MONTGOMERY COUNTY M.U.D. 145

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

This report is an annual summary of the quality of your drinking water. It is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and is based on the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency required tests.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), has completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this consumer confidence report. For more information on source water and protection efforts at our systems contact Montgomery County MUD 145 at: (281) 353-9809.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre su agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefonα (281) 353-9809

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Montgomery County MUD 145 is ground water purchased from Town of Cut and Shoot. It comes from the Jasper aquifer. TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Natalia Espitia at (281) 353 -9809.

Contaminants that may be Present in Source 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.

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).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, 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 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- **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 that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 H2O Innovation at (281) 353-9809.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

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 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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities:

The Montgomery County MUD 145 Board of Directors meet at 9:00 A.M. on the first Tuesday of each month at the offices of Elevation Land Solutions, 9709 Lakeside Drive., Suite 200, The Woodlands, TX 77381. You may contact Natalia Espitia, with H_2O Innovation at: (281) 353-9809 with any concerns or questions you may have.

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PWS1700930

About the Following Table

The following table contains all of the chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water for the most recent testing performed in accordance with applicable regulations. USEPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The constituents detected in your water are listed in the attached table.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant 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 health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l), one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L), one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000.

pCi/l = pico curies per liter: Measure of radioactivity.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

Montgomery County M.U.D. 145 TX1700930 - 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report:

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2020	Fluoride	0.21	0.21 - 0.21	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Barium	0.226	0.226 - 0.226	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes.
2021	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.06	0.06 - 0.06	10	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards

Disinfectant Residual

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Average	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2023	Chlorine Disinfectant	1.59	0.69 - 1.98	4	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Organic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	Violation	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2021	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	3.0	2.9 - 3.0	80	NO	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5/TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead (ppb)	0.2	0	15	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing system.
2023	Copper (ppm)	0.0194	0	1.3	1.3	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

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 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.

During 2023, Montgomery County MUD 145 TX1700592 received all of its water from a well operated by Town of Cut and Shoot TX1700592. Town of Cut and Shoot provided the following water quality information:

For additional information relating to Town of Cut & Shoot water please contact **A-1 Utility and Construction Services, Inc. ATTN: Darcy Tramm at (281) 367-0935**.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	MCLG	Action Level	The 90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2023	Copper	1.3	1.30	0.264	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
2023	Lead	0	15	1.01	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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

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 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

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Arsenic*	3.70	0.00 - 3.70	10	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Barium	0.271	0.233 - 0.271	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes.
2021	Fluoride	0.25	0.19 - 0.25	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Cyanide	10	0.00 - 10	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

*While your drinking water meets EPA standards for Arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Beta/photon emitters*	5.20	0.00 - 5.20	50	0	pCi/l*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2021	Combined Radium 226 &228	1.04	1.04 - 1.04	5	0	pCi/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	4.30	3.10 - 4.30	15	0	pCi/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Unregulated Contaminants*

Year	Constituent	Average of All Levels Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Health Based Reference Concentration	Units of Measure	Violation
2023	Lithium	27.2	21.3 - 33.3	10	ug/L	N

*IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER:
EPA selected City of Cut and Shoot to conduct test for the fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5). The UCMR 5 requires certain Texas PWs to collect drinking water samples for 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and Lithium analysis during a 12- month period between 2023 and 2025.
*AVAILABILITY OF MONITORING DATA FOR UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS FOR CITY OF CUT AND SHOOT:
Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Darcy Tramm at 281-367-0935, operations@a1utility.com or 27351 Blueberry Hill Dr #36, Conroe, TX 77385.