

MEADOWHILL REGIONAL M.U.D.

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID # 1010387

Phone No: 281-350-0895

Meadowhill Regional MUD is recognized as a "Superior" Public Water System by the State of Texas

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia 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 third Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m., 21219 Nottinghill Drive, Spring, Texas 77388, or you may contact James Reno 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 Jasper and Evangeline 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 James Reno 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.

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

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.

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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 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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

mrem - millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

NTU - nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Availability of Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)

We participated in gathering data under the UCMR in order to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of possible drinking water contaminants. Since unregulated contaminants were detected, they are shown in the following table. This data may also be found on USEPA's web site at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html>, or you may call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Meadowhill Regional M.U.D - 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

Inorganics:

Collection Date	Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
10/29/14	Fluoride	2.28	2.28 - 2.28	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2016	Nitrate [measured as nitrogen]	0.02	0.1 - 0.02	10	10	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Barium	0.188	0.188 - 0.188	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants: Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2016	Bromoform	1.55	1.5 - 1.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Dibromochloromethane	1.4	1.3 - 1.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper: These samples are taken from the customer taps. Definitions: 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. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.

Date Sampled	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	MCLG	Violation	Source of Constituent
2016	Lead	4.4	1	15	ppb	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Copper	0.15	0	1.3	ppm	1.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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 Levels (low - high)	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2016	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.71	1.37 - 2.30	4	4	ppm	No	Disinfectants used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts:

Collection Date	Constituent	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels (low - high)	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2016	Total Trihalomethanes	3	3.1—3.1	80	N/A	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Meadowhill Regional M.U.D - 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continuation

Radioactive Contaminants:

Collection Date	Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
8/17/11	Combined Radium 226/228	1	1-1	5	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
10/31/12	Gross Alpha [excluding radon and uranium]	2.1	2.1-2.1	15	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organics: TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Total Coliform:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	2	N/A	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Fecal Coliform: REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Turbidity: NOT REQUIRED

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 Constituent
2016	Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	45.6	0 - 45.6	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2016	Calcium	12.70	0 - 12.7	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Iron	0.082	0 - 00.082	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2016	Magnesium	3.38	0— 3.38	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Manganese	0.0075	0— 0.0075	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2016	Sodium	143.0	0— 143.0	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproducts of oil field activity.

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead in Drinking Water:

“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>.”



Meadowhill Regional M.U.D - 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continuation

Violations

E. coli			
Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	07/01/2016	07/31/2016	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2015	09/01/2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/08/2016	02/16/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Shasla Public Utility District - 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

Shasla PUD supplied water to Meadowhill Regional MUD in 2016.

You may call 281-353-9809 for additional information on constituents in their water. Below are the reported constituents in their water.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	6	6.4 - 6.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	44	44.4 - 44.4	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2016	0.103	0.103 - 0.103	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	09/01/2015	3.36	3.36 - 3.36	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2016	0.02	0.02 - 0.02	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	01/26/2012	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.