

2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

published in 2018



HARRIS COUNTY MUD No. 11



Yes, your water is safe to drink

OUR WATER MEETS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) AND STATE REQUIREMENTS

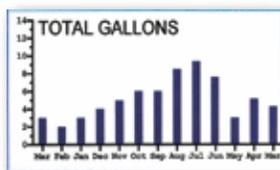
This report is produced to provide information about your water system including the quality of your water, the source of the water, levels of detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water rules.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) assessed our system, Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 11 (MUD 11), and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data in the tables in this report which uses testing results from 2012 through 2017.

Because our water meets all state and federal drinking water health standards for the sampling period, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. MUD 11's system identification number is 1010426. 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.

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 middle column at the top of your bill is the average of MUD 11's 1,166 homes water usage for the month.



Avg. monthly usage in MUD 11 is 6,455 gals.

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.

TABLE INFORMATION

The tables contain chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The TCEQ and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require water systems to test up to 97 constituents. 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 2017.

INORGANICS - REGULATED									
Year Tested	Contaminant Detected	Unit of Measure	Average Level*	Minimum Level*	Maximum Level*	Allowed (EPA's MCL) MCLG	Meets Standards	Possible source of Contaminant	
2015	Arsenic	ppb	5.500	3.600	9.400	10.0 0.0	no	Erosion of natural deposits	
2012	Barium	ppm	0.286	0.286	0.286	2.0 2.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
2017	Fluoride	ppm	0.500	0.500	0.500	4.0 4.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
2017	Nitrate	ppm	0.040	0.040	0.040	10.0 10.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
2012	Selenium	ppb	3.800	3.800	3.800	50.0 50.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
2017	Uranium	ppb	4.200	4.200	4.200	30.0 0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
2017	Combined Radium Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	1.190	1.190	1.190	5.0 0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
2017	Gross alpha	pCi/L	3.000	3.000	3.000	15.0 0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	
2017	Gross beta emitters	pCi/L	4.000	4.000	4.000	15.0 0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits	

DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

Year Tested	Contaminant Detected	Unit of Measure	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Possible source of Contaminant
2017	Free Chlorine	ppm	1.04	0.50	1.80	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCTS - REGULATED

Year	Constituent	Unit	Avg*	Min*	Max*	MRDL	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.	
2017	Total Haloacetic acids	ppb	1.1	1.1	1.1	60		
2017	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	8.0	8.0	8.0	80		

SECONDARY CONSTITUENT - UNREGULATED

Year Tested	Contaminant Detected	Unit of Measure	Average Level*	Minimum Level*	Maximum Level*	MRDL	MRDLG	Possible source of Contaminant
2012	Sodium	ppm	79.200	79.200	79.200	n/a	n/a	Erosion of natural deposits

* When there is only one sample, the average, minimum, and maximum will be the same number.

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, or you can call the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Many contaminants (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. These constituents are called secondary contaminants and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA.

The secondary constituents are not necessarily 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.

ADDITIONAL TESTING

Additional 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.

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.

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Contaminant: The technical term for anything else in 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.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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, Max. 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 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.

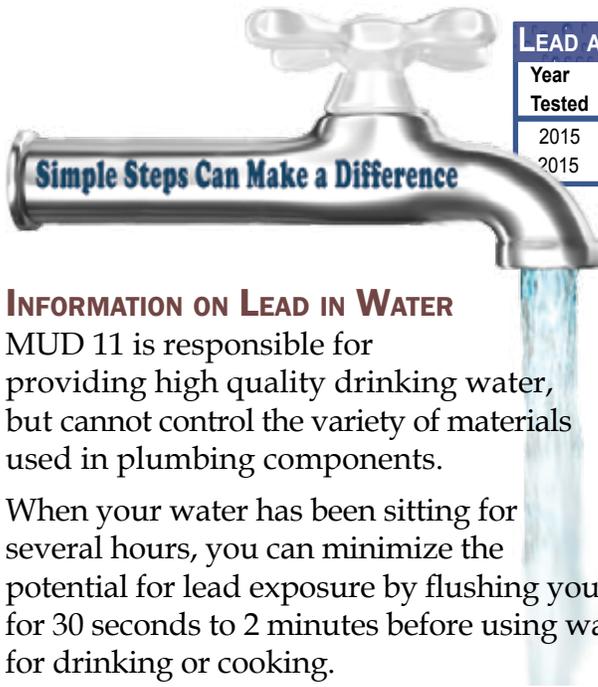
MRDLG, Max. Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

n/a: not established at this time

pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter

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



LEAD AND COPPER – TESTED AT THE CUSTOMER’S TAP (SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM 10 HOMES)						
Year Tested	Substance	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile	No. of Homes Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Possible Sources of Lead and Copper
2015	Lead	ppb	1.300	0 of 10	15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
2015	Copper	ppm	0.068	0 of 10	1.3	

INFORMATION ON LEAD IN WATER

MUD 11 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.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells.

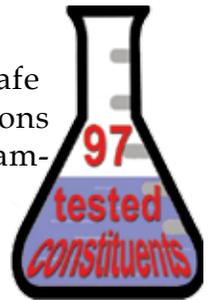


As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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

WHAT'S IN THE WATER

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.



U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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.

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.

WHERE YOUR WATER COMES FROM

MUD 11 obtains its water from two wells here in the District. The wells draw ground water from the Evangeline Aquifer.

The District also has three interconnect valves with neighboring Harris County MUD No. 33 (Lincoln Green), Fallbrook UD, and Forest Hills MUD. These Districts are also governed by the same drinking water regulations as MUD 11.

HOW TO FIND A LEAK WITH YOUR WATER METER

Your water meter is usually located between the sidewalk and curb under a cover. Remove the cover, then lift the meter lid.

To determine if you have a leak, turn off all the water in your home, both indoor and outdoor faucets, and then check the dial for any movement of the low-flow indicator (the triangle). Movement indicates a leak.



1 Low-Flow Indicator (triangle) – The low-flow indicator will spin if any water is flowing through the meter.

2 Sweep Hand – Each full revolution of the sweep hand indicates that 10 gallons have passed through the meter. The markings at the outer edge of the dial indicate tenths and hundredths of gallons.

3 Meter Register – The meter register is a lot like the odometer on your car and reads straight across. The white numbers (0000) show the thousands of gallons of water that have passed through the meter.

The numbers to the right in the black boxes indicate water usage that is less than 1,000 gallons. Customers are charged for only thousands of gallons of water used.



PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

MUD 11 generally meets at 5:00 p.m. on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 1000, Houston, Texas 77046.

Any last minute cancellations will be posted at 2531 Woodbough.

HAVE QUESTIONS

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

- ➔ EPA 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.

The DOs & DON'Ts of Water Conservation

BATHROOM

- ✓ Do take shorter showers and/or fill the tub halfway.
- ✗ Don't run water while washing your hands or brushing your teeth.

KITCHEN & LAUNDRY

- ✓ Do run the dishwasher & washing machine only when full.
- ✗ Don't let the water run while washing dishes. Kitchen faucets use 2 - 3 gallons a minute.

EVERYWHERE

- ✓ Do install water-saving fixtures.
- ✗ Don't ignore water leaks. Turn taps off tightly.

OUTDOORS

- ✓ Do use a self-closing nozzle on your hose. Put sprinklers on a timer to shut off automatically.
- ✗ Don't water sidewalks, drives, or the street.



No-cost option for your convenience.

www.eonlinebill.com/bapp/wdm/index1

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 immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; persons who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk to 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 1.800.426.4791.