

Public Water Supply ID 1011550

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

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. This report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is your water quality report for the results of the most current water testing from 2019 through 2023.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Bridgestone MUD (BMUD) provides groundwater from four wells located within Harris County. The wells draw ground water from the Gulf Coast Aquifers when water usage is in high demand. Bridgestone MUD purchases surface water from North Harris County Regional Water Authority. The District has interconnecting valves with NW Harris County MUD 30, NW Harris County MUD 32 and Bilma PUD.

Source 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 systems. -Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

**SUPERIOR
PUBLIC WATER
SYSTEM**
THE STATE OF TEXAS

Bridgestone MUD maintains recognitions as a "Superior Public Water System" with the TCEQ. This recognition demonstrates that the District's water quality meets or exceeds all requirements set forth in the Rules and Regulations for Public Water Systems.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients and People with 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 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).

Public Participation Opportunities

Bridgestone MUD's Board of Directors meets at 6:00 pm on the third Tuesday of each month at the Bridgestone MUD Operations & Water Education Center, 19720 Kuykendahl Rd., Spring, Texas 77379. Agendas are posted on the website at www.bridgestonemud.com and at the Bridgestone MUD Operations & Water Education Center. Please call Water District Management at (281) 651-0861 for directions.

En Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.

Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (281) 376-8802.

Water Sample Results

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 in our system contact Water District Management at (281) 376-8802.

Table Information

The tables below and on the following pages contain chemical constituents which have been detected in your drinking water. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require water systems to test for up to 97 constituents. Only twelve regulated constituents were detected in BMUD’s drinking water, none of which exceeded the MCL.

| Inorganic Contaminants | Date Sampled | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCLG | MCL | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| Arsenic | 2023 | 1.77 | 0 | 5.3 | 0 | 10 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2023 | 0.126 | 0.042 | 0.273 | 2.0 | 2.0 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 2023 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.29 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate | 2023 | 0.34 | 0 | 1.07 | 10.0 | 10.0 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks. Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrite | 2023 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 1 | 1 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 2023 | 50 | 0 | 150 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories. Discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| Radioactive Contaminants* | Date Sampled | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCLG | MCL | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 2022 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium | 2022 | 0.95 | 0 | 1.9 | 0 | 30 | ug/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Disinfection By-Products | Date Sampled | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCLG | MCL | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 8.38 | 0 | 18.2 | NA | 80.0 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023 | 9.8 | 0 | 20.2 | NA | 60.0 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| *The value in the highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM and HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year. | | | | | | | | | |
| Synthetic Organic Contaminants* (including pesticides and herbicides) | Date Sampled | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCLG | MCL | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Atrazine | 2023 | 0.163 | 0 | 0.29 | 3.0 | 3.0 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Simazine | 2023 | 0.103 | 0 | 0.16 | 4 | 4 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation | Source in Drinking Water |
| Total Chlorine | 2023 | 2.67 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 4 | 4 | mg/L | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |

Additional Testing

Testing is done daily at the water plant and throughout the community at various locations to ensure that a safe level of disinfectant is in the system. Monthly samples are taken and analyzed by a third party laboratory.

| Turbidity^ in Purchased Surface Water for 2023 | | |
|--|------|---|
| Highest single measure of NTUs | 0.27 | Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. This is measured at the surface water production plant in NTUs and is caused by soil runoff. 95% of samples tested each month must be less than or equal to the limit of 0.300 NTUs. |
| Lowest monthly % samples meeting NTU limits | 100% | |

^Turbidity of Surface Water from Continuous Sampling at the Surface Water Plant

Turbidity has no health effects but it is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the surface water plant filtration system. Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a place for microbial growth. High turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites. Your water is also tested monthly for disease-causing bacteriological microbes.

| Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR5) | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-----|-----------------|--|--|
| Sampling conducted through an EPA study for emerging contaminants of concern, including 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances and lithium. Listed below are sample results that were detected (no PFAS samples were detected in the four sampling events). | | | | | | | | | |
| Unregulated Contaminants | Date Sampled | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCLG | MCL | Unit of Measure | Likely Source of Contamination | |
| Lithium | 2023 | 13.825 | 10.8 | 17.4 | NA | NA | ppb | Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses. | |



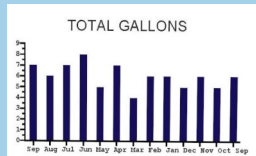
| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2023 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.193 | 0 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2023 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | ppb | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

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 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/lead>.

Track Your Water Usage

Your water bill contains helpful information on a 12-month chart. You can also compare your water usage to other residents in the District. In the middle column at the top of your bill is the average of BMUD's 7,733 households water usage for the month. Average monthly usage in BMUD for 2022 is 5,775 gallons.



Visit the Bridgestone MUD Website
 BMUD maintains a website with useful information located at www.bridgestonemud.com/



https://wdmtexas.starnik.net/RP_default.aspx

Definitions and Abbreviations Used In This Report

| | |
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| Action Level: | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| 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. |
| Avg: | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. |
| Level 1 Assessment: | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment: | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. |
| 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) |
| mrem: | millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| na: | not applicable. |
| NTU | nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |
| 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. |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) |
| ppt | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| Treatment Technique or TT: | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |