

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. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Cypress Creek UD is Ground Water, Evangeline/Chico Aquifer. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the Water District office at 281-469-2837. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swview>

Further details about sources and sourcewater assessments are available in the Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 281-469-2837

The following constituents have been tested and

NOT FOUND

to be in your drinking water supply

1,1,1,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE	METHOMYL
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE	BERYLLIUM	M-DICHLOROBENZENE
1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	BHC-GAMMA	MERCURY
1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	BROMACIL	METHIOCARB
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE	BROMOBENZENE	METHOXYCHLOR
1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE	BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	METHYL ETHYL KETONE
1,1-DICHLOROPROPENE	BENZO(A)PYRENE	METHYL IODINE
1,2,3-TRICHLOROBENZENE	BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	METHYL METHACRYLATE
1,2,3-TRICHLOROPROPANE	BENZO(G,H)PERYLENE	METHYL TERT-BUTYL
1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	BENZO(K)FLUORANTHENE	ETHER
1,2,4-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	BROMOCHLOROMETHANE	METOLACHLOR
1,2-DIBROMO-3-	BROMOMETHANE	METRIBUZIN
CHLOROPROPANE	BUTACHLOR	MONOBROMOACETIC ACID
1,2-DICHLOROETHANE	BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	MONOCHLOROACETIC
1,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	CADMIUM	ACID
1,3,5-TRIMETHYLBENZENE	CARBARYL	N-BUTYLBENZENE
1,3-DICHLOROPROPANE	CARBOFURAN	N-PROPYLBENZENE
2,2,3,3,4,4,6-	CARBON DISULFIDE	NAPHTHALENE
HEPTACHLOROBIPHENYL	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	NICKEL
2,2,3,3,4,5,6,6-	CHLORAMBEN	NITRITE
OCTACHLOROBIPHENYL	CHLORDANE	O-CHLOROTOLUENE
2,2,3,4,6-	CHLOROBENZENE	O-DICHLOROBENZENE
PENTACHLOROBIPHENYL	CHLOROETHANE	O-XYLENE
2,2,4,4,5,6-	CHLOROMETHANE	OXAMYL
HEXACHLOROBIPHENYL	CHROMIUM	P-CHLOROTOLUENE
2,2,4,4-	CHRYSENE	P-DICHLOROBENZENE
TETRACHLOROBIPHENYL	CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHYLENE	P-ISOPROPYLTOLUENE
2,2-DICHLOROPROPANE	CIS-1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	PENTACHLOROPHENOL
2,3-DICHLOROBIPHENYL	DALAPON	PHENANTHRENE
2,4,5-1	DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) ADIPATE	PICLORAM
2,4,5-TP	DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	PROMETON
2,4,5-TRICHLOROBIPHENYL	DIBENZO(A,H)ANTHRACENE	PROPACHLOR
2,4-D	DICAMBA	PYRENE
2,4-DB	DIBROMOMETHANE	QUINCLORAC
2-CHLOROBIPHENYL	DICHLOROACETIC ACID	RADIUM 228
2-HEXANONE	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	SEC-BUTYLBENZENE
3,5-DICHLOROBENZOIC ACID	DICHLOROMETHANE	SELENIUM
3-HYDROXYCARBOFURAN	DICHLOROPROP	SILVER
ACENAPHTHENE	DIELDRIN	SIMAZINE
ACENAPHTHYLENE	DIETHYL PHTHALATE	STYRENE
ACETONE	DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	TERT-BUTYLBENZENE
ACIFLUORFEN	DINOSIB	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE
ACRYLONITRILE	ENDRIN	TETRAHYDROFURAN
ALACHLOR	ETHYL METHACRYLATE	THALLIUM
ALDICARB	ETHYLBENZENE	TOLUENE
ALDICARB SULFONE	ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE	TOXAPHENE
ALDICARB SULFOXIDE	FLUORENE	TRANS-1,2-
ALDRIN	GAMMA-CHLORADANE	DICHLOROETHYLENE
ALPHA-CHLORDANE	GROSS ALPHA PARTICAL ACTIVI-	TRANS-1,3-
ALUMINUM	TY	DICHLOROPROPENE
ANTHRACENE	GROSS ALPHA, INCL RADON & U	TRANS-NONACHLOR
ANTIMONY	GROSS BETA PARTICAL ACTIVITY	TRICHLOROACETIC ACID
ARSENIC	HEPTACHLOR	TRICHLOROETHYLENE
ASBESTOS	HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	TRICHLOROFLUORO-
ATRAZINE	HEXACHLOROBENZENE	METHANE
BAYCON	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	TRIFLURALIN
BENTAZON	IDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE	VINYL ACETATE
BENZENE	ISOPROPYLBENZENE	VINYL CHLORIDE
ETHYLBENZENE		XYLENE, META AND PARA
HALOACETIC ACIDS		XYLENES

