

## 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 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?

Fountainhead MUD provides ground water from the Evangeline Aquifer located in Harris County and purchases water from North Harris County Regional Water Authority (NHCRWA) which provides water from Lake Houston located in Harris County. Fountainhead MUD also purchases water from Northwest Harris County MUD 21 which provides surface water NHCRWA and ground water from the Evangeline Aquifer located in Harris County; and Bammel UD which provides surface water NHCRWA and ground water from the Evangeline Aquifer located in Harris County. 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.

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

## 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. We are 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>.

### 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

## 2018 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, 2018 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.**

## 2018 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 level of a contaminant that is allowed 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 risk to health. 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 contaminants.

**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. - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**ppb - (Part Per Billion)** - 1 microgram per liter. - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

### Secondary Constituents

Contaminants (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) 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. Some commonly found secondary constituents are listed below.

Parameters tested which are commonly found in water supplies			
Calcium	18.4 ppm	pH	8.6 S.U.
Chloride	42 ppm	Total Alkalinity	61 ppm
Magnesium	2.82 ppm	Bicarbonate	74 ppm
Manganese	0.0324 ppm	Total Hardness	57.6 ppm
Sodium	33.1 ppm	Total Hardness	3.37 grains
Sulfate	15 ppm	Dissolved Solids	157 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
2018	Barium	0.0551 ppm	0.00551—0.0551 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	YES	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2018	Fluoride	0.11 ppm	0.11—0.11 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2018	Nitrate	0.78 ppm	0.09—0.78 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Nitrite	0.02 ppm	0.0—0.02 ppm	1 ppm	1 ppm	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
2013	Beta/photon emitters	5.3 pCi/L	4.2—5.3 pCi/L	50 pCi/L	0 pCi/L*	YES	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2018	Atrazine	0.24 ppb	0.15 —0.24 ppb	3 ppb	3 ppb	YES	Runoff from herbicide used in row crops
2018	Simazine	0.14 ppb	0.08 —0.14 ppb	4 ppb	4 ppb	YES	Herbicide runoff
2018	Total Haloacetic Acids	20 ppb	12—20.4 ppb	60 ppb		YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2018	Total Trihalomethanes	15.4 ppb	8—15.4 ppb	80 ppb		YES	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Year	Constituent	Range of Levels Detected	Average Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Compliant with Regulations	Source of Constituent
2018	Chlorine	0.51—4.00	2.43 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.00 ppm	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Year	Constituent	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Compliant with Regulations	Source of Constituent
2016	Lead	2.5 ppb	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Copper	0.038 ppm	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

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

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.