

## Water Sources:

The sources of drinking water (both tap water 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. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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 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 storm water 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

## Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Fountainhead MUD is Purchased Surface Water from Lake 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 Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the Water District office at 281-469-2837. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in the Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono 281-469-2837

The following constituents have been tested and

## NOT FOUND

to be in your drinking water supply

1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	BROMOFORM	N-BUTYLBENZENE
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	BROMOMETHANE	N-PROPYLBENZENE
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	BUTACHLOR	NAPHTHALENE
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	BUTYLBENZYL PHTHALATE	O-CHLOROTOLUENE
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	CADMIUM	O-DICHLOROBENZENE
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	CARBARYL	O-XYLENE
1,2,3-TRICHLOROBENZENE	CARBOFURAN	OXAMYL
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	CARBON DISULFIDE	P-CHLOROTOLUENE
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	P-DICHLOROBENZENE
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	CHLORAMBEN	P-ISOPROPYL TOLUENE
1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE	CHLORDANE	PENTACHLOROPHENOL
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	CHLOROBENZENE	PHENANTHRENE
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	CHLOROETHANE	PICLORAM
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	CHLOROMETHANE	PROMETON
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	CHROMIUM	PROPACHLOR
2,2,3,3,4,4,6-HEPTACHLOROBIPHENYL	CHRYSENE	PYRENE
2,2,3,3,4,5,6,6-OCTACHLOROBIPHENYL	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	QUINCLORAC
2,2,3,4,6-PENTACHLOROBIPHENYL	CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	SEC-BUTYLBENZENE
2,2,4,4,5,6-HEXACHLOROBIPHENYL	DALAPON	SELENIUM
2,2,4,4-TETRACHLOROBIPHENYL	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	SILVER
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	STYRENE
2,3-DICHLOROBIPHENYL	DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	TERT-BUTYLBENZENE
2,4,5-T	DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
2,4,5-TP	DIBROMOMETHANE	TETRAHYDROFURAN
2,4,5-TRICHLOROBIPHENYL	DICAMBA	THALLIUM
2,4-D	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	TOLUENE
2,4-DB	DICHLOROMETHANE	TOXAPHENE
2-CHLOROBIPHENYL	DICHLOROPROP	TRANS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE
2-HEXANONE	DIETHYLDIN	TRANS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE
3,5-DICHLOROENZOIC ACID	DIETHYL PHTHALATE	TRANS-NONACHLOR
3-HYDROXYCARBOFURAN	DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	TRICHLOROETHYLENE
ACENAPHTHENE	DINOSEB	TRICHLOROFLUOROMETHANE
ACENAPHTHYLENE	ENDRIN	TRIFLURALIN
ACETONE	ETHYL METHACRYLATE	VINYL ACETATE
ACFLUORFEN	ETHYLBENZENE	VINYL CHLORIDE
ACRYLONITRILE	ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	XYLENE, META AND PARA
ALACHLOR	FLUORENE	XYLENES, TOTAL
ALDICARB	HEPTACHLOR	
ALDICARB SULFONE	HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	
ALDICARB SULFOXIDE	HEXACHLOROBENZENE	
ALDRIN	HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	
ALPHA-CHLORDANE	IDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE	
ANTHRACENE	ISOPROPYLBENZENE	
ANTIMONY	M-DICHLOROBENZENE	
ARSENIC	MERCURY	
ASBESTOS	METHIOCARB	
BAYGON	METHOMYL	
BENTAZON	METHOXYCHLOR	
BENZENE	METHYL ETHYL KETONE	
BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	METHYL IODINE	
BENZO(A)PYRENE	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	
BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	METHYL METHACRYLATE	
BENZO(G,H,I)PERYLENE	METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER	
BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	METOLACHLOR	
BERYLLIUM	METRIBUZIN	
BHC-GAMMA	MONOBROMOACETIC ACID	
BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	N-BUTYLBENZENE	
BROMACIL		
BROMOBENZENE		

