# 2014 Annual
# Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## BEACHWOOD ESTATES

*1-866-654-7992*

The Utility's water system, owned and operated by **SouthWest Water Company**, provides our water customers an annual water quality report to show the source of your water, test results and general information for those with health concerns. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. If you have any questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call our Regulatory Department at (512) 219-2294.

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) 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 as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

### Water Sources

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.

### Public Participation Opportunities

The Utility does not hold regularly scheduled meetings. However, if you wish to contact the owners, please call our Customer Care Department at 866-654-7992.

**Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other 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 (1-800-426-4791)**.

*En Español:* Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel 1-866-654-7992 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

P.W.S. #1070069

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. It comes from Cedar Creek Reservoir. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of our source water and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

### *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, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

## About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list 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 permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 no known or expected health risk. MCLGs 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 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)**
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

### ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg /L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per litter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per litter

P.W.S. #1070069

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Barium (ppm) | 0.059 | 0.059 | 0.059 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries: erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Cyanide (ppb) | 13.0 | 13.0 | 13.0 | 200 | 200 | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| 2014 | Fluoride (ppm) | 1.13 | 1.13 | 1.13 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2014 | Nitrate (ppm) | 0.19 | 0.19 | 0.19 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Source of Disinfectant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Chloramines (ppm) | 2.30 | 0.92 | 4.90 | 4.0 | 4.0 | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

**Disinfection Byproducts (DBP1 sites)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 45 | 39 | 49 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2013 | Total Trihalomethanes | 72.4 | 66.7 | 78.5 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Initial Distribution system Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts (DBP2 sites)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 51.7 | 31.9 | 80.6 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Total Trihalomethanes | 92.5 | 51.1 | 118.6 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochoromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Chloroform | 41.28 | 0 | 86.8 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Bromodichloromethane | 13.08 | 0 | 18.6 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Dibromochloromethane | 3.68 | 0 | 5.44 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

*Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted.*

**Lead and Copper**

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Lead | 1.3 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Copper | 0.06 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | 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 htt://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

**Turbidity**

Turbidity has no health effects. However, 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.

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits | Turbidity Limits | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Turbidity (NTU) | 0.33 | 100% | 0.3 | Soil runoff. |

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated** (No associated adverse health effects)

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Limit | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Aluminum (ppm) | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.2 | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2014 | Calcium (ppm) | 20.8 | 20.8 | 20.8 | NA | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2014 | Chloride (ppm) | 18 | 18 | 18 | 300 | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm) | 69 | 69 | 69 | NA | Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium. |
| 2014 | Sodium (ppm) | 23 | 23 | 23 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Sulfate (ppm) | 36 | 36 | 36 | 300 | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm) | 62 | 62 | 62 | NA | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| 2014 | Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 166 | 166 | 166 | 1000 | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| 2014 | Zinc (ppm) | 0.007 | 0.007 | 0.007 | 5 | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry. |

**VIOLATIONS**

| Violation Type | Health Effects | Duration | Explanation | Steps to Correct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MCL Violation – Total Trihalomethantes (TTHM)** | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | 04/01/14 - 06/30/14<br>07/01/14 - 09/30/14<br>10/01/14 – 12/31/14 | The water system exceeded the MCL for TTHMs for the 2nd, 3rd, & 4th quarters of 2014. Letters concerning this issue were mailed to residents. Alternate treatment techniques and chemicals are being sought to reduce the TTHM levels beneath the MCL. | |

**P.W.S. #1070069**

# 2014 Annual
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## CHEROKEE SHORES WATER SUPPLY

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**P.W.S. #1070206**

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### Secondary Constituents

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ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg /L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per litter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per litter

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Arsenic (ppb) | 0.94 | 0.7 | 1.18 | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| 2014 | Barium (ppm) | 0.066 | 0.066 | 0.066 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Chromium (ppb) | 0.00231 | 0.00231 | 0.00231 | 10 | 10 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Cyanide (ppb) | 0.0218 | 0.0218 | 0.0218 | 200 | 200 | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories. |
| 2014 | Fluoride (ppm) | 0.127 | 0.127 | 0.127 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2014 | Mercury (ppb) | 0.000135 | 0.000135 | 0.000135 | 2 | 2 | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland. |
| 2014 | Nitrate (ppm) | 0.156 | 0.156 | 0.156 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |

**Synthetic Organic Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Atrazine (ppb) | 0.08 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 3 | 3 | Herbicide runoff. |

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Source of Disinfectant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Chloramines (ppm) | 2.12 | 0.84 | 3.91 | 4.00 | 4.00 | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

**Disinfection Byproducts (DBP1 sites)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 40.6 | 36.9 | 44.4 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2013 | Total Trihalomethanes | 79.76 | 52.2 | 128 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Initial Distribution system Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts (DBP2 sites)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 37.5 | 24.1 | 46.4 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Total Trihalomethanes | 76.3 | 41.4 | 112.6 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**P.W.S. #1070206**

