

# Pinedale Mobile Home Community 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 Pinedale Mobile Home Community is ground water. 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 detection 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 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/DWWW/>

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, secondaries 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 Mike Moreno 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.)

Pinedale Mobile Home Community uses chlorine to disinfect the water. The average residual for the year was 1.66 mg/L, the highest was 4.0 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.

Pinedale Mobile Home Community does not hold annual meetings; however the office is always open for residents to voice questions or concerns with regard to the quality of the drinking water. In addition, the office can be contacted at 936-217-9300.

For more information regarding this report, contact Jerek Miggins, 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 espanol.

## 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 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 Units.



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### 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 at 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	12/15/2014	1.3	1.3	0.027	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits, Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	12/15/2014	0	15	1	0	Ppb	No	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
Arsenic	2015	2.9	2.9 – 2.9	0	10	Ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	0.214	0.214 – 0.214	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.19	0.19 – 0.19	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Selenium	2015	6.7	6.7 – 6.7	50	50	Ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	07/25/2012	5.4	5.4 – 5.4	0	50	pCi/L*	No	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	07/25/2012	0.55	0.55 – 0.55	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon & uranium	07/25/2012	6.8	6.8 – 6.8	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

### Violations Table

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 Begins	Violation Ends	Violation Explanation
INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)	07/01/2010	01/13/2015	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.
INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)	01/01/2011	01/13/2015	
INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)	07/01/2011	01/13/2015	
INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)	01/01/2012	01/13/2015	
INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)	01/01/2013	01/13/2015	
INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)	07/01/2013	01/13/2015	
INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)	01/01/2014	01/13/2015	
INITIAL TAP SAMPLING (LCR)	9/29/2014	03/13/2015	