

Lake Lorraine Subdivision

2017 Drinking Water Quality Report

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre su agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (936) 588-1166—para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

Where do we get OUR drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activity and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at

our system please contact Philip Wright at 936-588-1166.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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).

Secondary Constituents

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.

Public input concerning your water system may be made by contacting John Wright or Philip Wright, Hays Utility North at 936-588-1166 with any concerns or questions you may have.

About the Following Page

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.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist which prevent our water from meeting all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards. Each issue is listed in this report, on the back of this page, and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

DEFINITIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING PAGE:

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 not known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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 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.

Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

ppm = parts per million, one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

ppb = parts per billion, one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.



936-588-1166

Lake Lorraine Subdivision - Drinking Water Quality Report - PWS #1700154

Based on Latest Water Quality Data From the TCEQ

Lake Lorraine Water is Purchased from Montgomery County UD #4

Inorganic Contaminants

| Year | Constituent | Highest Detected Level | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|--|---|------------------------|--------------------------|-----|------|-----------------|--|
| 2017 | Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 0.05 | 0.05—0.05 | 10 | 10 | ppm | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2012 | Combined Radium 226&228 | 7.2 | 7.2—7.2 | 5 | 0 | pCi/L | Erosion of Natural Deposits |
| 2012 | *Beta/photon emitters | 13.8 | 13.8—13.8 | 4 | 0 | mrem/yr | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| *EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles. | | | | | | | |
| 2012 | Uranium | 3.2 | 3.2—3.2 | 30 | 0 | Ug/L | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2012 | Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 24 | 21.9—24 | 15 | 0 | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits |

Disinfection By-Products

| Year | Constituent | Highest Detected Level | Range of Detected Levels | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----------------|---|
| 2016 | Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 17.0 | 17.0—17.0 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| *The value in the Highest or Average Detected Column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year. | | | | | | |
| 2016 | Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 3.1 | 3.1—3.1 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| *The value in the Highest or Average Detected Column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year. | | | | | | |

Disinfectant Residuals

| Year | Constituent | Average Detected Level | Range of Detected Levels | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|-------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|--|
| 2017 | Chlorine Residual, Free | 1.32 | 0.41—2.11 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Water additives used to control microbes |

Lead and Copper

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

| Year | Constituent | The 90th Percentile | Action Level | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Constituent |
|------|-------------|---------------------|--------------|--|-----------------|--|
| 2015 | Lead | 2.0 | 15.0 | 0 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2015 | Copper | 0.092 | 1.30 | 0 | ppm | Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |

“ 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 Water Drinking Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”