**Unregulated Contaminants**

| Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochoromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
| 2014 | Bromodichloromethane | 12.9 | 12.9 | 12.9 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Chloroform | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.7 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Dibromochloromethane | 3.96 | 3.96 | 3.96 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

*Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted.*

**Lead and Copper**

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2009 | Lead | 0.04 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2009 | Copper | 0.039 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | 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 htt://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

**Turbidity**

| Turbidity has no health effects. However, 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. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Contaminant | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits | Turbidity Limits | Source of Contaminant |
| 2014 | Turbidity (NTU) | 0.32 | 100% | 0.3 | Soil runoff. |

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**P.W.S. #1070206**

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Limit | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Aluminum (ppm) | 0.144 | 0.144 | 0.144 | 0.2 | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2014 | Calcium (ppm) | 19.6 | 19.6 | 19.6 | NA | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2014 | Chloride (ppm) | 19.4 | 19.4 | 19.4 | 300 | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Copper (ppm) | 0.00131 | 0.00131 | 0.00131 | 1 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 2014 | Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm) | 65.3 | 65.3 | 65.3 | NA | Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium. |
| 2014 | Sulfate (ppm) | 34.8 | 34.8 | 34.8 | 300 | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Magnesium (ppm) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | NA | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2014 | Manganese (ppm) | 0.00297 | 0.00297 | 0.00297 | .05 | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2014 | Nickel (ppm) | 0.000501 | 0.000501 | 0.000501 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Sodium (ppm) | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 143 | 143 | 143 | 1000 | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| 2014 | Zinc (ppm) | 0.00878 | 0.00878 | 0.00878 | 5 | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry. |

VIOLATIONS

| Violation Type | Health Effects | Duration | Explanation | Steps to Correct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MCL Violation – Total Trihalomethantes (TTHM)** | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an iucreased risk of getting cancer. | 7/01/2014 to 9/31/2014 | The water system exceeded the MCL for TTHMs for the 3rd quarter of 2014. Letters concerning this issue were mailed to residents. Alternate treatment techniques and chemicals are being sought to reduce the TTHM levels beneath the MCL. | |

**P.W.S. #1070206**

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## CAROLYNN ESTATES
## (MICHAELS COVE & PINNACLE CLUB)

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**P.W.S. #1070106**

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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.
**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 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.
**Treatment Technique (TT)**
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
**Action Level (AL)**
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

### ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per litter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per litter

P.W.S. #1070106

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Barium (ppm) | 0.0573 | 0.0573 | 0.0573 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Chromium (ppb) | 0.00263 | 0.00263 | 0.00263 | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Cyanide (ppb) | 8.9 | 8.9 | 8.9 | 200 | 200 | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| 2014 | Fluoride (ppm) | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2014 | Nitrate (ppm) | 0.148 | 0.148 | 0.148 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Thallium (ppb) | .000256 | .000256 | .000256 | 2 | 0.5 | Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories. |

**Radioactive Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2009 | Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2009 | Gross beta emitters (pCi/L) | 4.7 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 50 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

**Synthetic Organic Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Atrazine (ppb) | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 3 | 3 | Herbicide runoff. |

**Volatile Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Source of Disinfectant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Chloramines (ppm) | 2.57 | 1.20 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

**Disinfection Byproducts (DBP1)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 54.8 | 44 | 65.7 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2013 | Total Trihalomethanes | 113.5 | 113 | 114 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Initial Distribution system Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts (DBP2)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 54.125 | 46.1 | 63.0 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Total Trihalomethanes | 92.75 | 44.9 | 126.8 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**P.W.S. #I070106**

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochoromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Bromodichloromethane | 21.7 | 21.7 | 21.7 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Chloroform | 77.1 | 77.1 | 77.1 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Dibromochoromethane | 4.71 | 4.71 | 4.71 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

*Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted.*

**Lead and Copper**

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Lead | 1.8 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Copper | 0.22 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | 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 htt://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

**Turbidity**

Turbidity has no health effects. However, 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.

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits | Turbidity Limits | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Turbidity (NTU) | 0.42 | 99.46 % | 0.3 | Soil runoff. |

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated** No associated adverse health effects)

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Limit | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Aluminum (ppm) | 0.0398 | 0.0398 | 0.0398 | 0.2 | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2014 | Calcium (ppm) | 19.1 | 19.1 | 19.1 | NA | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2014 | Chloride (ppm) | 21.5 | 21.5 | 21.5 | 300 | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Copper (ppm) | 0.000833 | 0.000833 | 0.000833 | 1 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| 2014 | Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm) | 64 | 64 | 64 | NA | Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium. |
| 2014 | Magnesium (ppm) | 3.99 | 3.99 | 3.99 | NA | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2014 | Manganese (ppm) | 0.00126 | 0.00126 | 0.00126 | 0.05 | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2014 | Nickel (ppm) | 0.000657 | 0.000657 | 0.000657 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Sodium (ppm) | 21.3 | 21.3 | 21.3 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Sulfate (ppm) | 34.5 | 34.5 | 34.5 | 300 | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 161 | 161 | 161 | 1000 | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| 2014 | Zinc (ppm) | 0.00588 | 0.00588 | 0.00588 | 5 | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry. |

**VIOLATIONS**

| Violation Type | Health Effects | Duration | Explanation | Steps to Correct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MCL Violation – Total Trihalomethantes (TTHM)** | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | 7/01/2014 to 9/31/2014<br><br>10/01/2014 to 12/31/2014 | The water system exceeded the MCL for TTHMs for the 3rd and 4th quarters of 2014. Letters concerning this issue were mailed to residents. | Alternate treatment techniques and chemicals are being sought to reduce the TTHM levels beneath the MCL. |

**P.W.S. #1070106**

# 2014 Annual
# Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## HOLIDAY VILLAGES OF LIVINGSTON

*1-866-654-7992*

The Utility's water system, owned and operated by **SouthWest Water Company,** provides our water customers an annual water quality report to show the source of your water, test results and general information for those with health concerns. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. If you have any questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call our Regulatory Department at (512) 219-2294.

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) 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 as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

### Water Sources

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.

### Public Participation Opportunities

The Utility does not hold regularly scheduled meetings. However, if you wish to contact the owners, please call our Customer Care Department at 1-866-654-7992.

**Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other 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 (1-800-426-4791).**

***En Español:*** Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel 1-866-654-7992 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

P.W.S. #2040067

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Jasper Aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of our source water and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

### *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, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

## About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list 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 permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 no known or expected health risk. MCLGs 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 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)**
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

### ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per litter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per litter

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | Barium (ppm) | 0.34 | 0.23 | 0.44 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2012 | Fluoride (ppm) | 0.67 | 0.65 | 0.69 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2014 | Nitrate (ppm) | 0.045 | 0.03 | 0.06 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |

**Radioactive Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) | 5.6 | 4.7 | 8.0 | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2014 | Gross alpha (pCi/L) | 10.2 | 6.1 | 15.9 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Gross beta emitters (pCi/L) | 17.7 | 12.5 | 23.1 | 50 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Source of Disinfectant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Chlorine (ppm) | 1.49 | 0.42 | 3.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

**Disinfection Byproducts (DBP1)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Total Trihalomethanes | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts (DBP2)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Total Trihalomethanes | 3.4 | 3.4 | 3.4 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochoromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011 | Bromoform | 1 | 1 | 1 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2011 | Dibromochoromethane | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

*Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted.*

**P.W.S. #2040067**

**Lead and Copper**

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Lead | 4.5 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Copper | 0.26 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | 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 htt://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

**Turbidity** – NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated** (No associated adverse health effects)

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Limit | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | Calcium (ppm) | 27.9 | 18.7 | 37 | NA | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2012 | Chloride (ppm) | 217 | 108 | 326 | 300 | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2012 | Iron (ppm) | 0.049 | 0 | 0.098 | 0.3 | Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities. |
| 2012 | Manganese (ppm) | 0.067 | 0.025 | 0.11 | 0.05 | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2012 | pH (units) | 7.6 | 7.4 | 7.8 | >7.0 | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| 2012 | Sodium (ppm) | 246 | 178 | 314 | NA | Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2012 | Sulfate (ppm) | 1 | 0 | 2 | 300 | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2012 | Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm) | 373 | 321 | 424 | NA | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| 2012 | Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 773 | 553 | 993 | 1000 | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| 2012 | Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm) | 73 | 47 | 99 | NA | Naturally occurring calcium. |
| 2012 | Zinc (ppm) | 0.01 | 0 | 0.02 | 5 | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry. |

**VIOLATION**

| Violation Type | Health Effects | Duration | Explanation | Steps to Correct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MCL VIOLATION – Combined Radium 226/228** | Some people who drink water containing radium 226 & 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | 04/01/14 - 06/30/14<br>07/01/14 – 09/30/14<br>10/01/14 – 12/31/14 | Drinking water analyses indicate the MCL for Combined Radium 226 & 228 was exceeded for the 2nd, 3rd, & 4th quarters of 2014. Public notification was issued as required by the TCEQ. Various steps have been taken to resolve the MCL issue with little success. The Utility has developed plans to supplement water from a well with lower radium concentrations. The project should be completed by the end of 2015. | |

**P.W.S. #2040067**

# 2014 Annual
# Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## OAK TRAIL SHORES/ARROWHEAD SHORES

*1-866-654-7992*

The Utility's water system, owned and operated by **SouthWest Water Company**, provides our water customers an annual water quality report to show the source of your water, test results and general information for those with health concerns. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. If you have any questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call our Regulatory Department at (512) 219-2294.

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) 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 as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

### Water Sources

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.

### Public Participation Opportunities

The Utility does not hold regularly scheduled meetings. However, if you wish to contact the owners, please call our Customer Care Department at 1-866-654-7992.

**Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other 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 (1-800-426-4791).**

***En Español:*** Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel 1-866-654-7992 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

**P.W.S. #1110004**

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. It comes from Lake Granbury. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of our source water and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

### *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, secondary's 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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**Treatment Technique (TT)**
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**Action Level (AL)**
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MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg /L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per litter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per litter

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Arsenic (ppb) | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| 2014 | Barium (ppm) | 0.006 | 0.006 | 0.006 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Chromium (ppm) | 0.0035 | 0.0035 | 0.0035 | 0.1 | 0.1 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Floride (ppm) | 0.132 | 0.132 | 0.132 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teet; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2014 | Nitrate (ppm) | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Selenium (ppb) | 5.83 | 5.83 | 5.83 | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED. NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Source of Disinfectant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Chloramines (ppm) | 1.90 | 0.25 | 3.90 | 4.00 | 4.00 | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

**Unregulated Initial Distribution system Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts (DBP2)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 23.5 | 42.8 | 5.1 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Total Trihalomethanes | 68.9 | 201.6 | 13.6 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Bromoform | 17.5 | 17.5 | 17.5 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Bromodichloromethane | 21.8 | 21.8 | 21.8 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Chloroform | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Dibromochloromethane | 31.7 | 31.7 | 31.7 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

*Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted.*

**Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED OR NONE DECTECTED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

P.W.S. #1110004

**Lead and Copper**

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Lead | 4.9 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Copper | 0.074 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | 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 htt://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

**Turbidity**

Turbidity has no health effects. However, 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.

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits | Turbidity Limits | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Turbidity (NTU) | 0.83 | 75% | 0.3 | Soil runoff. |

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated** (No associated adverse health effects)

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Limit | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Aluminum (ppm) | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | .05 | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2014 | Calcium (ppm) | 56.9 | 56.9 | 56.9 | NA | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2014 | Chloride (ppm) | 344 | 344 | 344 | 300 | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm) | 219 | 219 | 219 | NA | Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium. |
| 2014 | Sulfate (ppm) | 118 | 118 | 118 | 300 | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 803 | 803 | 803 | 1000 | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| 2014 | Zinc (ppm) | 0.043 | 0.043 | 0.043 | 5 | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry. |

**P.W.S. #1110004**

**VIOLATIONS**

| Violation Type | Health Effects | Duration | Explanation | Steps to Correct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MCL Violation – Total Trihalomethantes (TTHM)** | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | 10/01/14 – 12/31/14 | The water system exceeded the MCL for TTHMs for the 4th quarter of 2014. Letters concerning this issue were mailed to residents. The Utility has optimized its treatment process and first quarter 2015 results were below the MCL. | |

| Violation Type | Health Effects | Duration | Explanation | Steps to Correct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MONTHLY COMB FILTER EFFLUENT (Interim Enhanced SWTR)** | The Interim Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule. | 11/01/14 – 11/30/14 | Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water. Turbidity levels were brought back into compliance in December 2014. | |

# 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## PLUM CREEK

*1-866-654-7992*

The Utility's water system, owned and operated by **SouthWest Water Company**, provides our water customers an annual water quality report to show the source of your water, test results and general information for those with health concerns. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. If you have any questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call our Regulatory Department at (512) 219-2294.

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) 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 as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

### Water Sources

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.

### Public Participation Opportunities

The Utility does not hold regularly scheduled meetings. However, if you wish to contact the owners, please call our Customer Care Department at 1-866-654-7992.

**Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other 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 (1-800-426-4791).**

*En Español:* Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel 1-866-654-7992 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

P.W.S. #1050028

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground and surface water sources. Groundwater comes from the Edwards Aquifer and surface water from the Guadalupe Blanco River Authority, who obtains water from Lake Dunlap. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of our source water and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

### *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, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

## About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list 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 permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 no known or expected health risk. MCLGs 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 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)**
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

### ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per litter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per litter
ND – Not Detected

P.W.S. #1050028

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Barium (ppm) | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2013 | Chromium (ppm) | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.005 | 0.1 | 0.1 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Fluoride (ppm) | 1.45 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2014 | Nitrate (ppm) | 0.31 | 0.30 | 0.32 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |

**Radioactive Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Gross alpha (pCi/L) | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Volatile Organic Contaminants** NON DETECTED

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Source of Disinfectant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Chlorine Residual (ppm) | 1.06 | 0.30 | 3.30 | 4.00 | 4.00 | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

**Disinfection Byproducts (DBP2)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 23.5 | 23.5 | 23.5 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Total Trihalomethanes | 57.2 | 57.2 | 57.2 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Turbidity**

Turbidity has no health effects. However, 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.

