

MEADOWHILL REGIONAL M.U.D.

PWS ID # 1010387

2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Phone No: 281-350-0895

This is your water quality report from January 1, 2018 to December 31, 2018.

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 Mario Garcia 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 Mario Garcia 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.

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.

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

ppm - milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb - micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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 - 2018 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 |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 4/17/17 | Fluoride | 2.10 | 2.10 - 2.10 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2018 | 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. |
| 4/17/17 | Barium | 0.0583 | 0.0583- 0.0583 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |

*This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system Meadowhill Regional MUD has a fluoride concentration of 2.10 mg/L/

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternate sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Katie Hargrove of TNG Utility at (281) 350-0895. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

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 |
|------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 2017 | Bromoform | 1.9 | 1.8 - 2.0 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2017 | Bromodichloromethane | 6.1 | 1.4 - 8.9 | 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 |
|--------------|-------------|---------------------|--|--------------|-----------------|------|-----------|---|
| 8/10/16 | Lead | 4.4 | 1 | 15 | ppb | 0 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 8/10/16 | Copper | 0.15 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | 1.3 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

Meadowhill Regional M.U.D - 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continuation

Disinfection Byproducts:

| Collection Date | Constituent | Highest Detected Level | Range of Detected Levels (low - high) | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Source of Constituent |
|-----------------|------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 2018 | Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 3 | 2.5—2.5 | 80 | N/A | ppb | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2018 | Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 1 | 1.4-1.4 | 60 | N/A | ppb | No | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

Disinfectant Residuals:

| Year | Constituent | Average Level | Range of Detected Levels (low - high) | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Source of Constituent |
|------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| 2018 | Chlorine Residual, Free | 1.51 | 0.85 - 2.01 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | Disinfectants used to control microbes. |

Coliform Bacteria:

| 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 | Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|--|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 0 | 1 positive monthly Sample | 1 | Fecal Coliform or E.Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E.Coli positive. | 1 | No | Naturally present in the environment. |

Organics: TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

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 |
|------|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| 2017 | Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ | 10.5 | 0 - 10.5 | N/A | ppm | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| 2017 | Calcium | 4.19 | 0 - 4.19 | N/A | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2017 | Iron | 0.05 | 0 - 0.05 | .3 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities. |
| 2017 | Manganese | 0.0015 | 0- 0.0015 | .05 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2017 | Chloride | 85.8 | 0-97 | 300 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2017 | Total Dissolved Solids | 533 | 0-629 | 1000 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2017 | Zinc | 0.0051 | 0-.0051 | 5.0 | ppm | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry. |
| 2017 | Sodium | 231 | 0-231 | 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 has an interconnect with Shasla P.U.D. and also provide water to Meadowhill Regional please see their Consumer Confidence Report below:

SHASLA P.U.D.

2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), has assessed our system and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data in the attached tables. Your water meets federal standards set forth by the USEPA, there may not be health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices.

En Español

Este informe contiene información importante acerca de su agua potable. Haga que alguien lo traduzca para usted, o hable con alguien que lo entienda.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Gulf Coast Aquifers some 500 to 2,000 feet below ground surface. TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is 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 Howard Wilhite at 281-353-9809.

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).

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Contaminants that may be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 system, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- 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;
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Our drinking water is delivered by wells from underground aquifers that are protected from many of the sources of contamination described.

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.

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 at (800) 426-4791

EPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater

FDA website: www.nrdc.org/nrdc/nrdcpro/bw/bwinx

Public input concerning your water system may be made at regularly scheduled meetings on the second Monday of each month at 2:00 p.m. at 21219 Nottingham Dr. Spring, TX 77388. You may contact Howard Wilhite, Hays Utility South Corporation at 281-353-9809 with any concerns or questions you may have.



Serving You Since 1970

About the Following Table

The following table contains all of the chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water for the most recent testing performed in accordance with applicable regulations. USEPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The constituents detected in your water are listed in the attached table.

