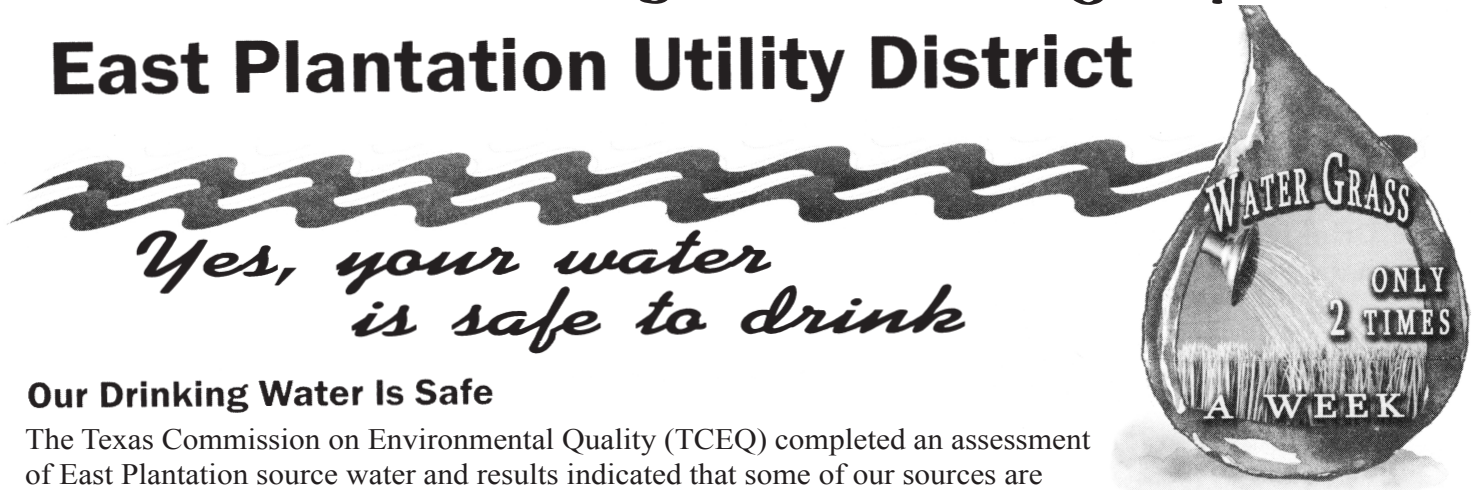


2018 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

East Plantation Utility District



Our Drinking Water Is Safe

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of East Plantation source water and results indicated that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for the East Plantation water system are based on susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence report that appears below which uses testing results for 2018. The TCEQ assessed our system, and determined that our water is safe to drink. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts for our system contact (936) 273-3366.

Because our water meets all state and federal drinking water health standards for the sampling period, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. East Plantation system identification number is 1700283. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what’s in your drinking water.
En Español - Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en español, favor de llamar el tel. 936.520.4863 par hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Table Information

The tables contain the chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The TCEQ and the EPA require water systems to test up to 97 contaminants. Only four regulated constituents were detected in East Plantation UD’s water, and these were well below the maximum contaminant level allowed in drinking water. The agencies do not require some contaminants to be monitored annually because their concentrations are not expected to vary. This report states the results of the most current water testing results for 2018.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS								
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2018	0.3	0.3 - 0.3	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2018	0.21	0.21 - 0.21	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminium factories.
Nitrate Measured as Nitrogen	2018	0.03	0.02 - 0.03	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2018	5.1	5.1 - 5.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2018	5.9	5.9 - 5.9	0	50	pCi/L	N	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	2018	1.09	1.09 1.09	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha exluding radon and uranium	2018	4.3	4.3 - 4.3	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which 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 regulation is warranted.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL								
Disinfenctant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N0)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine (Free)	2018	1.32	0.58 - 2.19	4	4	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Definitions

Contaminant: The technical term for anything else in water except pure water is “contaminant.”

Technically, pure, fresh orange juice can be considered water which has been “contaminated” by the oil, orange pulp and flavorings in the orange which make it taste so good.

Obviously, some contaminants aren’t good and can actually be hazardous to your health at specific levels. Those are the ones that are tested and measured.

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

MCL, Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. MCLs are set at very stringent levels.

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.

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 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.

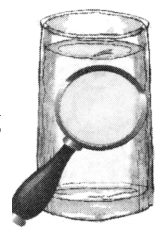
n/a: not available - not established at this time.

pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter

ppm - Parts per million: One part per million equals one teaspoon in 1,302,000 gallons, which is enough water to fill a typical bathtub over 40,000 times.

What’s in the Water

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. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. 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 or at www.epa.gov/safewater or www.epa.gov/OW. Information on bottled water may be obtained at: www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/bwinx.asp.

LEAD AND COPPER - TESTED AT THE CUSTOMERS TAP (SAMPLED COLLECTION AT 10 HOMES)								
Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# of sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.176	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood preservatives. Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	5.3	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosion of natural deposits

Information on Lead in Water

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.

East Plantation 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Secondary Constituents

Many contaminants (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. These constituents are called secondary contaminants and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. The secondary constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Public Participation

East Plantation UD meets at 3:30 p.m. in the District on the third Wednesday of each month at 447 Cumberland Trail, the maintenance building. Any last minute cancellations will be posted at the same location.

Call 936.273.3366 for directions.

Where Your Water Comes From

East Plantation UD obtains its water from two wells, here in the district. The wells draw ground water from the Gulf Coast Aquifers. The District also has an interconnect valve with River Plantation Municipal Utility District which is governed by the same drinking water regulations.

Have Questions

If you would like more information about particular health risks or contaminants, you may call the EPA at 1.800.426.4791, or the Montgomery County Public Health Services at 936.539.7839.

The District’s Administrator may also be able to assist you with your questions, 936.273.3366.



Additional Testing

Additional testing is done daily at the water plant and throughout the community at various locations to ensure that a safe level of disinfectant is in the system.

Source of Drinking Water

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 pickup 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. Source water assessment information, gathered by the state, is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at www.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/.

SPECIAL NOTICE for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, and People with 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; 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 at (800) 426-4791.