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Single Measurement | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits | Turbidity Limits | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Turbidity (NTU) | 0.16 | 100% | 0.3 | Soil runoff. |

**P.W.S. #1050028**

**Unregulated Contaminants**

| Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochoromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
| 2014 | Bromoform | 5.7 | 5.7 | 5.7 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Bromodichloromethane | 19 | 19 | 19 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Chloroform | 12.4 | 12.4 | 12.4 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Dibromochoromethane | 20.1 | 20.1 | 20.1 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

*Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted.*

**Lead and Copper**

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Lead | 3 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2013 | Copper | 0.25 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | 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 htt://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

**Total Coliform**

| Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more-hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Contaminant | Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
| 2014 | Total Coliform Bacteria | 2 | * | Presence | Naturally present in the environment. |
| ***Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.** | | | | | |

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**VIOLATIONS**

| Violation Type | Health Effects | Duration | Explanation | Steps to Correct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MCL Violation – Total Coliform** | Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. | 12/2014 | The water system exceeded the MCL for Total Coliforms for December 2014. Samples collected in January 2015 were negative for coliform. Letters concerning this issue were mailed to residents. | |

**P.W.S. #1050028**

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Limit | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Chloride (ppm) | 26.5 | 22 | 31 | 300 | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2013 | Iron (ppm) | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.03 | .3 | Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment. |
| 2011 | Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm) | 317 | 314 | 320 | NA | Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium. |
| 2011 | Sulfate (ppm) | 61.5 | 45.0 | 78.0 | 300 | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 400 | 393 | 407 | 1000 | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |

P.W.S. #1050028

# 2014 Annual
# Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## PINWAH PINES ESTATES

*1-866-654-7992*

The Utility's water system, owned and operated by **SouthWest Water Company**, provides our water customers an annual water quality report to show the source of your water, test results and general information for those with health concerns. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. If you have any questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call our Regulatory Department at (512) 219-2294.

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) 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 as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

### Water Sources

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.

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**Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other 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 (1-800-426-4791).**

***En Español:*** Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel 1-866-654-7992 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

**P.W.S. #1870130**

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Jasper Aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of our source water and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

### *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, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

## About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list 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 permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 no known or expected health risk. MCLGs 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 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)**
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

### ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per litter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per litter

P.W.S. #1870130

Inorganic Contaminants

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | Barium (ppm) | 0.76 | 0.76 | 0.76 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2013 | Fluoride (ppm) | 0.28 | 0.28 | 0.28 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2014 | Nitrate (ppm) | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |

**Radioactive Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) | 8.4 | 7.7 | 9.3 | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2014 | Gross alpha emitters (pCi/L) | 24.3 | 19.3 | 28.7 | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Gross beta emitters (pCi/L) | 14.9 | 12.3 | 17.7 | 50 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Source of Disinfectant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Chlorine Residual (ppm) | 1.67 | 0.32 | 6.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

**Disinfection Byproducts (DBP1)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 18.8 | 16.1 | 20.7 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2013 | Total Trihalomethanes | 88.7 | 81.0 | 98.3 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts (DBP2)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 13.0 | 0 | 26.3 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Total Trihalomethanes | 55.7 | 1 | 116 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochoromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011 | Bromodichloromethane | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2011 | Chloroform | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2011 | Dibromochoromethane | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.5 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

*Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted.*

**P.W.S. #1870130**

Lead and Copper

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Lead | 3.0 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Copper | 0.67 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | 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 htt://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

VIOLATIONS

| Violation Type | Health Effects | Duration | Explanation | Steps to Correct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MCL VIOLATION – Combined Radium 226/228** | Some people who drink water containing radium 226 & 228 in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | 04/01/14 - 06/30/14<br>07/01/14 – 09/30/14<br>10/01/14 – 12/31/14 | Drinking water analyses indicate the MCL for Combined Radium 226 & 228 was exceeded for the 2nd, 3rd, & 4th quarters of 2014. Public notification was issued as required by the TCEQ. Various steps have been taken to resolve the MCL issue with little success. An alternate source of water has been found and should be available by the end of 2015. | |
| **MCL VIOLATION – Gross Alpha** | Certain minerals are radioactive and may emit a form of radiation know as alpha radiation. Some people who drink water containing alpha radiation in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | 04/01/14 - 06/30/14<br>07/01/14 – 09/30/14<br>10/01/14 – 12/31/14 | Drinking water analyses indicate the MCL for Gross Alpha Particle Activity was exceeded for the 2nd, 3rd, & 4th quarters of 2014. Public notification was issued as required by the TCEQ. Various steps have been taken to resolve the MCL issue with little success. An alternate source of water has been found and should be available by the end of 2015. | |
| **MCL VIOLATION – Total Trihalomethantes (TTHM)** | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | 10/01/14 - 12/30/14 | The water system exceeded the MCL for TTHMs for the 3rd quarter of 2014. Letters concerning this issue were mailed to residents. The Utility has converted to a different disinfectant which has reduced TTHM levels below the MCL. | |
| **MCL VIOLATION LEAD & COPPER RULE** | The Lead & Copper Rule protects health by minimizing lead & copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead & copper containing plumbing materials. | 01/01/14 – 06/30/14<br>07/01/14 – 12/31/14 | 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. Lead & Copper samples were collected and submitted to a state-approved contract lab in August 2014. None of the samples exceeded the Action Limit as determined by TCEQ. | |

# 2014 Annual
# Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## TANGLEWOOD ON TEXOMA

*1-866-654-7992*

The Utility's water system, owned and operated by **SouthWest Water Company**, provides our water customers an annual water quality report to show the source of your water, test results and general information for those with health concerns. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. If you have any questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call our Regulatory Department at (512) 219-2294.

