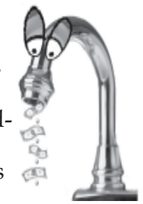
Lead and Copper – Tested at the Customer's Tap (samples collected at 20 homes)

Year Tested	Substance	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile	# of Homes Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Possible Sources of Lead and Copper
2007	Lead	ppb	8.900	1 of 20	15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems;
2007	Copper	ppm	0.119	0 of 20	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits

Information on Lead in Water Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing.

If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested. You can reduce lead consumption by running your faucet for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using the water for drinking or cooking. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

How to Find Leaks



Dripping, trickling faucets, showerheads and toilets can waste from 75 to several hundred gallons of water a week depending on the size of the leaks. Worn-out washers are the main cause when faucets and showerheads leak. A new washer generally costs about 25 cents.

That trickling sound coming from the bathroom is probably a leaky toilet but keep in mind sometimes toilet leaks can be silent.

TRY THIS: Put a couple of drops of food coloring in the tank of the toilet and wait an hour or so. If water in the bowl turns color, then the toilet is leaking. Most likely the flapper or flush valve needs to be replaced. Parts are inexpensive and easy to replace.

Keep Texas Waters Clean — Read the Label

All pesticides are toxic to some degree. This means they can pose some risk to you, to children, pets, and any wildlife that stray onto your lawn, especially if these chemicals are overused. Pesticides can also kill earthworms and other beneficial organisms, disrupting the ecological balance of your lawn.

You may then mistakenly feel the need to apply more chemicals to your lawn. Pesticides can help control many lawn pests but it is important to use them properly and carefully.

Have Questions

If you would like more information about particular health risks or contaminants, you may call the EPA at 1.800.426.4791, or the Harris County Health Department at 713.439.6000.

The District's Operator, Water District Management (WDM), may also be able to assist you with your questions, 281.376.8802.

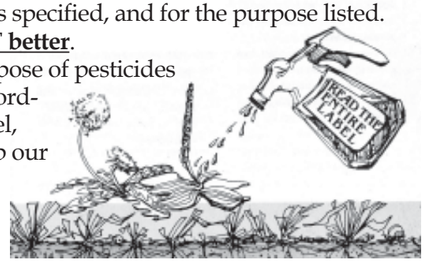
Dispose of Unused Drugs Safely Keep Texas Waters Clean

Pharmaceuticals and personal care products can pass through sewer treatment plants in very minute amounts and find their way into our creeks, rivers, and streams. **Controlling what goes down the drain is the easiest and most effective way to protect the environment.**

Dispose of unused prescriptions, over-the-counter drugs, vitamins, and other personal products such as cosmetics and fragrances properly in the trash and not in the toilet. For more information on how to dispose of household products visit, www.wef.org/AboutWater/ForThePublic then click Fact Sheets and select Drug Free Drains.

First and foremost - Read the Label

Use only the amount directed, at the time and under the conditions specified, and for the purpose listed. **More is NOT better**.



Store and dispose of pesticides properly, according to the label, and help keep our water clean and safe to drink.

Public Participation

Chimney Hill MUD meets at 6:30 p.m. on the second Wednesday of each month at the Waste Water Treatment Plant, 13450 Traders Village Dr., Houston, Texas.

Any last minute cancellations will be posted at the Chimney Hill Water Plant No. 1, 13255 Firebrick.

Call 281.376.8802 for directions.

2008 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Chimney Hill MUD

Yes, your water is safe to drink

Our Water Meets all Federal (EPA) and State Requirements

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) assessed our system, Chimney Hill Municipal Utility District (Chimney Hill MUD), and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data in the tables in this report which uses testing results from 2004 through 2008.

Because our water meets all state and federal drinking water health standards for the sampling period, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Chimney Hill MUD system identification number is 101-0910. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Español — 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. 281.376.8802 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Outstanding Performance

Chimney Hill MUD has been awarded Outstanding Performance Certificates for no violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act bacteriological sampling rule from 2001-2007. The District continues with the same performance record to date.

Where Your Water Comes From

Chimney Hill MUD obtained the majority of its water from City of Houston and the remainder from a well in the District. The District's well pumps ground water from the Evangeline Aquifer. The City of Houston supplies both ground water from the Gulf Coast Aquifers, including the Evangeline Aquifer, and surface water from the San Jacinto River, through Lakes Conroe and Houston, and the Trinity River through Lake Livingston. The District also has interconnect lines with neighboring Spencer Road Public Utility District (Hearthstone) and Harris Co. MUD No. 130. These water suppliers are governed by the same drinking water regulations as Chimney Hill MUD.