For further information or questions, contact the

Cypress Creek Utility District Office at 281-46WATER

Public meetings of the District Board of Directors are currently

held on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 6:00 pm at

10643 Mills Walk Drive

Additional contact resources:

United States Environmental Protection Agency Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791

Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 800-447-2827

Harris County Health Department 713-439-6000

Texas Department of Health 713-767-3000

CYPRESS CREEK UTILITY DISTRICT

2016 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT



Our Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA)

Drinking Water Requirements

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Amendments of 1996 require that consumers receive more information about the quality of their drinking water supply on an annual basis. This Annual Water Quality Report is for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2016 and is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water. **Providing safe and reliable drinking water that meets State and Federal standards is a high priority for Cypress Creek Utility District.**

2016 CYPRESS CREEK UTILITY DISTRICT WATER QUALITY REPORT

About the Table

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 165 constituents.

DEFINITIONS

MCL - (Maximum Contaminant Level) 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.

MCLG - (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) 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.

Average Level - (AVG) Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average on monthly samples

MRDL - (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level) 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.

MRDLG - (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal) 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.

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

ppm - (Part Per Million) - 1 milligram per liter. This concentration is approximately equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of tea.

ppb - (Part Per Billion) - 1 microgram per liter. This concentration is approximately equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into an Olympic-size swimming pool.

Secondary Constituents

Many contaminants (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color and odor problems. The taste, odor and color constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Some commonly found secondary constituents are listed below.

Parameters tested which are commonly found in water supplies			
Calcium	50.2 ppm	pH	7.9 S.U.
Chloride	52 ppm	Total Alkalinity	225 ppm
Magnesium	5.22 ppm	Bicarbonate	274 ppm
Manganese	0.01 ppm	Total Hardness	148 ppm
Sodium	44.5 ppm	Total Hardness	8.64 grains
Sulfate	2 ppm	Dissolved Solids	331 ppm
Zinc	0.0408 ppm	Iron	0.062 ppm

Year	Constituent	Range of Levels Detected	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Compliant with Regulations	Source of Constituent
2016	Arsenic	3.6 -3.6 ppb	3.6 ppb	10 ppb	0 ppb	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2016	Barium	0.274—0.274 ppm	0.274 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	YES	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Selenium	5.4—5.4 ppb	5.4 ppb	50 ppb	50 ppb	YES	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2014	Fluoride	0.42—0.42 ppm	0.42 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2016	Nitrate	0.11—0.11 ppm	0.11 ppm	10 ppm	10 ppm	YES	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Year	Constituent	Range of Levels Detected	Average Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Compliant with Regulations	Source of Constituent
2016	Chlorine	1.06—3.7 ppm	2.5 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.00 ppm	YES	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Year	Constituent	90th Percentile	Action Level	MCLG	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Compliant with Regulations	Source of Constituent
2016	Lead	1.7 ppb	15 ppb	0 ppb	0	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Copper	0.12 ppm	1.3 ppm	1.3 ppm	0	YES	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Special Notice :

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but can not 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 the water for cooking or drinking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.