DEFINITIONS

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

Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l), one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg/l), 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: Measure of radioactivity.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

Shasla Public Utility District 2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|-----|------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Year | Constituent | Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | MCLG | Units of Measure | Source of Constituent |
| 2016 | Barium | 0.103 | 0.103-0.103 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2018 | Fluoride* | 2.99 | 2.99-2.99 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2018 | Nitrate | 0.02 | 0.01-0.02 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2012 | Selenium | 4.8 | 4.8-4.8 | 50 | 50 | ppb | Erosion of natural deposits. |

*Fluoride—Although the fluoride level measured by the TCEQ does not exceed the MCL, it does exceed the secondary containment level of 2.0 ppm. At times, the water at your home could exceed this secondary containment level. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

| Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----|------|------------------|--|
| Year | Constituent | Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | MCLG | Units of Measure | Source of Constituent |
| 2018 | Total Trihalomethanes | 42.6 | 2.5-42.6 | 80 | n/a | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| 2017 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 4.5 | 1.4-45 | 60 | n/a | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |

| Disinfectant Residual | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----|------|------------------|--|
| Year | Constituent | Highest Average | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | MCLG | Units of Measure | Source of Constituent |
| 2018 | Chlorine Disinfectant | 3.0 | 0.54-3.0 | 4 | 0 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------|-----|------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Year | Constituent | Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | MCLG | Units of Measure | Source of Constituent |
| 2018 | Combined Radium | 1.63 | 1.63-1.63 | 5 | 0 | pCi/l | Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Unregulated Contaminants** | | | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Year | Constituent | Average of All Sampling Points | Range of Detected Levels | Units of Measure |
| 2011 | Chlorodibromomethane | 5.3 | 5.3-5.3 | ppb |
| 2018 | Bromoform | 6.4 | 1.0-6.1 | ppb |
| 2018 | Dibromochloromethane | 2.25 | 1.6-2.9 | ppb |
| 2018 | Bromodichloromethane | 2.9 | 2.9-2.9 | ppb |
| 2018 | Dibromoacetic Acid | 2.95 | 1.4-4.5 | ppb |
| 2018 | Bromochloroacetic Acid | 1.2 | 1.2-1.2 | ppb |

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

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

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 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

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------|------------------|--|
| Year | Constituent | The 90th Percentile | Number Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | MCLG | Units of Measure | Source of Constituent |
| 2018 | Lead | 0.0012 | 0 | 15 | 0 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| 2018 | Copper | 0.066 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

During 2018, Shasla P.U.D. received water from Meadowhill Regional M.U.D. and has provided the following water quality information:

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-------------|--|--------------------------|-----|------|------------------|------------------------------|
| Year | Constituent | Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | MCLG | Units of Measure | Source of Constituent |
| 2017 | Barium | 0.0583 | 0.0583-0.0583 | 2 | 2 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2018 | Fluoride* | 2.99 | 2.99-2.99 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2018 | Nitrate | 0.02 | 0.01-0.02 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |

*Fluoride—Although the fluoride level measured by the TCEQ does not exceed the MCL, it does exceed the secondary containment level of 2.0 ppm. At times, the water at your home could exceed this secondary containment level. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

| Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----|------|------------------|--|
| Year | Constituent | Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | MCLG | Units of Measure | Source of Constituent |
| 2018 | Total Trihalomethanes | 2.5 | 2.5-2.5 | 80 | n/a | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| 2018 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 1.4 | 1.4-1.4 | 60 | n/a | ppb | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |

| Unregulated Contaminants** | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|
| Year | Constituent | Average of All Sampling Points | Range of Detected Levels | Units of Measure |
| 2018 | Dibromoacetic Acid | 1.4 | 1.4-1.4 | ppb |
| 2018 | Bromoform | 1.5 | 1.5-1.5 | ppb |
| 2018 | Dibromochloromethane | 1.0 | 1.0-1.0 | ppb |

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

The drinking water produced by Your District exceeds the minimum water quality standards as established by the USEPA.

Our water is safe to drink.