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) 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 as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

### Water Sources

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.

### Public Participation Opportunities

The Utility does not hold regularly scheduled meetings. However, if you wish to contact the owners, please call our Customer Care Department at 866-654-7992.

**Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other 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 (1-800-426-4791).**

*En Espan□ol:* Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en espan□ol, favor de llamar al tel 1-866-654-7992 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espan□ol.

P.W.S. #0910052

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from surface water and ground water sources. It comes from Lake Texoma and the Woodbine Aquifer. The Utility also purchases water from Preston Shores Water System. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of our source water and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

### *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.

## About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list 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 permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 no known or expected health risk. MCLGs 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 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)**
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

### ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per litter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per litter

P.W.S. #0910052

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Arsenic (ppb) | 0.47 | 0 | 0.93 | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| 2014 | Barium (ppm) | 0.05 | 0.044 | 0.056 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Chromium (ppb) | 0.75 | 0.62 | 0.87 | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Fluoride (ppm) | 0.92 | 0.33 | 1.71 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2014 | Nitrate (ppm) | 1.13 | 0.037 | 2.6 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Nitrite (ppm) | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Selenium (ppb) | 0.9 | 0 | 1.8 | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |

**Radioactive Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Uranium (ppb) | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 30 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Source of Disinfectant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Chlorine Residual (ppm) | 2.00 | 0.50 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

**Disinfection Byproducts (DBP1)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 19.3 | 11.7 | 32.4 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2013 | Total Trihalomethanes | 74.9 | 54.8 | 89 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts (DBP2)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 11.9 | 0 | 36.8 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Total Trihalomethanes | 58 | 3.0 | 309 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**P.W.S. #0910052**

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Bromoform | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

*Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted.*

**Lead and Copper**

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Lead | 1.7 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Copper | 0.087 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | 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 htt://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

**Total Coliform**

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more-hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Total Coliform Bacteria | 1 | * | Presence | Naturally present in the environment. |

***Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.**

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Turbidity**

Turbidity has no health effects. However, 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.

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Single Measurements | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits | Turbidity Limits | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Turbidity (NTU) | 0.5 | 99% | 0.3 | Soil runoff. |

**P.W.S. #0910052**

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Limit | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Calcium (ppm) | 66.7 | 125 | 8.36 | NA | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| 2014 | Chloride (ppm) | 299 | 42.2 | 481 | 300 | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm) | 186 | 32.6 | 340 | NA | Naturally occurring calcium. |
| 2014 | Sulfate (ppm) | 55 | 30 | 84 | 300 | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2014 | Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 930 | 432 | 1180 | 1000 | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| 2014 | Zinc (ppm) | 0.045 | 0.0097 | 0.081 | 5 | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry. |

**VIOLATIONS**

| Violation Type | Health Effects | Duration | Explanation | Steps to Correct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MCL Violation – Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)** | Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. | 04/01/14 - 06/30/14<br><br>07/01/14 - 09/30/14<br><br>10/01/14 – 12/31/14 | The water system exceeded the MCL for TTHMs for the 2nd, 3rd, & 4th quarters of 2014. Letters concerning this issue were mailed to residents. The Utility has converted to a different disinfectant which should lower the TTHM concentration in the distribution system. | |

| Violation Type | Health Effects | Duration | Explanation | Steps to Correct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MCL Violation – Nitrite Single Sample** | Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrite in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome. | 07/01/14 – 09/30/14 | A water sample showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MC) for the period indicated. Letters concerning this issue were mailed to residents. | |

# 2014 Annual
# Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## WESTWOOD BEACH

*1-866-654-7992*

The Utility's water system, owned and operated by SouthWest Water Company, provides our water customers an annual water quality report to show the source of your water, test results, and general information for those with health concerns. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. If you have questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call our Regulatory Department at (512) 219-2294.

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) 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 as a violation and we are working closely with the TCEQ to achieve solutions.

### Water Sources

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.

### Public Participation Opportunities

The Utility does not hold regularly scheduled meetings. However, if you wish to contact the owners, please call our Customer Care Department at 866-654-7992.

**Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other 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 (1-800-426-4791).**

*En Espan□ol:* Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en espan□ol, favor de llamar al tel 1-866-654-7992 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espan□ol.

