HARRIS COUNTY M.U.D. No. 49

PWS ID# 1011462

2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Phone No: 281-350-0895

En Español

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 concerning your water system may be made at regularly scheduled meetings on the fourth Thursday of each month at 6:00 p.m., 2727 Allen Parkway #1100, Houston, Texas 77019, or you may contact Wesley Wright or Steve Reifel 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 both groundwater and surface water sources. The groundwater comes from water-bearing sands known as the Evangeline Aquifer. The surface water comes from Lake Houston via the City of Houston.

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 for more information.

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 storm water 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 storm water 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

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

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

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.

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
ND - Not Detected

Harris County M.U.D. No. 49 - 2014 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

Inorganic Constituents:

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Barium	0.0517	0.0517 - 0.0517	2	2	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Nitrate	0.14	0.03 - 0.24	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Cyanide	10	10 - 10	200	200	ppm	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants:

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Atrazine	0.61	0.61 - 0.61	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

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
2014	Lead	0.00	0	1.5	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Natural erosion.
2014	Copper	0.063	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.

Disinfectant Residuals:

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detected Level (low - high)	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Chloramine	3.25	1.00 - 5.40	4	ppm	Disinfectants used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts:

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detected Level (low - high)	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Total Haloacetic Acids	12.55	0.0 - 25.4	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Total Trihalomethanes	9.05	0.0 - 16.9	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Total Coliform: MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA

Fecal Coliform: MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL 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)	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2014	Bicarbonate	65	65 - 65	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2014	Calcium	11.4	11.4 - 11.4	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2014	Chloride	23	23 - 23	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2014	Magnesium	1.7	1.7 - 1.7	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2014	Manganese	4.9	4.9 - 4.9	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2014	pH	8.6	8.6 - 8.6	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2014	Sodium	24.1	24.1 - 21.1	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits;byproducts of oil field activity.
2014	Sulfate	8	8 - 8	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2014	Total Alkalinity	53	53 - 53	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2014	Total Dissolved Solids	115	115 - 115	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2014	Total Hardness	35.5	35.5 - 35.5	N/A	ppm	Natural occurring calcium.
2014	Bromodichloromethane	1.1	0.0 - 2.0	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2014	Chloroform	8.23	.0 - 14.9	N/A	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.