Yes, your water is safe to drink

**Our Water Meets all Federal (EPA) and State Requirements**
The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) assessed our system, Bridgestone Municipal Utility District (Bridgestone MUD), and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data in the tables in this report which uses testing results from 2010 through 2014.

Because our water meets all state and federal drinking water health standards for the sampling period, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Bridgestone MUD system identification number is 1011550. Thank you for taking the time to read and learn about the water you drink. We look forward to another year of providing you with safe, reliable water.

**Outstanding Performance**
Bridgestone MUD has been awarded Outstanding Performance Certificates for no violations of the Safe Drinking Water Act bacteriological sampling rule from 2011-2012.

The District continues with the same performance record to date.

**Public Participation**
Bridgestone MUD’s Board of Directors hold their monthly meetings at 6:00 p.m. on the third Tuesday of each month at the Jerry Thomas Center, 4403 Lost Lake Lane, in the Bridgestone Subdivision.

Any last minute cancellations will be posted at the Water Plant No. 1, 21503 Slippery Creek. Call 281.376.8802 for directions.

**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. Midway down on the left of your bill is the average of Bridgestone’s 5,833 homes water usage for the month.

**Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, 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 immune-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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.
**WHAT’S IN THE WATER**

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that 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.

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 at EPA’s Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1.800.426.4791 or www.epa.gov/safewater.

Bottled water information may be obtained at www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/bwinx.asp.

**TABLE INFORMATION**

The tables contain chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The TCEQ and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The constituents detected in Bridgestone MUD’s water are listed below and all detects were well below the maximum contaminant level allowed in drinking water.

The agencies do not require some contaminants to be monitored annually because their concentrations are not expected to vary. This report, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), states the results of the most current water testing from 2010 through 2014. The latest test results from the first quarter of 2015 are also included.

### INORGANICS - REGULATED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Tested</th>
<th>Contaminant Detected</th>
<th>Unit of Measure</th>
<th>Average Level</th>
<th>Minimum Level</th>
<th>Maximum Level</th>
<th>Allowed (EPA’s MCL)</th>
<th>Meets Standards</th>
<th>Possible Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-14</td>
<td>Arsenic²</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>1.120</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>4.500**</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-14</td>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.174</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td>0.279</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Cyanide</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.080</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.295</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.760</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Nitrate</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.305</td>
<td>0.110</td>
<td>0.570</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013-15</td>
<td>Nitrite</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>0.115</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.440</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ORGANICS - REGULATED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Tested</th>
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<th>Average Level</th>
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<th>Maximum Level</th>
<th>Allowed (EPA’s MCL)</th>
<th>Meets Standards</th>
<th>Possible Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014-15</td>
<td>Atrazine</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0.180</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.610</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISINFECTANT RESIDUALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>MRDL</th>
<th>MRDLG</th>
<th>Possible Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Chloramines</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>2.79</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>3.60</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Disinfectant used to control microbes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DISINFECTANT BYPRODUCTS - REGULATED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>MCL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Total Haloacetic Acids</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>22.19</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>39.40</td>
<td>60.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Total Trihalomethanes</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>14.11</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>28.40</td>
<td>80.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Trihalomethanes** represents four and Haloacetic Acids represent five different constituents. The maximum for each is the sum of either the four or the five constituents.

Disinfectant Byproducts (DBPs) are formed when disinfectants (such as Chloramines) reacts with natural organic material in water. The District monitors the water distribution system as required by Stage 2 of the federal Disinfectant Byproduct Rule.

**FIGHTING FIRES, WATER LINE BREAKS, & DISTRICT MAINTENANCE ALL ADD TO LOSS WATER**

The District’s water distribution system lost an estimated 5.96% of its water in 2014.

The national recommended water loss standard is 10% or less.

Please help reduce water loss by reporting all leaks to WDM, 281.376.8802.

**ADDITIONAL TESTING**

Additional 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.