P.W.S. #1070085

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Wilcox, Carrizo Sand Aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of our source water and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

### *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.

## About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list 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 permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 no known or expected health risk. MCLGs 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 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)**
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

### ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per litter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per litter

P.W.S. #1070085

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | Fluoride (ppm) | 0.19 | 0.18 | 0.20 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2011 | Nitrite (ppm) | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 1 | 1 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2014 | Nitrate (ppm) | 0.041 | 0.0345 | 0.052 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |

**Radioactive Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Source of Disinfectant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Chlorine (ppm) | 2.35 | 1.00 | 3.90 | 4.00 | 4.00 | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

**Disinfection Byproducts (DBP1)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 1 | 1 | 1 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2013 | Total Trihalomethanes | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts (DBP2)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 60 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2014 | Total Trihalomethanes | 5.8 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | Chloroform | 1.76 | 1.47 | 2.05 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2012 | Bromodichloromethane | 1.30 | 1.03 | 1.58 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2012 | Dibromochloromethane | 0.54 | 0 | 1.07 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

*Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted.*

P.W.S. #1070085

**Lead and Copper**

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2008 | Lead | 2.2 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2008 | Copper | 0.032 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | 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 htt://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform**

Total coliform bacteria are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more-hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption.

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Total Coliform Bacteria | 2 | * | Presence | Naturally present in the environment. |

***Two or more coliform found samples in any single month.**

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated** (No associated adverse health effects)

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Limit | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | Chloride (ppm) | 9.12 | 7.87 | 9.76 | 300 | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2012 | Sulfate (ppm) | 14.5 | 14.0 | 14.9 | 300 | Naturally occurring; common industrial by product; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2012 | Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm) | 109 | 107 | 111 | NA | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| 2012 | Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 146 | 141 | 156 | 1000 | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |

**VIOLATIONS**

| Violation Type | Health Effects | Duration | Explanation | Steps to Correct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MCL Violation – Total Coliform** | Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems | 09/01/2014 – 09/30/2014 | The water system exceeded the MCL for Total Coliforms for September 2014. Letters concerning this issue were mailed to residents. | |

**P.W.S. #1070085**

# 2014 Annual
# Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

## WEST MEADOW SUBDIVISION

*1-866-654-7992*

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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 (1-800-426-4791).**

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P.W.S. #1260063

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Paluxy Aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of our source water and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

### *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 Constitnents

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.

## About the Following Pages

The pages that follow list 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 permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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 no known or expected health risk. MCLGs 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 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.

**Treatment Technique (TT)**
A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

### ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (mg/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per litter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per litter

**Inorganic Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Fluoride (ppm) | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2014 | Nitrate (ppm) | 0.044 | 0.044 | 0.044 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |

**Radioactive Contaminants**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2012 | Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/L) | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Organic Contaminants** TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Source of Disinfectant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2014 | Chlorine Residual (ppm) | 1.49 | 0.20 | 4.00 | 4.00 | 4.00 | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

**Disinfection Byproducts (DBP1)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011 | Total Trihalomethanes | 9.1 | 9.1 | 9.1 | 80 | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

**Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts** WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

**Unregulated Contaminants**

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochoromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2011 | Bromoform | 3 | 3 | 3 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2011 | Bromodichloromethane | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2011 | Dibromochoromethane | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | NA | ppb | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection. |

*Unregulated Contaminants are those for which the 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 regulations are warranted.*

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**Lead and Copper**

| Year | Contaminant | The 90th Percentile | Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2010 | Lead | 0.41 | 0 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of houschold plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2010 | Copper | 0.00686 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | 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 htt://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.*

**Turbidity** NOT REQUIRED

**Total Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)**

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Limit | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2013 | Chloride (ppm) | 16.6 | 16.6 | 16.6 | 300 | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2010 | Copper (ppm) | 0.005 | 0.002 | 0.008 | 1 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |
| 2009 | Hardness as Ca/Mg (ppm) | 4 | 4 | 4 | NA | Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium. |
| 2013 | Sulfate (ppm) | 26.5 | 26.5 | 26.5 | 300 | Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| 2013 | Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm) | 288 | 288 | 288 | NA | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| 2013 | Total Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 382 | 382 | 382 | 1000 | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |

**VIOLATIONS**

| Violation Type | Health Effects | Duration | Explanation | Steps to Correct |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Follow-up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)** | The Lead & Copper Rule protects health by minimizing lead & copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead & copper containing plumbing materials. | 01/01/2014 – 06/30/2014 | We failed to test our drinking water for Lead & Copper at the correct locations during the first six months of 2014. Lead & Copper samples were collected at the correct addresses, and submitted to a state-approved contract lab in August 2014. None of the samples exceeded the Action Limit as determined by TCEQ. | |

**P.W.S. #1260063**

**Monarch Utilities I, L.P.**
Docket No. 45570
Test Year Ending 6/30/2015
WP/VI-1.d Compliance with TCEQ Rules
Witness: Timothy Williford

See attached Noncompliance Reports

HVOF

# Water Quality Noncompliance Notification

***See back of Form for Guidance for Completion***

☒ Unauthorized Discharge ☐ Reportable Effluent Violation ☐ Other

## General Information

Entity Name: Lake Fork Estates Telephone No (##########): (903) 268-5913

☒ Permittee TCEQ Region: RS - Tyler County: Wood *Permit Number: TX0117455

☐ Subscriber

## Noncompliance Summary

**Description and Cause of Noncompliance (include location, discharge route, and estimated volume of unauthorized discharge):**

2" sewer line crossing creek at Lots 129 and 130 Choctaw broke due to 12 inches of rain washing out creek bank. Discharged in to Searcy Branch, approximately 2,000 gallons. Valved off on both sides of creek, open flush valves upstream of discharge.

