

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Drinking water, including bottle water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water possess a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water 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 storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Secondary Constituents

Contaminants (such as: calcium, sodium, or iron) may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact your Water District's Operator at 281-651-1618.

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations established limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 immunocompromised 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800)-426-4791

Mount Houston Road MUD

PWS ID# 1010728

| Disinfection Residuals | Year | Contaminant | Highest Avg Level Detected | Range of Detected Levels | Violation | MRDL | MRDLG | Source of Contaminant |
|------------------------|------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------|------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| | 2015 | Chlorine | 1.47 | 0.20—2.00 | NO | 4 | 4 | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

Regulated Contaminants

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|---------|-----------|--|
| Arsenic | 08/09/2012 | 3.7 | 2.3 - 3.7 | 0 | 10 | ppb | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 08/09/2012 | 0.345 | 0.299 - 0.345 | 2 | 2 | ppm | NO | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 2015 | 0.2 | 0.16—0.2 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2015 | 0.16 | 0.15—0.16 | 10 | 10 | ppm | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 08/09/2012 | 8.8 | 3.2 - 8.8 | 50 | 50 | ppb | NO | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |
| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Beta/Photon emitters | 2015 | 7.7 | 7.5—7.7 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L * | NO | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. EPA considers 50pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. |
| *EPA considers 50pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles | | | | | | | | |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 2015 | 2.07 | 1.9—2.07 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | NO | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross Alpha Excluding Radon and Uranium | 2015 | 12.1 | 3—12.1 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | NO | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium | 2015 | 8.2 | 7.9—8.2 | 0 | 30 | ug/l | NO | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2015 | 1.6 | 0—1.6 | 0 | 6 | ppb | N | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Ethylbenzene | 2015 | 1.9 | 0—1.9 | 700 | 700 | ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Toluene | 2015 | 0.0012 | 0—0.0012 | 1 | 1 | ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Xylenes | 2015 | 0.0093 | 0—0.0093 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum refineries; Discharge from chemical factories. |

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2013 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0436 | 0 | ppm | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2013 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | ppb | NO | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Follow-Up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR) | 10/01/10—2015 | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. | | | | | | |

Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required test and is presented in the following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water. The ground water comes from the Evangeline Aquifer.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your 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 may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Water District at 281-651-1618

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following url: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following url: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Tuesday of Every Other Month
Time: 12:00 P.M. (NOON)
Location: 1980 Post Oak Blvd, Suite 1380
Houston, TX 77056
Phone # 713-850-9000

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en Español, favor de llamar al tel. (281) 651-1618 para hablar con una persona en Español.

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. We are 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Drinking Water Definitions & Units Description

Definitions

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal or MRDLG: 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.

Abbreviations

NA: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detected
NR: Not Reported
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
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
ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2015, our system lost an estimated 14,459,379 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 281-651-1618.

2015

Drinking Water Quality Report



Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

<http://www.mmia.co/Portals/316/images/pdf/2015/mth.pdf>



281-651-1618