

Conroe Oaks 2015 Drinking Water Quality Report

DEAR CUSTOMER:

This report is intended to provide you with the important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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.

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 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>.

The source of drinking water used by Conroe Oaks is ground water. A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe 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 in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jerek Miggins at (713) 540-1084.

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

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) generally 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: 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems,

agricultural livestock operations, and 2) 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. 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses. 4) 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. 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining 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.

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, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. The page that follows lists all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

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 Jerek Miggins at (713) 540-1084.

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.)

Conroe Oaks uses chlorine to disinfect the water. The average residual for the year was 0.72 mg/L, the highest was 1.98 mg/L, and the lowest was 0.20 mg/L. The MRDL is 4.0 mg/L. The MRDLG is 4.0 mg/L. The chlorine is provided by PWC.

Conroe Oaks allows residents to voice questions or concerns at periodic meetings. Residents are invited to attend and participate in making decisions that may affect the quality of the water. In addition, homeowners are welcome to call, text, and e-mail or knock on the door of any board member at any time they have questions or concerns.

For more information regarding this report, contact Kari Miller, Hydro Tech Utilities, at (713) 540-1084.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en

español, favor de llamar al telefono (713) 540-1084 para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Definitions & Abbreviations:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 Contaminant Level (MCL): the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): the level of 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.

Action Level (AL): the concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water a system must follow.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL): a measure of asbestos

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L): a measure of radioactivity.

N/A: Not applicable.

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Unit

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| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 6/12/2013 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.034 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 6/12/2013 | 0 | 15 | 1.94 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Regulated Contaminants

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|--------|-----------|--|
| Barium | 1/27/2014 | 0.207 | 0.207 - 0.207 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 1/27/2014 | 0.23 | 0.23 - 0.23 | 4 | 4 | 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 |
| Beta/photon emitters | 2015 | 13.4 | 5.2 - 13.4 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L* | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

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

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|----|------------|---|----|-------|---|------------------------------|
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 2015 | 13 | 2.7 - 13 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | Y | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 2015 | 54 | 6.1 - 61.3 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | Y | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium | 2015 | 3 | 0 - 2.5 | 0 | 30 | ug/l | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

Violations Table

| Combined Radium 226/228 | | | |
|--|-----------------|---------------|--|
| Some people who drink water containing radium 226 or 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| MCL, AVERAGE | 1/1/2015 | 3/31/2015 | Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated. |
| MCL, AVERAGE | 4/1/2015 | 6/30/2015 | |
| MCL, AVERAGE | 7/1/2015 | 9/30/2015 | |
| MCL, AVERAGE | 10/1/2015 | 12/31/2015 | |
| Consumer Confidence Rule | | | |
| The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems. | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| CCR REPORT | 7/1/2015 | 11/4/2015 | We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | | | |
| Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation known as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha emitters in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| MCL, AVERAGE | 1/1/2015 | 3/31/2015 | Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated. |
| MCL, AVERAGE | 4/1/2015 | 6/30/2015 | |
| MCL, AVERAGE | 7/1/2015 | 9/30/2015 | |
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