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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 that must provide the same protection for public health.

Secondary Constituents

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. Secondary constituents 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 call District Operations at (281) 277-0129, ext 113.

Definitions

AL	Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level – 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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
NA	Not applicable.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity).
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – 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.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
ppm or mg/l	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

pCi/l	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l)
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/l)
TT	Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Public Participation

The Board of Directors of Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 25 meet the second Friday of each month at 5:30 p.m. at the James Cupp Meeting Center, adjacent to the District's office, located at 18230 Old Richmond Road, Sugar Land, Texas 77498. Please call (281) 277-0129, ext. 101, to confirm the meeting date and location of future public meetings.

The table below contains all of the chemical constituents detected in your drinking water. The table includes the results of the most recent sampling performed in accordance with the applicable regulations. The EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. Questions concerning this report may be directed to District operations at (281) 277-0129, ext. 113.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Detected Level	Minimum Level	Average Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Sources of Contaminant
2007-2008	Fluoride	0.32	0.13	0.21	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2009	Nitrate	0.15	0.11	0.13	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Detected Level	Minimum Level	Average Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Sources of Contaminant
2005, 2009	Combined Radium 226 and 228	0.9	0	0.59	5	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
2005, 2009	Gross beta emitters	5.2	0	2.73	50	0	pCi/l	Decay of natural and manmade deposits.
2005, 2009	Gross alpha	4.2	2.4	3.4	15	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Detected Level	Minimum Level	Average Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Sources of Contaminant
2009	Chlorine Residual, Free	2.2	0.46	1.51	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

LEAD AND COPPER

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile		Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level		Unit of Measure	Sources of Contaminant
2009	Copper	0.16		0	1.3		ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.
2009	Lead	1.9		0	15		ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives.

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 poential 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.

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Detected Level	Minimum Level	Average Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Sources of Contaminant
2009	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	1.2	0	0.4	6	0	ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical facilities.

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 25
18230 Old Richmond Road
Sugar Land, Texas 77498