

DISTRICT INFORMATION

The District contains approximately 618 acres of land located within Fort Bend County, Texas. Fort Bend County MUD #2 is located about one-half mile east of the intersection of Old Richmond Road and Texas State Highway 6 and is bounded by Burney Road on the west, Belknap Road on the east, Old Richmond Road on the north, and Florence Road on the South. It is about 19 miles southwest of the central business district of the City of Houston and is entirely within the extraterritorial jurisdiction of the City of Houston.

Development in the District includes the completion of approximately 2,203 single-family residences located in Townewest Sections 1 through 6 and Eldridge Park Village Sections 1 and 2, encompassing about 546 acres of land.

Nearly 32 acres located in the District have been developed for commercial usage. There are about 20 acres that are currently undeveloped, of which the engineering design of around 14 of such acres subdivided as Riverway Estates, Section 1, consisting of 69 future single-family residential lots is underway. About 23 acres are located within major thoroughfare or drainage channel rights-of-way or are otherwise not available for development.

Development within the District has been completed on about 546 acres of land, which includes about 2,203 single-family residences located in Eldridge Park Village and Townewest Sections 1 through 6. Another 14 acres of land includes 80 single-family residences in Riverway Estates located off Florence Road. Nearly 32 acres have been developed for commercial use. About 20 acres are located within major thoroughfare or drainage channel rights-of-way or are otherwise not available for development, leaving approximately 3 acres currently undeveloped.

The District operates two water wells and one lift station necessary for the removal of wastewater which undergoes treatment by the City of Houston. Other facilities operated by the District are: a water plant, water lines, sewer lines, fire hydrants, storm manholes, sewer manholes, and storm inlets within the district's boundaries.

FORT BEND SUBSIDENCE DISTRICT

The District is within the boundaries of the Fort Bend Subsidence District which regulates groundwater withdrawal. The Fort Bend Subsidence District was formed to control land subsidence. Subsidence is the sinking or lowering of land surface caused by pumping large amounts of groundwater from underground aquifers. Subsidence may be controlled by converting to alternate sources of water such as surface water or treated effluent, rather than relying solely on groundwater. The District's authority to pump groundwater is subject to annual permits issued by the Subsidence District.

Fort Bend County MUD #2, along with other municipal utility districts in the area, is part of North Fort Bend Water Authority (NFBWA). The NFBWA was created by the Texas Legislature. It assists in preparing for surface water conversion and compliance with Fort Bend Subsidence District mandates by providing surface water on a wholesale basis to public water suppliers within the Authority.

Projected mandates to reduce groundwater withdrawal are based on conversion to surface water requiring a 30% reduction by the year 2013 and 60% reduction by the year 2025.

Increases in fees or charges related to changes in the regulations for groundwater usage and conversion to surface water will be reflected in individual household's monthly water bills.

FORT BEND COUNTY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT 2 DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION METHOD

Fort Bend County MUD 2 began using a new process of water disinfection in January 2011. This process involves using chloramines rather than only chlorine as the disinfectant in the water supply. This is due to the District's conversion to surface water. The Fort Bend Subsidence District has mandated reduction of ground water pumpage. The District receives surface water from a water transmission line containing treated surface water supplied by the North Fort Bend Regional Water Authority. The water supplied to the Water Authority is from the City of Houston.

The use of chloramines rather than chlorine is not new technology as it is in widespread use in many cities and other drinking water supplies. The change is intended to benefit our customers by reducing the levels of disinfection byproducts (DBPs) in the system, while providing protection from waterborne disease. The City of Houston has been treating its water with chloramines for over twenty years. Water containing chloramines is perfectly safe for drinking, bathing, cooking, and most other uses we have for water. **HOWEVER**, there are two categories of people who need to take special care with chloraminated water:

Kidney Dialysis Patients – The change to chloramines can cause problems to persons dependent on dialysis machines. A condition known as hemolytic anemia can occur if the disinfectant is not completely removed from the water that is used for the dialysate. Consequently, the pretreatment scheme used for the dialysis units must include some means, such as a charcoal filter, for removing the chloramines prior to the conversion to chloramines. Medical facilities should also determine if additional precautions are required for other medical equipment.

Live Fish or Other Aquatic Animal Owners – Chloraminated water may be toxic to fish. If you have a fish tank, please make sure that the chemicals or filters that you are using are designed for use in water that has been treated with chloramines. You may also need to change the type of filter that you use for the fish tank.

FAQ'S

What is the current drinking water disinfection method?

The current method of disinfection used by the Fort Bend County MUD 2 is chlorination. Chlorine is added to drinking water at a controlled level. Chlorine is an effective disinfectant of many kinds of bacteria that may be harmful to one's health. The District's drinking water has met State and Federal standards for bacterial control for many years.

What is chloramination?

Chloramination is the use of both ammonia and chlorine to disinfect water. Ammonia is added to water at a carefully controlled level. The chlorine and ammonia react chemically to produce combined chlorine residual or chloramines. Chloramines are safe in drinking water and serve as an effective method of disinfection. In the U.S., many water systems have used chloramination for several decades.