

Blaketree MUD #1

2017 Drinking Water Quality Report

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

Meeting or Exceeding all Federal (EPA) Requirements.

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

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre su agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (936) 588-1166—para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

WATER SOURCES: 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 before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Where do we get OUR drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Jasper Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system please contact Philip Wright or John Wright at 936-588-1166.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 the EPA. **These constituents are not causes for health concern.** Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Public input concerning your water system may be made at the regularly scheduled meetings on the second Friday of each month at 12:00 p.m. at the office of Coats Rose located at 9 Greenway Plaza, Suite 1100, Houston, Texas, 77046. You may contact John Wright or Philip Wright, Hays Utility North at 936-588-1166 with any questions or concerns you may have.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations which 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 which must provide the same protection for public health.

EPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater

FDA website: <http://www.nrdc.org/water/>

About the Following Page

The page that follows lists all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING PAGE:

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 not 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 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.

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, 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 radio-activity).



936-588-1166

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Based on Latest Water Quality Data From the TCEQ

Inorganic Contaminants							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2017	Arsenic	5	5.4—5.4	10	0	Ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2017	Barium	0.14	0.14—0.14	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Fluoride	0.2	0.24—0.24	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additives which promote strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Selenium	12.4	12.4—12.4	50	50	ppb	Discharge from Petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2017	*Beta/photons emitters	9.1	9.1—9.1	4	0	mrem/yr	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits.
2017	Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	8	8—8.5	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of Natural Deposits
2017	Combined Radium (226/228)	3	3.2—3.2	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of Natural Deposits
2017	Uranium	1	1—1	30	0	ug/l	Erosion of Natural Deposits

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Constituent	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2017	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.09	0.45—3.14	4	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess to the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	*Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	10/01/2017	12/31/2017	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.

*The above language was required based upon the law in the Texas Water Code; however, there was never a time your waters was not tested. The State website for submittal of the required reports was not updated with this new water system until after the reporting period was expired. Due to the late submittal of the required report, the law mandates the above notice.

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