

Drinking water, including bottle water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water possess a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water 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 storm water 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.

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 concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact your

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

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 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

Disinfectant Residual Reporting

Disinfection Residuals	Year	Contaminant	Highest Avg Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Contaminant
	2014	Chloramines	3.29	1-4	NO	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2014	21	14.2-28	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2014	15	12.8-18.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	10/27/2009	0.258	0.237 - 0.258	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	06/11/2012	0.61	0.16 - 0.61	4	4.0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Cyanide	2014	50	20-50	200	200	ppb	NO	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2014	2	1.04-2	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2014	0.02	0.02-0.02	1	1	Ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/ photon emitters	06/11/2012	4	0 - 4	0	50	pCi/L *	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles								
Combined Radium 226/228	06/11/2012	1	1-1	0	5	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2014	1.4	1.4-1.4	3	3	ppb	NO	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	2014	0.11	0.11-0.11	4	4	ppb	NO	Herbicide runoff

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/31/2013	1.3	1.3	0.0409	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/01/2010	2014	Failed to test our drinking water for lead in period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. Samples have been taken since and no Violations were found.
Lead Consumer Notice	12/30/2013	06/23/2014	Failed to provide results of the Lead monitoring to the consumers at which the samples were taken within the 30 day time period. Required notification form has been sent to the sample locations.

Drinking Water Requirements

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

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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground and surface water. The ground water comes from the Evangeline Aquifer while the Surface water comes from North Harris County Regional Water Authority.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to 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 your Water District's Operator at 281-651-1618.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Tuesday of the Month
Time: 12:15 PM (Noon)
Location: 2727 Allen Pkwy Suite 1100
Houston TX 77019
Phone # 713-652-6500

En Español

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en Español, favor de llamar al tel. (281)651-1618-para hablar con una persona en Español.

Additional Health Information for Lead

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 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Drinking Water Definitions & Units Description

Definitions

Avg.: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL: The highest level of a 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 or 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 contaminants.

Abbreviations

NA: Not Applicable
ND: Not Detected
NR: Not Reported
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
ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2014, our system lost an estimated 3,352,463 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 281-651-1618.

2014

Drinking Water Quality Report



Consumer Confidence

Report (CCR)

<http://www.mmia.ws/images/pdf/2014/scf.pdf>



281-651-1618

Spring Creek Forest Public Utility District

PWS ID# 1010390

The District utilizes both ground and surface water. The following data table shows the water quality information provided by the Northwest Harris County Regional Water Authority received from Lake Houston.

Regulated Contaminants

CONTAMINANT	Max Contaminant Level	Max Contaminant Level Goal	Secondary Contaminant Level	READING
Atrazine (ug/L)	3	3	n/a	0.61
Barium (mg/L)	2	2	n/a	0.0517
Fluoride (mg/L)	4	4	2	ND
Nitrate (mg/L)	10	10	n/a	0.24
Simazine (ug/L)	4	4	n/a	ND

Unregulated Contaminants & Secondary Standards

CONTAMINANT	Max Contaminant Level	Secondary Contaminant Level	READING
Aluminum (ug/L)	n/a	50 to 2000	ND
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	65
Calcium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	11.4
Chloride (mg/L)	n/a	250	23
Chloroform [VOC] (ug/L)	70	n/a	11
Magnesium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	1.71
Manganese (ug/L)	n/a	50	4.9
Nickel (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	ND
pH (SU)	n/a	6.5-8.5	8.6
Sodium [Sodium] (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	24.1
Sulfate (mg/L)	n/a	250	8
Total alkalinity as CaCO3 (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	53
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	n/a	500	115
Total hardness as CaCO3 by calculation (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	35.5
Bromodichloromethane [VOC] (mg/L)	0	n/a	1.1
Dibromochloromethane [VOC] (ug/L)	60	n/a	ND
Bromoform [VOC] (ug/L)	0	n/a	ND
Potassium (mg/L)	n/a	n/a	3.55

Turbidity	Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples < 0.3 NTU	Max Turbidity (NTU)
Turbidity is a measure of water clarity how much the material suspended in water decreases the passage of light through the water. Suspended materials include soil particles (clay, silt, and sand), algae, plankton, microbes, and other substances.	100%	0.29

The attached tables contain all of the chemical contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. All contaminants detected in your water are below federal allowed levels. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. The most common example is the testing for Lead and Copper in our drinking water.