

OR CURRENT RESIDENT

Windfern Forest Utility District Drinking Water Quality Report 2004

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report as a violation, and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en Espanol, favor de llamar Windfern Forest UD al telefono (713) 983-3427.

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot and Evangeline aquifers. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source, and has found your water to be susceptible to certain substances. For detailed information on these substances, their sources and what effect these substances may have on your drinking water, please contact John Brock of our Regulatory Affairs department at 713-983-3449.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the 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 Substances

Contaminants found in drinking water may be the cause of taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor substances are called secondary substances and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondary substances 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 contact the District's operator at 713-983-3427.

About the Attached Table

The attached table contains all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

Protecting our Water Resources

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.

Substances 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 stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining and farming;

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater 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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain substances in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for substances in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other Immune Problems

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or Immuno-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).

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board meets at 4:00 PM on the third Tuesday of each month at the Windfern Forest Utility District Administration Building located 14410 Mauna Loa, Houston, Texas 77040. For additional information regarding the meeting call (713) 983-3500. You may mail comments to:

*Windfern Forest UD
Attn.: Board of Directors
11302 Tanner Road
Houston, Texas 77041*

Drinking Water Quality Results 2004

The data contained in this report was collected in 2004 (except where noted) in accordance with the regulations. The state of Texas allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. Although the water district samples your water for up to 97 substances we are listing only those substances that were detected in your water during 2004 (except where noted).

Your water source:

The WINDFERN FOREST UD water treatment facility obtains its water supply from two groundwater wells which draw water from a Gulf Coast Aquifer. In addition Windfern Forest UD purchased water from Rolling Fork PUD from July 15, 2004 until December 31, 2004. For water quality information for Rolling Fork PUD please contact the district at 713-983-3333.

METALS ANALYSIS RESULTS

| Substance | MCLG | AL | 90th Percentile Value | # of Samples > AL | Violation | Typical Source |
|---------------------|------|-----|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------|---|
| Copper (ppm) (2003) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.107 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead (ppb) (2003) | NA | 15 | 5.5 | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

INORGANIC SUBSTANCE ANALYSIS RESULTS

| Substance | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level at any Sampling Point | Range Detected | Violation | Typical Source |
|-----------------------|------|-----|-------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic (ppb) (2003) | *0 | *10 | 3.6 | ND - 3.6 | No | Erosion of natural deposits from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes |
| Barium (ppm) (2002) | 2 | 2 | 0.257 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries |
| Fluoride (ppm) (2002) | 4 | 4 | 0.2 | NA | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth |
| Nitrate (ppm) (2004) | 10 | 10 | 0.04 | ND - 0.08 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) (2002) | 50 | 50 | 4.0 | NA | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

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

RADIOCHEMICAL SUBSTANCE ANALYSIS RESULTS

| Substance | MCLG | MCL | Highest Level at Any Sampling Point | Range Detected Low High | Violation | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------------|------|-----|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------|--|
| Alpha emitters (pCi/l) (2004) | 0 | 15 | 23.4 | 1.4 - 23.4 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Beta/Photon emitters (pCi/l) (2004) | 0 | 50 | 14.0 | 7.8 - 11.3 | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Combined Radium (pCi/l) (2004) | 0 | 5 | 5.7 | 0.8 - 5.7 | Yes | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Uranium (ug/l) (2004) | 0 | 30 | 29.0 | ND - 29 | No | Erosion of natural deposits |

Gross Alpha MCL Violation - April 1, 2004 - December 31, 2004

Windfern Forest has exceeded the MCL for gross alpha. The following language is required to appear on this report. Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Combined Radium 226 and Radium 228 MCL Violation - April 1, 2004 - December 31, 2004

Windfern Forest has exceeded the MCL for combined radium 226 and radium 228. The following language is required to appear on this report. Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

DISINFECTION RESIDUAL ANALYSIS RESULTS

| Substance | MRDLG | MRDL | Highest Average | Range of Detects (Low - High) | Source |
|----------------------------|-------|------|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Free Chlorine (ppm) (2004) | 4 | 4 | 1.34 | 0.01 - 2.90 | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

Drinking Water Definitions and Units Description

NA: Not Applicable

ND: Not Detected

NR: Not Reported

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

MNR: Monitoring not required, but recommended

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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

AL: Action Level: The concentration level of a contaminant which, if exceeded, requires a water system to treat water or follow other requirements.

If you would like to talk to an Aqua Services representative about your Water Quality Report, please call 713-983-3427. For more information from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, you may call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.