

SPECIAL NOTICE:

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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 disorder 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 at (800) 426-4791.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Public input concerning your water system may be made at regularly scheduled meetings on the third Thursday of each month at 9:00 a.m. at the Walden Yacht Club, 13101 Melville Dr., Montgomery, Texas. You may contact John Wright, Hays Utility North at 936-588-1166 with any concerns or questions you may have.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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 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.

SOURCE OF DRINKING 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 systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; *-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; *-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 storm water runoff, and septic systems; *-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 EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal 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/>

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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Montgomery County M.U.D. #9 is Ground Water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes 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. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact the office of the district operator - Hays Utility North 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

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, and odor problems. Taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's operator Hays Utility North at (936) 588-1166

REQUIRED ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION ABOUT LEAD

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 system 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 and cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your 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>.

ABBREVIATIONS

- pCi/L - picocuries per liter (measure of radioactivity)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter

DEFINITIONS

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.

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

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 that a water system must follow.

N/A = not applicable

Interconnected Water Supplies

Water for MCMUD #9 is supplied by three water wells in the Jasper aquifer, one of which is owned and operated by MCMUD #9 and located in its service area, and two of which are owned and operated by MCMUD #8 and located in MCMUD #8's service area. The fourth well in MCMUD #8 draws from the Catahoula aquifer and is jointly owned and operated by both districts. Because the public water systems used by MCMUD #8 and MCMUD #9 were originally designed and developed as a single system, these two districts share multiple interconnects between the two water systems that remain open during the entire year. For additional information about either of these systems, please call John Wright or Philip Wright at 936-588-1166.



Montgomery County M.U.D. #9 - Public Water Supply #1700220

Based on Latest Available Water Quality Data From the TCEQ

Inorganic Constituents

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at any sampling point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2017	Barium	0.129	0.129—0.129	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2017	Fluoride	.18	0.18—0.18	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2018	Nitrate	0.02	0.02—0.02	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2017	Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	8	8—8	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of Natural Deposits
2017	Combined Radium 226 & 228	2.5	2.5—2.5	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of Natural Deposits
2017	*Beta/photon emitters	8.5	8.5—8.5	50	0	pCi/L	Decay of Natural and Man-Made Deposits

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

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Year	Constituent	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	2, 4-D	0.3	0.3—0.3	70	70	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2014	Ethylbenzene	1.6	0.0—1.6	700	700	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
2014	Toluene	0.0015	0.0—0.0015	1	1	ppm	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
2014	Xylenes	0.0053	0.0—0.0053	10	10	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories, and/or chemical factories.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2018	Total Trihalomethanes *(TTHM)	24	24—24	80	N/A	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
**The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM samples results collected at a location over a year*							
2018	Haloacetic Acids *(HAA5)	4	3.7—3.7	60	N/A	ppb	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 the location over a year*							

Disinfectant Residuals

Year	Constituent	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2018	Chlorine Disinfectant Residual, Free	1.32	0.73—2.00	4	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

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

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Action Level	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2011	Lead	1.3	15.0	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
2017	Copper	0.07	1.30	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives.

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Coliform Bacteria

Year	Constituent	Highest number 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
2018	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	N	Naturally present in environment

*After this positive sample, three repeat samples were pulled: 1 up stream, 1 down stream, and one repeat at the original sample site. All repeat samples tested negative for any form of bacteria. It was concluded that the original positive sample was most likely contaminated by the sampler during the process of taking the sample. The TCEQ requires the above language to be included on this report. If you have any concerns or questions please contact Philip Wright or John Wright at Hays Utility North – 936-588-1166

The drinking water produced by our District exceeds the minimum water quality standards as established by the EPA.