**Duration:**

Start Date: 10/29/15 End Date: 10/29/15 Or Date Expected to be Corrected: 11/6/15

Time: 07:00 Time: 11:00

**Potential Danger to Human Health and Safety or the Environment:**

None

## Actions Taken

**Monitoring Data: Data should be attached or submitted to TCEQ when available.**

**Field Measurements** ☐ Yes ☒ No

**Laboratory Samples** ☐ Yes ☒ No

**Fish Kill (If yes, estimated number killed):** ☐ Yes ☒ No

**Actions Taken to Mitigate Adverse Effects:**

Valved off.

**Actions Taken to Correct the Problem and Prevent Recurrence:**

Valved off on both side of creek, will install casing when repair is performed

## Verification Information

Information Reported By (Name/Title): John Salmans Jr Date Reported: Oct 29,2015

Signature:

Note: If this form is being used for a 5-day written report, a copy of the form should be sent to the TCEQ Region Office, and the original to: TCEQ, Compliance Monitoring Team (MC224), Enforcement Division, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087.

* If the noncompliance is an unauthorized discharge from a wastewater collection system, use the permit number of the treatment plant to which the collection system is tied. If you are uncertain of this permit number, you may call the TCEQ Regional Office for assistance.

HVOF

# Water Quality Noncompliance Notification

*See back of Form for Guidance for Completion*

☑ Unauthorized Discharge ☐ Reportable Effluent Violation ☐ Other

## General Information

Entity Name: Lake Fork Estates Telephone No: (903) 268-5913

☑ Permittee ☐ Subscriber

TCEQ Region: TYLER ~~XX~~ 5 County: Wood *Permit Number: TX0117455

## Noncompliance Summary

Description of Noncompliance (Include location, discharge route, and estimated volume of unauthorized discharge):
185 Pilsbury Cr. from 1½ sewer line down hill to a private pound and drainage ditch. Approx. 1,000 gals. This was reported to John Salmons @ 1015 Am 03/17/15 about concerns.

Cause of Noncompliance:
1½ 90° ell slipped out off of pipe

Duration: Start Date and Time: Reported to on call 3/15/15 930Am
End Date and Time: 3/15/15 1030 Or Date Expected to be Corrected:

Potential Danger to Human Health and Safety or the Environment:

## Actions Taken

Monitoring Data: Data should be attached or submitted to TCEQ when available.

☐ Yes ☐ No Field Measurements
☑ Yes ☐ No Laboratory Samples
☐ Yes ☑ No Fish Kill If yes, estimated number killed:

Actions Taken to Mitigate Adverse Effects: Line was repaired, lime spread on ground. Will fill in sinkhole and spread fresh dirt when ground dries up.

Actions Taken to Correct the Problem and Prevent Recurrence: Glued new 90° ell and blocked. Will build ground up to keep from running in pond.

## Verification Information

Information Reported By (Name/Title): John Salmons Jr. Field Supervisor

Date Reported: 03/17/15 Signature: John Salmons

Note: If this form is being used for a 5-day written report, a copy of the form should be sent to the TCEQ Region Office, and the original to: TCEQ, Compliance Monitoring Team (MC224), Enforcement Division, P.O. Box 13087, Austin, TX 78711-3087.

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## General Information

Entity Name: Lake Fork Estates Telephone No (##########): (903) 268-5913

☒ Permittee ☐ Subscriber TCEQ Region: R5 - Tyler County: Wood *Permit Number: TX0117455

## Noncompliance Summary

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**Duration:**

Start Date: 10/29/15 End Date: 10/29/15 Or Date Expected to be Corrected: 11/6/15

Time: 07:00 Time: 11:00

**Potential Danger to Human Health and Safety or the Environment:**

None

## Actions Taken

**Monitoring Data: Data should be attached or submitted to TCEQ when available.**

| Field Measurements | Laboratory Samples | Fish Kill (If yes, estimated number killed): |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ Yes ☒ No | ☐ Yes ☒ No | ☐ Yes ☒ No |

**Actions Taken to Mitigate Adverse Effects:**

Valved off.

**Actions Taken to Correct the Problem and Prevent Recurrence:**

Valved off on both side of creek, will install casing when repair is performed

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☐ Yes ☐ No Field Measurements
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