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, those that are undergoing treatment with steroids, or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water 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, 1.800.426.4791.

What's in the Water

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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,** or at the following web site: **www.epa.gov/safewater.**

Bottled water information may be obtained at: **www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/bwinx.asp.**

Table Information

The tables contain chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The TCEQ and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The constituents detected in Chimney Hill MUD's water are listed below and all detects were well below the maximum contaminant level allowed in drinking water. The agencies do not require some contaminants to be monitored annually because their concentrations are not expected to vary. This report states the results of the most current water testing from 2004 through 2008.

Regulated Inorganics

Year Tested	Contaminant Detected	Unit of Measure	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Allowed (EPA's MCL)	MCLG	Meets Standards	Possible source of Contaminant
2005	Barium	ppm	0.058	0.058	0.058	2.0	2.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2005-08	Fluoride	ppm	0.460	0.420	0.500	4.0	4.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
	Fluoride promotes strong teeth. Ideal level to prevent tooth decay is 0.7 to 1.0.								
2005-08	Nitrate	ppm	0.300	0.240	0.360	10.0	10.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2004-08	Uranium	ppb	0.300	0.000	12.200	30.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2004-08	Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	0.640	0.000	4.660	5.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2004-08	Gross beta emitters	pCi/L	3.510	0.000	10.100	50.0	0.0	yes	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2004-08	Gross alpha	pCi/L	3.770	0.000	10.300	15.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Organics

2005-08	Simazie	ppb	0.07	0.00	0.15	4.0	4.0	N/A	Herbicide runoff
2005-08	Atrazine	ppb	0.24	0.00	0.50	3.0	3.0	N/A	Runoff from herbicide

Unregulated Inorganics

2005	Sodium	ppm	50.00	50.00	50.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals

Tested	Constituent	Measure	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MRDL	MRDLG	Meets Standards	Source
2008	Chloramine	ppm	1.37	0.80	1.90	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes	

Disinfectant Byproducts

2005	Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	2.30	0.00	4.60	60.0	N/A	yes	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2005	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2.85	0.00	5.70	80.0	N/A	yes	

Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids represents four different constituents. The maximum is the sum of all four.

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfectant Byproducts

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

Tested	Constituent	Measure	Average	Minimum	Maximum	MRDLG	Source
2007	Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	32.20	0.00	44.00	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2007	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	32.50	22.50	45.10	NA	

Unregulated Contaminant

Tested	Contaminant	Unit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Source of Contaminant
2005	Bromodichloromethane	ppb	8.30	8.30	8.30	The Unregulated contaminants listed are a byproduct of the drinking water disinfection.
2005	Chloroform	ppb	6.80	6.80	6.80	
2005	Dibromochloromethane	ppb	3.30	3.30	3.30	

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

Turbidity - Clarity of Water - Continuously Sampled at the Water Plant

2008	Turbidity ‡	Highest single measure	0.8 NTUs	Turbidity is measured in NTUs and caused by soil runoff.
		Lowest monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	97%	**95% of samples tested each month must be less than or equal to the limit 0.300 NTU.**

‡ Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. Turbidity is a cloudiness or haziness of water caused by individual particles that are too small to be seen without magnification, thus being much like smoke in air. Turbidity has no health effects but it is monitored because it is good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Additional Testing

Additional testing is done daily at the water plants and throughout the community at various locations to ensure that a safe level of disinfectant is in the system. Water samples are sent to an independent state-approved laboratory to verify the absence of harmful bacteria. No such bacteria has been detected in this water system.

Secondary Constituents

Many contaminants (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. These constituents are called secondary contaminants and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. The secondary 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.

Source Water Assessment

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Water Quality Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact 281.376.8802.

Terms Used in this Report

Contaminant: The technical term for anything else in water except pure water is "contaminant." Technically, pure, fresh orange juice can be considered water which has been "contaminated" by the oil, orange pulp and flavorings in the orange which make it taste so good.

Obviously, some contaminants aren't good and can actually be hazardous to your health at specific levels. Those are the ones that are tested and measured.

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

MCL, Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels.

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 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.

N/A: not established at this time

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter

ppm – Part per million: One part per million equals 1 teaspoon in 1,302 gallons, which is enough water to fill a typical bathtub over 40 times.

ppb – Part per billion: One part per billion equals 1 teaspoon in 1,302,000 gallons, which is enough water to fill a typical bathtub over 40,000 times.