

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 185

Public Water System ID 0790478

2015 Water Quality Report

The Board of Directors of Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 185 is pleased to give you this report about our drinking water based on 2015 test results. The District is required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act to send the report each year. The content of this report is specified by the State of Texas. Please call the District's operator, Environmental Development Partners, at **832-467-1599** if you have any questions regarding this report.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal Drinking Water Requirements.

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

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar a Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 185 al telefono 832-467-1599.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board meets regularly at 12:00PM on the 3rd Wednesday of each month at 3 East Greenway Plaza, Suite 2000, Houston, Texas 77046. For information regarding the date, time and location of the meeting call **832-467-1599** or send your comments to:

Fort Bend Co. MUD No.185

Attn: Board of Directors

P.O. Box 690928

Houston, Texas 77269-0928

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2015, our system lost an estimated 2,582,289 gallons of water. Overall, our system accounted for approximately 97% of the water produced during that period. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 832-467-1599.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Fort Bend County M.U.D. No. 185 water treatment facilities obtained their water from a groundwater well that draw water from the Gulf Coast Aquifer. An aquifer is a porous underground formation (such as sand and gravel) that is saturated with water. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to 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. 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 allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts please call our District operator's office at **832-467-1599** Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

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.

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. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the District's operator at **832-467-1599** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599**.

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 immunocompromised 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 at (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 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 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.

Interconnected Water Supplies

The District can receive water from an adjoining water district during emergency situations and maintenance periods. The adjoining District is Cinco MUD One. The water sources for this district are ground water wells drawing water from the same aquifer as Fort Bend County MUD No. 185. For additional information about the water quality for these systems, please call **832-467-1599**.

Protecting the Water You Drink

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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 as public water systems.

Fort Bend County Municipal Utility District No. 185

Public Water System ID 0790478

2015 Water Quality Report

Data contained in this report was collected in 2015 except where noted. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentration of these substances does not change frequently. Although the District samples your water for up to 97 substances we are listing only those substances that were detected in your water. For additional information about your water quality please contact our District's operator at **832-467-1599**.

Inorganic Substances							
Year	Constituent (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Typical Source
2013	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.149	0.149 / 0.149	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2013	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.49	0.49 / 0.49	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Radioactive Contaminants							
Year	Constituent (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Typical Source
2013	Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	5	0	1	1 / 1	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants By-Products							
Year	Constituent (Units)	MCL	MCLG	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Typical Source
2015	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	80	0	76.9	0 / 76.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppm)	60	0	5.4	0 / 5.4	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)							
Year	Disinfectant (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Annual Average	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015	Chlorine Residual (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.40	0.64 / 2.30	No	Disinfection used to control microbes.

Lead & Copper						
Year	Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	90 th Percentile	Number of Samples Exceeding AL	Violation	Typical Source
2014	Lead (ppb)	15	0.0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.0325	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

Required Additional Health Information for 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 the 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 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>."*

Definitions and Abbreviations

AL	Action Level: The concentration of contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ALG	Action Level Goal: 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	NA	not applicable
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.	MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
Avg	Average: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running average of monthly samples.	ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
Definitions	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.		
ppm	parts per million: milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water		
ppb	parts per billion: micrograms per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water		