For further information or questions, contact:

Fountainhead Municipal Utility District Office at 281-46WATER

Public meetings of the District Board of Directors

are currently held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 7:00 pm at 4714 Fountainhead Drive

Visit our web site: <http://www.FountainheadMUD.com>

Additional contact resources:

United States Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 800-447-2827

Harris County Health Department 713-439-6000

Texas Department of Health 713-767-3000

# FOUNTAINHEAD MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

## 2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



## Our Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 require that consumers receive more information about the quality of their drinking water supply on an annual basis. This Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016 and is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water. **Providing safe and reliable drinking water that meets State and Federal standards is a high priority for Fountainhead Municipal Utility District.**

## 2016 FOUNTAINHEAD MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT WATER QUALITY REPORT

### About the Table

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

### DEFINITIONS

**MCL - (Maximum Contaminant Level)** The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

**Average Level - (AVG)** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average on monthly samples

**MRDL - (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level)** 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.

**MRDLG - (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal)** 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 the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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

**ppm - (Part Per Million)** - 1 milligram per liter. This concentration is approximately equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of tea.

**ppb - (Part Per Billion)** - 1 microgram per liter. This concentration is approximately equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into an Olympic-size swimming pool.

**pci/L - (picocurie per liter)** A Unit of measurement for radioactive substances. 1 pci/l is equivalent to two atoms disintegrating per minute per liter.

### Secondary Constituents

Many contaminants (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color and odor problems. The taste, odor and color constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Some commonly found secondary constituents are listed below.

Parameters tested which are commonly found in water supplies			
Calcium	17.9 ppm	pH	8.3 S.U.
Chloride	54 ppm	Total Alkalinity	66 ppm
Magnesium	2.45 ppm	Bicarbonate	80 ppm
Manganese	0.0324 ppm	Total Hardness	54.8 ppm
Sodium	57 ppm	Total Hardness	3.2 grains
Sulfate	54 ppm	Dissolved Solids	227 ppm
Zinc	0.0094 ppm	Iron	0.0 ppm

Year	Constituent	Maximum Level	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Compliant with Regulations	Source of Constituent
2011	Barium	0.071 ppm	0.0686–0.071 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	<b>YES</b>	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2011	Fluoride	0.56 ppm	0.53–0.56 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	<b>YES</b>	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and
2016	Nitrate	1 ppm	0.61-0.64 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	<b>YES</b>	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Nitrite	0.01 ppm	0.0–0.01 ppm	1 ppm	1 ppm	<b>YES</b>	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2010	Combined Radium 226 & 228	4.8 pCi/L	4.8–4.8 pCi/L	5 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	<b>YES</b>	Erosion of natural deposits
2013	Beta/photon emitters	5.3 pCi/L	4.2–5.3 pCi/L	50 pCi/L	0 pCi/L	<b>YES</b>	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2013	Atrazine	0.18 ppb	0.17–0.18 ppb	3 ppb	3 ppb	<b>YES</b>	Runoff from herbicide used in row crops
2013	Simazine	0.09 ppb	0.08–0.09 ppb	4 ppb	4ppb	<b>YES</b>	Herbicide runoff
2016	Total Haloacetic Acids	19 ppb	10.9–23.6 ppb	60 ppb		<b>YES</b>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2016	Total Trihalomethanes	13 ppb	10.1–15 ppb	80 ppb		<b>YES</b>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

  

Year	Constituent	Range of Levels Detected	Average Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Compliant with Regulations	Source of Constituent
2016	Chlorine	0.51 –4.10 ppm	2.27 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.00 ppm	<b>YES</b>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

  

Year	Constituent	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	Number of Sites Exceeding Action	Compliant with Regulations	Source of Constituent
2016	Lead	2.5 ppb	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	<b>YES</b>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Copper	0.038 ppm	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	<b>YES</b>	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

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.

### Special Notice :

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

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 can not 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 the water for cooking or drinking. 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>.