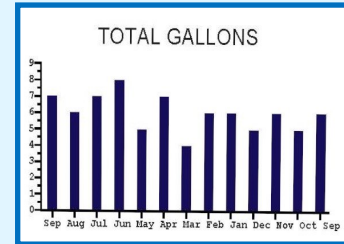


### Your Water District By The Numbers

One Groundwater Well  
Five Booster Pumps  
Two Ground Storage Tanks  
Three Pressure Tanks  
Manholes in District: 343  
Miles of Sewer Lines: 13.37  
Miles of Water Lines: 12.19  
Acres in District: 318.612

### Track Your Water Usage



Your water bill contains helpful information on a 12-month chart. You can also compare your water usage to other residents in the District. In the upper-right corner of your bill is the average of Post Wood MUD's 1,212 households water usage for the month.  
Average monthly usage is 4,868 gallons.

# waterSmart

SAVE WATER • SAVE TIME • SAVE MONEY!

- Avoid watering in the afternoon. If the sun is strong, the water will evaporate before reaching the ground.
- Use a timer on your sprinkler. Over watering is wasting water.
- Adjust irrigation systems with the seasons and weather. Plants and grass need less water in the winter.



## 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Post Wood MUD  
Public Water Supply ID 1010631  
Published in 2024

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 2023, 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.

### We Welcome Your Comments

The information in this report will be discussed at the July 18th 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 1st Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at 6018 Knotty Post Lane (entrance at 6007 Treaschwig Road). 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.

Post Wood MUD provides water and sewer service to the residents in 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, four churches, and one school.

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

Post Wood MUD owns 21.15% of the wastewater 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.

**Call 24-hours a day 281.376.8802 to report leaks, main breaks, or sewer back-ups**

### Stay Informed!

Receive important messages from PW MUD by email &/or phone by signing up at:  
<https://postwoodmud.bbcportal.com/>



**SUPERIOR  
PUBLIC WATER  
SYSTEM**  
THE STATE OF TEXAS

Post Wood MUD has continued to maintain recognition as a "Superior Public Water System" with the TCEQ since 2005. This recognition demonstrates that the District's water quality meets or exceeds all requirements set forth in the Rules and Regulations for Public Water Systems.

### Fighting Fires, Water Line Breaks, and District Maintenance All Add to Water Loss

The District's water distribution system lost an estimated 2.55% of its water in 2023. The national recommended water loss standard is 10% or less.

**Please help reduce water loss by reporting all leaks to the District's operator, WDM, 281.376.8802**

Visit [www.wdmtexas.com/districts-served/post-wood-mud/](http://www.wdmtexas.com/districts-served/post-wood-mud/)

- For important community phone numbers, water rates, and to sign up for notification texts and calls.
- For helpful information on how to read your meter, saving water, lawn care, lawn pests, and many more helpful documents under the "Water Education" tab.

### Post Wood MUD Directors

Diane K. Flynn	Adam Briscoe
Jason Harvey	Alicia San Miguel
Matthew Brogan	

### Have Questions?

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

EPA - 1.800.426.4791  
<https://safewater.zendesk.com/hc/en-us/categories/201454308-Consumer-Confidence-Reports-CCRs->

Harris County Health Department - 713.439.6000  
<http://publichealth.harriscountytexas.gov/Services-Programs/All-Services/Drinking-Water>

Operator / Water District Management (WDM) - 281.376.8802  
<https://www.wdmtexas.com>

*This report is also available online at [www.wdmtexas.com](http://www.wdmtexas.com)  
"Understanding Your Water Quality Report," located at <https://www.wdmetexas.com/districts-served/post-wood-mud/>, is a document that may help you understand this report.*

En español - Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en español, favor de llamar al telefono 281.376.8802 para hablar con una persona bilingue en español



### Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

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). Any 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 \$4.14 per every thousand gallons of water you use to help defray costs related to surface water conversion.

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

### Source of Drinking Water

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. 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.

### 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 will 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.

### Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients and People with 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.

### 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 6 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 2018 through 2023. All are well below federal and state allowed levels.

Regulated Contaminants									
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Average Level*	Minimum Level*	Maximum Level*	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.305	0.305	0.305	2.0	2.0	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	2023	0.25	0.25	0.25	10.0	10.0	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride**	2023	0.58	0.58	0.58	4.0	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2018	1.03	1.03	1.03	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2021	3.4	3.4	3.4	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts*	Collection Date	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	2.5	2.5	2.5	NA	80	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Disinfectant Byproducts (DBPs) are formed when disinfectants (such as Free Chlorine) reacts with natural organic matter in water. The District monitors the water distribution system as required by Stage 2 of the federal Disinfectant Byproduct Rule.									
Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2023	1.41	0.8	2.5	4	4	mg/L	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Unregulated Secondary Constituents*									
*When there is only one sample, the average, minimum, and maximum will be the same number.									
Secondary Constituents	Collection Date	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination	
Sodium	2022	36.4	36.4	36.4	NA	NA	mg/L	Erosion of natural deposits.	

### \*\*Fluoride Sample Results

The reported level of fluoride in the table above is from a single state sample test in 2023. Post Wood MUD sampled the fluoride level daily, until August 30, 2023 when fluoride addition was terminated. In 2023, the average fluoride level was 0.57 ppm and the maximum level was 1.10 ppm. The CDC’s recommended optimum (or ideal) fluoride level to protect teeth decay is 0.7 ppm.

### Secondary Constituents

Contaminants 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 the system's business office at 281.376.8802. Taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. Secondary constituents 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.

### Additional Testing

Testing is done daily at the water plant and throughout the community at various locations to ensure that a safe level of disinfectant is in the system. Monthly samples are taken and analyzed by a third party laboratory.

Lead and Copper - Tested At The Customer’s Tap From 20 Homes								
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.107	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Required Additional Health Information for Lead								
Post Wood MUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing components. 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. 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 or at <a href="http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead">http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead</a> .								

Definitions and Abbreviations Used That May Be In This Report	
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Average:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 a 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.
MFL:	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA:	not applicable.
NTU:	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L:	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppq:	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt:	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.