

CYPRESS CREEK UTILITY DISTRICT

2018 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, 2018 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.**

Where do we get our drinking water?

Cypress Creek UD is Ground Water, Evangeline/Chico Aquifer located in Harris County. 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 Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact the Water District office at 281-469-2837.

Cypress Creek Utility District is located in the North Harris County Regional Water Authority (NHCRWA). Cypress Creek Utility District anticipates a changeover to surface water in 2020 from NHCRWA.

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.

Secondary Constituents

Contaminants (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health. For more information on taste, odor or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office. Some commonly found secondary constituents are listed below.

Parameters tested which are commonly found in water supplies

Calcium	53.6 ppm	Sodium	37.8 ppm	pH	7.9 S.U.
Chloride	44 ppm	Sulfate	5 ppm	Total Alkalinity	165 ppm
Iron	0.031 ppm	Zinc	0.0096 ppm	Total Hardness	154 ppm
Manganese	0.01 ppm	Dissolved Solids	331 ppm	Total Hardness	9 grains

Of the 114,871,300 gallons produced in 2018, 7,453,103 gallons (or 6.5%) gallons were lost according to the Texas Water Development Board water loss audit for 2018

For further information or questions, contact the Cypress Creek Utility District Office at 281-46WATER

Public meetings of the District Board of Directors are usually held on the second Thursday 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

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

About the Table

The following 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 more than 165 constituents.

DEFINITIONS

MCL - (Maximum Contaminant Level) The highest 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. - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb - (Part Per Billion) - 1 microgram per liter. or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

pCi/L - (picocurie per liter) A Unit of measurement for radioactive substances. 1 pCi/l is equivalent to two atoms disintegrating per minute per liter.

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

Year	Constituent	Range of Levels Detected	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Compliant with Regulations	Source of Constituent
2017	Arsenic	2.7–2.7 ppb	2.7 ppb	10 ppb	0 ppb	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2017	Barium	0.275–0.275 ppm	0.275 ppm	2 ppm	2 ppm	YES	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Fluoride	0.18–0.18 ppm	0.18 ppm	4 ppm	4 ppm	YES	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2017	Nitrate	0.11–0.16 ppm	0.16 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
2018	Chlorine	0.85–4.00 ppm	2.33 ppm	4.0 ppm	4.00 ppm	YES	By-product 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. We are 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>.

Nitrate Advisory— Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.