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Windfern Forest UD
11302 Tanner Road
Houston, Texas 77041



WINDFERN FOREST UTILITY DISTRICT

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.

Water Sources

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 contaminants 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 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 EPA prescribes regulations which 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (832) 209-5084.

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 of Directors of the District meet at 4:00 PM on the third Tuesday of each month at the Windfern Forest Utility District Administration Building located at 14410 Mauna Loa, Houston, Texas 77040. You may mail comments to:

Windfern Forest Utility District
Attn.: Board of Directors
11302 Tanner Road
Houston, Texas 77041
Or Call: (832) 209-5084

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. Our water comes from the Chicot and Evangeline aquifers. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the TCEQ. This 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 assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Mike Thornhill of our Regulatory Compliance department at 832-209-5131.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 concern. While secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, 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 system's business office at 832-209-5084.

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below state and federal allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

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 risk to health. 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 risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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

REGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2010	Arsenic (ppb)	7.1	ND-7.1	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits;Runoff from fertilizer use;Leaching from septic tanks;Sewage
2010	Barium (ppm)	0.236	0.219-0.236	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits;Discharge from metal refineries
2008	Fluoride (ppm)	0.28	0.11-0.28	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
2010	Nitrate (ppm)	0.1	0.02-0.1	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits;runoff from fertilizer use;leaching from septic tanks & sewage
2010	Selenium (ppb)	10.4	ND-10.4	No	50	50	Erosion of natural deposits;Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2010	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	12.07	ND-14.86	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2010	Beta emitters (pCi/L)	17.85	7.4-19.3	No	50*	0	Decay of natural and manmade deposits
2010	CombinedRadium (pCi/L)	3.33	1.5-4.1	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2010	Uranium (ppb)	31.23	24.6-36	Yes*	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION RESIDUALS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2010	Chloramines (ppm)	1.68	0.60-4.00	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

LEAD AND COPPER

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	No of sites Exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	Source of Contaminant
2009	Lead (ppb)	9.8	0	No	15	Corrosion of household plumbing
2009	Copper (ppm)	0.184	0	No	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems

****MCL Violation - Uranium** Monitoring period: October 1, 2010 through December 31, 2010. The following health effect language is required on this report. Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Windfern Forest UD purchased water from Harris County MUD No. 261 in March 2010 to meet an increased demand. To obtain a copy of this District's Drinking Water Quality Report, please contact the District at 832-209-5084.

If you would like to talk to a District representative about your Water Quality Report, please call 832-209-5084. 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.

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>."