Douglas Utility Co.

Fountainview Subdivision

PWS ID # 1010127

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Phone No: 281-350-0895

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistancia en espanol, por favor llame al telefono 281-350-0895.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

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

Public Participation Opportunities:

You may contact Bob Ring at TNG Utility Corp., phone # 281-350-0895, with any questions or concerns you may have.

Where do we get your drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. It comes from water-bearing sands known as the Evangeline and Chico Aquifers.

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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Megan Smith at 281-350-0895.

Water Sources: Other sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) can 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: (i) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (ii) inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; (iii) pesticides and herbicides, which might have a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (iv) 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and (v) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

All Drinking Water may Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices.

A 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 Immuno-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 (800-426-4791). EPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater NRDC website: www.nrdc.org/water

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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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TNG UTILITY CORP.

THE NEXT GENERATION OF
WATER AND WASTEWATER UTILITY SERVICES

About the Following Table

The following table contains all of the federally regulated or monitored chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water. USEPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Abbreviations and Definitions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
Treatment Technique (TT)– A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level (AL)– The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
ppm - parts per million *(one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000)*
ppb - parts per billion *(one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000)*
pCi/l - pico curies per liter *(a measure of radioactivity)*
N/A - not applicable

Fountain View Subdivision - 2014 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

Inorganics:

Year	Constituent	Maximum of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2010	Arsenic	2.5	2.1 - 2.5	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Barium	0.351	0.307 - 0.351	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2014	Nitrate	0.21	0.20 - 0.21	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits
2010	Selenium	3.6	0 - 3.6	50	50	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Fluoride	0.15	0.14 - 0.15	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.

Radionuclide Constituents:

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Beta emitters	7.3	7.3 - 7.3	4	0	mrem/yr	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Combined Radium 226 & 228	0.68	0.68 - 0.68	5	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Gross alpha Excluding Radon & Uranium	10.9	10.9 - 10.9	15	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper: These samples are taken from the customer taps.

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2008	Lead	2.7	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Natural erosion.
2008	Copper	0.119	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Natural erosion.

The 90th percentile of the Lead/ Copper analysis means the top 10% (highest sample results) of all samples collected.

Disinfection Byproducts:

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Total Trihalomethanes	0.0	0.0 - 0.0	80	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Total Haloacetic Acids	0.0	0.0 - 0.0	60	0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Disinfectant Residuals:

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detected Level (low - high)	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Free Chlorine Residual	1.64	0.85 - 3.00	4	4	ppm	Disinfectants used to control microbes.

Total Coliform: MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA
Fecal Coliform: MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA
Organics: TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED
Turbidity: TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not USEPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns, but may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Secondary and Other Non-Regulated Constituents: - No associated adverse health effects with the following:

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detected Levels (low - high)	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Bicarbonate	226	218 - 233	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2014	Chloride	54	51 - 57	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2011	pH	7.55	7.4 - 7.7	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2014	Sulfate	7.0	7.0 - 7.0	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Total Alkalinity (as CaCO3)	185	179 - 191	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2014	Total Dissolved Solids	313	310 - 316	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead in Drinking Water - All water systems are required by the EPA to report the language below. We are providing this information now as a courtesy. "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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in home 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 by an approved laboratory. 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead."

The drinking water produced by your System exceeds the minimum water quality standards as established by the USEPA.

Your water is safe to Drink !