

Lake Forest Falls

2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements.

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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Evangeline Aquifer. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source 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 activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system please contact Philip Wright at 936-588-1166.

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.

Our drinking water is delivered by wells from underground aquifers that are protected from many of the sources of contamination described.

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).

Special Notice

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants 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).

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.

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In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

EPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater

FDA website: <http://www.nrdc.org/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.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant allowed 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.

pCi/L = pico curies per liter: (a measure of radio-activity).



936-588-1166

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Based on Latest Water Quality Data Available From the TCEQ

Inorganic Contaminants

Year Range	Constituent	Highest Detected Level	Range of Individual Samples	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2017	Barium	0.134	0.134—0.134	2	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries
2018	Fluoride	0.27	0.27—0.27	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Arsenic	4.1	4.1—4.1	10	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2018	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	0.03	0.03—0.03	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year Range	Constituent	Highest Detected Level	Range of Individual Samples	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2016	*Beta/photon emitters	4.3	4.3—4.3	50	0	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
2016	Combined Radium 226/228	1.41	1.41—1.41	5	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2016	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	6.3	6.3—6.3	15	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

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

Disinfectant Residuals

Year	Constituent	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2018	Chlorine Residual	1.30	0.41—1.76	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Action Level	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2017	Lead	4	15.0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Copper	0.086	1.30	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; 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 Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."

The drinking water produced by Your District exceeds all of the minimum water quality standards as established by the USEPA.