



# 2016 ANNUAL DRINKING QUALITY REPORT

published in 2017

*Yes, your water is safe to drink*



Since 1999, Post Wood Municipal Utility District (Post Wood MUD) has provided this report to inform you, our customers, about the quality of the water you drink, its source, levels of detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water rules. We are proud to report that in 2016, your water met or surpassed all health-based drinking water standards. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has assessed Post Wood MUD's system and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data on the tables in this report which was obtained from independent laboratory testing. The Post Wood MUD system identification number is 1010631.

The District has been awarded Outstanding Performance Certificates for no violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act bacteriological sampling rule from 2001-2012. The District continues with the same performance record to date.

Post Wood MUD has been recognized as a "Superior Public Water System" by the Texas regulatory agency since 2005.

Thank you for taking the time to read and learn about the water you drink. We look forward to another year of providing you with safe, reliable 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.

## Post Wood MUD provides water and sewer

service to Post Wood Civic Association (PWCA) and Sunbury Estates Civic Association (Sunbury). Sunbury has 336 homes and PWCA has 870 homes. Post Wood MUD also provides water and sewer service to various commercial entities including the Kroger's shopping center, the Subway center, and five churches.

All sanitary sewer in the District is sent to the Treschwig Regional Wastewater Plant on Treaschwig Road to be treated and cleaned before being released into Cypress Creek.

Post Wood MUD owns 21.15 % of the facility.

The remainder is owned by three other MUDs in the area and Aldine ISD.

This report about the quality of Post Wood MUD's water has been mailed to each of the 1,200 plus residential and commercial customers in the District.

It is provided to inform all of its customers about the quality of water they receive from their tap.

## Post Wood MUD DIRECTORS

Diane K. Flynn      Nancy Cronin      Harry Crump  
Kurt Guerdrum      Jason Harvey

## WE WELCOME YOUR COMMENTS

The information in this report will be discussed at the July 27th Board meeting with the District's Operator, WDM, at 6:00 p.m. We encourage you to attend.

Post Wood MUD has its regular meeting the 2nd Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at 6018 Knotty Post Lane (entrance at 6007 Treaschwig). All meetings are open to the public. All agendas are posted at 6018 Knotty Post Ln. Call 281.376.8802 for directions. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about your drinking water.

## STAY INFORMED

Receive important messages from PW MUD by email &/or phone by signing up at: [www.postwoodmud.bbcportal.com/](http://www.postwoodmud.bbcportal.com/)



Call 24 hours a day 281-376-8802 to report leaks, main breaks, or sewer back-ups

## WHERE OUR TAP WATER COMES FROM

Post Wood MUD obtains its water from a well, here in the District. Well water is also called ground water. The well, which was lowered 130' in 1998, is 1,168 feet deep and draws water from the Evangeline Aquifer. The District also has interconnect valves with neighboring Tattor Road Municipal District (Greengate subdivision) and HC MUD 82 (North Spring). Either District can open these valves in times of emergencies or for maintenance.

**NHCRWA** The North Harris County Regional Water Authority was created in 1999 to handle north Harris County's conversion to surface water. This is necessary and mandated to ensure an adequate supply of water in the future and to reduce subsidence. You are currently being assessed \$3.34 per every thousand gallons of water you use to help defray costs related to surface water conversion.

### 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 immune-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 at 800-426-4791.

## LEAD IN YOUR WATER

Post Wood MUD 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 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.

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 [www.epa.gov/safewater/lead](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

**WHAT'S IN THE WATER?** In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater). Bottled water information may be obtained at: [www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/bwinx.asp](http://www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/bwinx.asp).

**SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER** 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 substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

**SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT** 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 Management at 281-376-8802.

LEAD AND COPPER – TESTED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP (SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM 20 HOMES)						
Year Tested	Substance	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile	No. of Homes Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Possible Sources of Lead and Copper
2016	Lead	ppb	0.000	0 of 20	15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
2016	Copper	ppm	0.124	0 of 20	1.3	

**Action Level:** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.  
**90th Percentile:** 90% of the samples were equal to or less than the values shown.



No cost option for your convenience.

[www.eonlinebill.com/bapp/wdm/indexl](http://www.eonlinebill.com/bapp/wdm/indexl)





**TABLE INFORMATION** The tables contain all of the constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The EPA and the TCEQ require water systems to test up to 97 constituents. Only 5 regulated contaminants were detected in Post Wood MUD's water, and these 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, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), states the results of the most current water testing from 2012 through 2016. All are well below federal and state allowed levels.

### REGULATED INORGANICS

Year Tested	Contaminants	Unit of Measure	Levels detected in Post Wood's Water			MCL	MCLG	Meets Standards	Possible Source of Contaminants
			Average*	Minimum*	Maximum*				
2016	Barium	ppm	0.267	0.267	0.267	2.0	2.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2014	Fluoride **	ppm	0.390	0.390	0.390	4.0	4.0	yes	Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
SEE ADDITIONAL FLUORIDE INFORMATION ON THE RIGHT AT THE BOTTOM.									
2016	Nitrate	ppm	0.230	0.230	0.230	10.0	10.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2015	Gross alpha	pCi/L	3.300	3.300	3.300	15.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits

### DISINFECTION RESIDUALS

Year Tested	Contaminants	Unit of Measure	Levels detected in Post Wood's Water			MCL	MCLG	Possible Source
			Average	Minimum	Maximum			
2016	Free Chlorine	ppm	1.250	1.00	1.600	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

### DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCTS - REGULATED

Year	Constituent	Unit	Avg*	Min*	Max*	MCL	Disinfectant Byproducts (DBPs) are formed when disinfectants (such as Free Chlorine) reacts with natural organic material in water. The District monitors the water distribution system as required by Stage 2 of the federal Disinfectant Byproduct Rule
2016	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	5.80	5.80	5.80	80.0	

\*Total Trihalomethanes represents four different constituents. The maximum is the sum of all four.

### UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

The District participated in gathering data under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) in order to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. If any unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the tables in this report. This data may also be found on EPA's web site at [www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod), or you can call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

### SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Taste and odor are aesthetic characteristics and often a matter of personal preferences. Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste, color, and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These 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. Post Wood MUD is committed to supplying not only high quality safe water, but also water that is aesthetically pleasing.

### SECONDARY CONSTITUENT - UNREGULATED

2016	Sodium	ppm	35.60	35.60	35.60	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits
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\*When there is only one sample, the average, minimum, and maximum will be the same number.

### TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

**Contaminant:** The technical term for anything in the 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.

**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 not a 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.

pCi/L - PicoCuries per liter - a measure of radioactivity.

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

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

### \*\* FLUORIDE

The reported level of fluoride in the chart to the left is from a single state sample test in 2014. Post Wood MUD actually samples the fluoride level daily. In 2016, the average fluoride level was 0.60 ppm and the maximum level was 1.00 ppm. The EPA's recommended optimum (or ideal) fluoride level to protect teeth from decay is 0.7-1.0 ppm.

## NO GREASE DOWN THE SINK OR TOILET

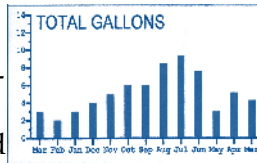
Fats, oils and grease stick to the inner walls of sewer pipes and reduce the diameter of the pipes over time causing clogged sewer pipes and sewage spills. Keep fats, oils and grease out of the sewer system and dispose of them in your trash.



Fats, oils, and grease, and other by-products of cooking come from meat, lard, shortening, butter, margarine, food scraps, sauces, and dairy products.

## TRACK YOUR WATER USAGE

Your water bill contains helpful information on not only on how much water you used



but also the chart shows your water usage history for the past 12 months. You can also compare your water usage to other residents in the District. In the middle column at the top of your bill is the average of Post Wood MUD's 1,212 homes water usage for the month.

Avg. monthly usage in Post Wood is 5,063 gals.



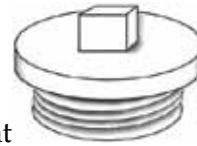
- Water early in the morning to avoid losing up to 60 % of water to evaporation.
- Mow high to shade roots and conserve water.
- Put your sprinkler on a timer so you don't overwater.
- Adjust your irrigation system with the seasons and weather. Water less or not at all when it is cool and /or rainy.
- Use chemicals sparingly. Read the label and follow the directions. Choose natural products when possible.
- By saving water, you will reduce your water bill and the expenses of your water district.

## YOUR WATER DISTRICT BY THE NUMBERS

1 Ground Water Well	5 Booster Pumps
2 Ground Storage Tanks	3 Pressure tanks
Manholes in District	----- 343
Miles of Sewer lines	-----13.37
Miles of Water lines	-----12.19
Acres in District	----- 318.612

## KEEP YOUR CLEANOUT COVERED!

Uncapped or broken sewer cleanout caps allow water and other debris to make its way to our Wastewater Treatment Plant through sewer service lines.



Allowing this puts a significant strain on the operations at the wastewater plant. The cleanout pipe and cover are usually made of PVC, and are located within a few feet of your home.

## TRASH YOUR UNWANTED MEDS

Unwanted medication go in the trash - NOT the toilet.



Wrap or bag with other trash to secure.

Medications in the toilet will eventually go into streams and lakes and can harm fish and wildlife.



## ELECTRONIC WASTE PICKUP & DOCUMENT SHREDDING

FREE FOR POST WOOD MUD RESIDENTS  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Visit <http://www.wdmtexas.com/districts-served/post-wood-mud/> for additional information

## ADDITIONAL TESTING

Additional testing is done daily at the water plant and throughout the community to ensure 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.

## RUNNING TOILETS WASTE WATER AND MONEY

The flapper is responsible for most leaks. Over time it warps and doesn't seal as well. Water pressure from the tank creates a slow leak in any of the tiny gaps.



**1st** - put a couple of drops of food coloring in the tank and leave it for an hour or two. If the bowl water changes color the flapper needs to be replaced.

**2nd** - turn the water off at the valve below the tank.

**3rd** - purchase a flapper that is similar to the current one and install it.



## HAVE QUESTIONS

More information about particular health risks or contaminants may be available at:

EPA [www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr/frequentquestions](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr/frequentquestions)

1.800.426.4791

Harris County Health Department

713.439.6000

Water District Management (WDM), the Operator

281.376.8802

This Report is also available online at [www.wdmtexas.com](http://www.wdmtexas.com).