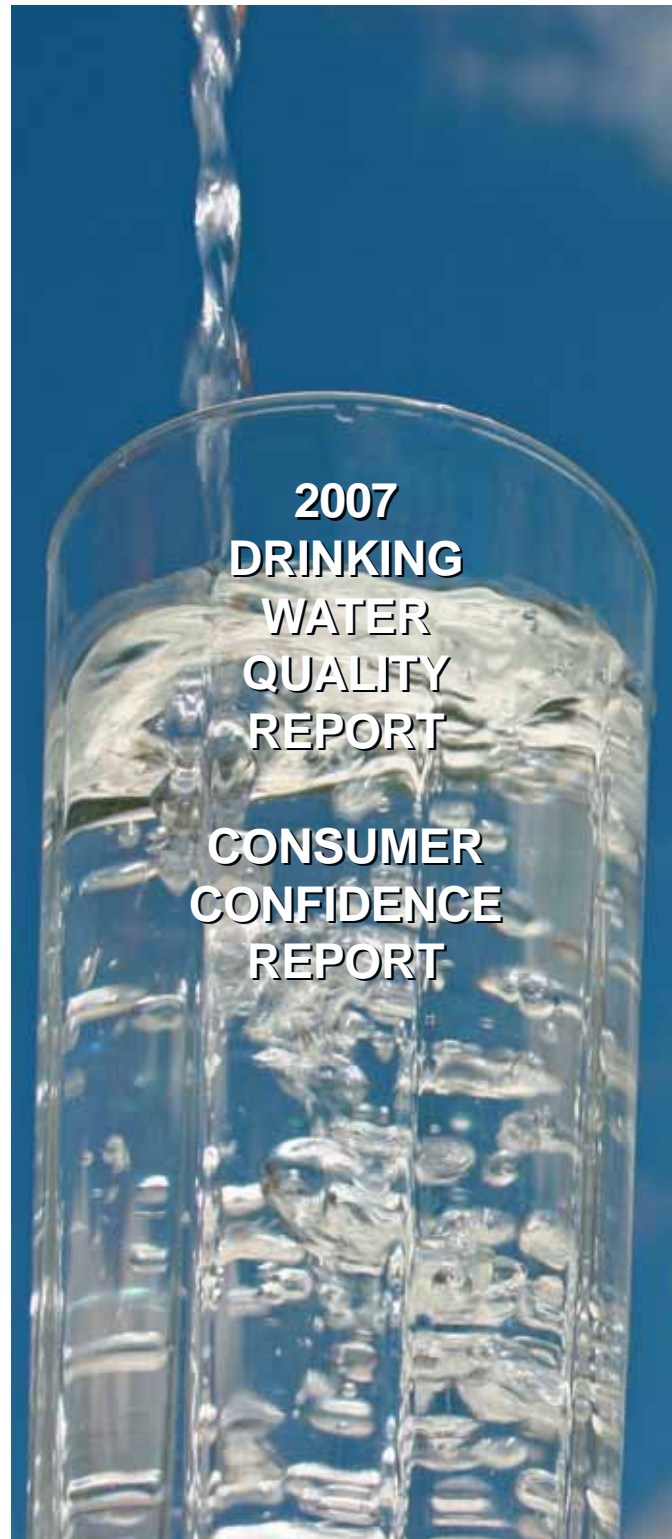


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Harris County MUD No. 18
11302 Tanner Road
Houston, Texas 77041



HARRIS COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT NO 18

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

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 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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 Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre su agua de beber. Para obtener una copia de esta informacion traducida en Espanol, llame 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; persons 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 11 AM on the second Monday of each month at the offices of Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP, at Phoenix Tower, 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2600, Houston, Texas 77027. You may mail comments to:

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 18
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. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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 Consumer Confidence Report. 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

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 the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About the Tables

The attached table contains all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. 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 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.

REGULATED INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2005	Arsenic (ppb)	3.0	2.3 - 3.0	No	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2005	Barium (ppm)	0.359	0.168 - 0.359	No	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits
2005	Fluoride (ppm)	0.4	ND - 0.4	No	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits
2007	Nitrate (ppm)	0.18	0.14 - 0.18	No	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits
2002	Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	3.2	NA	No	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
2002	Beta emitters (pCi/L)	7.2	ND - 7.2	No	50	0	Erosion of natural and manmade deposits
2002	Combined radium (pCi/L)	0.5	0.3 - 0.5	No	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2004	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	7.6	6.4 - 7.6	No	80	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2004	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	11	ND - 11	No	60	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Contaminant	Unit of measurement	Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples	Violation	MCL	Source of Contaminant
2007 (April)	Total Coliform	Presence	1	No	*	Naturally Present in the environment
*Two or more coliform found samples in any month						

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.

DISINFECTION RESIDUALS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Highest Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
2007	Free Chlorine (ppm)	1.47	0.40-3.90	No	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	Average Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Source of Contaminant
2007	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	1.2	NA	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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.

LEAD AND COPPER

YEAR	Contaminant (Unit of Measurement)	90th Percentile	No of sites Exceeding Action Level	Violation	Action Level	Source of Contaminant
2007	Lead (ppb)	2.9	0	No	15	Corrosion of household plumbing
2007	Copper (ppm)	0.106	0	No	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing

Routine Coliform Monitoring Violation - Not enough monthly samples collected in May 2007.

The District had one positive coliform result in April of 2007. Repeat samples were collected in April, and all the samples had negative results. In May the District was to collect 1 additional sample because of the positive result in April. The District failed to collect this sample, however, all the routine samples collected in May were free of coliform bacteria. Public Notification was made through the Houston Chronicle. The following health effect language is required by the TCEQ and the U.S. EPA because of the failure to collect the samples. *Failure to monitor or monitoring inadequately makes it impossible to know if indicator bacteria (total coliforms) are present in the water. Therefore, consumers do not have the opportunity to consider alternative to potentially contaminated water.*