Water samples are sent to an independent state-approved laboratory to verify the absence of harmful bacteria. No such bacteria has been detected in this water system.
**Secondary Constituents**

Many contaminants (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. These constituents are called secondary contaminants and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. The secondary constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

**Unregulated Constituents**

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

### Contaminants - Unregulated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tested</th>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Average</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-14</td>
<td>Bromodichloromethane</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>1.575</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>5.200</td>
<td>The Unregulated contaminants listed are byproducts of the drinking water disinfection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-14</td>
<td>Chloroform</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>4.550</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>11.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011-14</td>
<td>Dibromochloromethane</td>
<td>ppb</td>
<td>0.425</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.700</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Secondary Constituent - Unregulated

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tested</th>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Avg</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Meets Standards</th>
<th>Source of Contaminant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011-14</td>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>50.73</td>
<td>24.10</td>
<td>98.30</td>
<td>no standards set</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Turbidity - Clarity of Water - Continuously Sampled at the Water Plant - Regulated

| 2014 Turbidity‡ | Highest single measure | 0.29 NTUs | Turbidity is measured 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 % of samples Meeting Limits | 100% |

‡Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. Turbidity is a cloudiness or haziness of water caused by individual particles that are too small to be seen without magnification, thus being much like smoke in air. Turbidity has no health effects but it is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

### Where Your Water Comes From

Bridgestone MUD receives surface water from the North Harris County Regional Water Authority as our primary source of water. In addition, we have 4 wells here in the District that pump ground water from the Gulf Coast Aquifers. The wells stand ready to provide water when needed to meet system demands. The Elevated Storage Tank (EST) located near Lowe’s is a water distribution facility only and is designed to receive water from the North Harris County Regional Water Authority. The EST is centrally located within the District providing an equal distribution throughout our water system.

The District also has emergency interconnect lines with neighboring Northwest Harris Co. MUD No. 30 and Northwest Harris Co. MUD No. 32, all of which are governed by the same drinking water regulations.

### 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

### Terms Used in This Report

**Contaminant:** The technical term for anything else in water except pure water is “contaminant.” Technically, pure, fresh orange juice can be considered water which has been “contaminated” by the oil, orange pulp and flavorings in the orange which make it taste so good.

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

**MCL, Maximum Contaminant Level:** The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels.

**MCLG, Max. Contaminant Level Goal:** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**MRDL, Max. Residual Disinfectant Level Goal:** 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, Max. 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 contamination.

n/a: not established at this time

ppb – Part per billion: One part per billion equals 1 teaspoon in 1,302,000 gallons, which is enough water to fill a typical bathtub over 40 times.

ppm – Part per million: One part per million equals 1 teaspoon in 1,302 gallons, which is enough water to fill a typical bathtub over 40 times.
Information on Lead in Water
Bridgestone MUD 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 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.

Source Water Assessment
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 Water District Management at 281-376-8802.

Fixing a Leaky Faucet
How to stop that steady drip, drip, drip
There are four kinds of faucets: compression (shown at left), cartridge (sleeve), ceramic disk, and ball type. Each type is illustrated at the website below along with simple directions on how to stop leaks.

www.thisoldhouse.com/toh/article/0,193895,00.html

Don’t Kill the Good Guys!
More than 90% of insects aren’t pests. Some pollinate our flowers and vegetables, while many others feed on pests in our gardens. By allowing them to do their job we can reduce the need for pesticides and maintain good water quality.


Have Questions
If you would like more information about particular health risks or contaminants, you may call the EPA at 1.800.426.4791, or the Harris County Health Department at 713.439.6000. EPA has answers to many questions at www.epa.gov/safewater/ccc/frequent.questions. The District’s Operator, Water District Management (WDM), may also be able to assist you with your questions, 281.376.8802. Also, important contact numbers can be found at www.bridgestonemud.com along with additional helpful information on events within our District. This Report is also available online at www.wdm-texas.com.