

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX1810144

MAURICEVILLE MUD

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2014

This report 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.

MAURICEVILLE MUD is Ground Water

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone (409)-745-4882

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (409) 745-4882.

Sources of Drinking Water

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (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 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 system
- 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.

Contaminants 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.

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 we 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/>

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) 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 allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
3 - HWY 2802	HWY 2802	GW	FM 2802 1 block west of Crosstimber Rd
4 - FM 1136 AT RR	FM 1136 AT RR	GW	Intersection of FM 1130 & FM 1136
5 - FM 1130	FM 1130	GW	FM 1130 Past KCS R.R. Crossing
6 - OLD CHAMPION RD	OLD CHAMPION RD	GW	Corner of Northbend and Old Champion Rd

Chemical	AVG. Level QTR. Data	MRDL	Unit/Measure	Source of Chemical
Chlorine	1.0	1.87	MG/Liter	Gas

2014 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

Action Level Goal (ALG): 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.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0.14	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2014	0	15	0.37	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	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.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Water Quality Test Results

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2014	12	11.2 - 13	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	65	51.3 - 78.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2014	0.145	0.0334 - 0.145	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2014	1.37	0.17 - 1.37	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination

Combined Radium 226/228	06/11/2013	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Violations Table

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 of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	07/01/2014	09/30/2014	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.

Lead and Copper Rule			
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.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2013	2014	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.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2013	2014	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Mauriceville Municipal Utility District Comments:

Effective May 19, 2015 The District has made several changes to our Ordinance & Policy Procedures as approved by the Board.

Changes are as followed:

1. Leak adjustments will now have to be approved by the board, the bill must be double the normal usage, no negligence such as failure to prevent a reoccurrence of the same or similar leak, no more than 1 leak adjustment will be allowed per customer in a 12 month period.
2. A duplex unit is required when there will be three to fifteen units at a place of public gathering or commercial use.
3. All bills are due on the first of the month and a delinquent charge of \$5.00 will be added if the bill is not paid on or before the tenth of each month.
4. Unauthorized use fee for theft of service of \$500.00 will be charged to any customer that obtains water without the consent, knowledge and authorization of The District.
5. A transfer fee of \$50.00 will be charged to any customer who desires to move their service and deposit from one location within the district to another location within the district.
6. Service call to a simplex wastewater system that requires removal of non-biodegradable material shall be \$160.00
7. Service call to repair a water meter for accidental damage shall be the replacement cost of the individual part and labor as noted on the fee sheet.
8. All estimates require a \$55.00 fee for easement filing.
9. The Districts policy DOES NOT allow for the relocation of a grinder pump. The policy is to charge the normal grinder installation fee (based on the current fees) less the average cost of the pump (average of low-head, high-head and retro-fit pumps). During the installation, or not more than thirty (30) days after the installation of the new unit, crews will remove the pump and controls, secure the lid and abandon the tank in place.

10. Use of the vacuum rig: Each call out on the vacuum rig will be at a charge of \$250.00. After three (3) call outs where the vacuum rig has to be used for the removal of grease or foreign debris, service will be disconnected.
11. Under the "Alternate Billing Agreement" the person owning rental property will allowed to do one of the following two things regarding deposits: (1) Service can be issued to the tenant with the tenant paying a deposit of \$250.00, or (2) Service can be issued to the landlord paying a deposit of \$100.00.
12. The District has determined that no interest shall be paid on any deposits to be established by district customers.
13. The entire bill shall be payable to The District on the first day of each month and late after the tenth. Payment of water charges shall not be accepted without payment also of sewer charges.
14. ALL NEW INSTALLATIONS before activation will require a shut off valve on the customer side of the meter placed outside of the M.M.U.D. meter box but not more than three feet from the spud. All Existing customers from 05/19/2015 forward will be required to install a shut off valve on the customer side of the meter placed outside of the M.M.U.D. meter box but not more than three feet from the spud when service is disconnected for any reason requiring a reservice or reconnect.

Effective May 19, 2015 ALL reconnects for non-payment will not be processed until the next business day after payment has been made in full for the disconnection.

Effective June 30, 2015 before reconnects can be processed all existing customers from 05/19/2015 forward will be required to install a shut off valve on the customer side of the meter placed outside of the M.M.U.D. meter box but not more than three feet from the spud when service is disconnected for any reason requiring a reservice or reconnect.

WATER & SEWER RATES ARE NOT CHANGING AT THIS TIME.
