2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF CONROE TX 1700001

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone: 936-522-3885

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 936-522-3885.

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017

CITY OF CONROE provides surface water and ground water from the Jasper & Catahoula aquifers as well as surface water from Lake Conroe, all of which are located in Montgomery County.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG):	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
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 a 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.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Definitions and Abbreviations

ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Information about your 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 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 EPAs 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.

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.

Contaminants 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 the system's business office.

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 we 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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information about Source Water

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

City of Conroe source water is produced from multiple ground water wells which pull water from the JASPER aquifer and the CATAHOULA aquifer located in Montgomery County as well as purchased surface water provided by SJRA SW TREATMENT PLANT. SJRA provides treated water from Lake Conroe located in Montgomery County.

Source Water Name		Type of Water		
3 – Old Lewis Park	111 Avenue I	GW	Active	Jasper
4-Main St	108 S Main St	GW	Active	Jasper
5-First St	1199 N First St	GW	Active	Jasper
6-Northwest	2021 Westview	GW	Active	Jasper
7-Southwest	1599 Old Magnolia	GW	Active	Jasper
12-Robinwood	1913 N Hampton	GW	Active	Jasper
13-Remote	9901 Carl Pickering	GW	Active	Jasper
14-Wedgewood	2631 Longmire	GW	Active	Jasper
15-Silversprings	829 Silversprings	GW	Active	Jasper
17-New Lewis Park	115 Avenue I	GW	Active	Jasper
18-Carl Barton	2251 S Loop 336	GW	Active	Jasper
19-Brass Nail	15390 Brass Nail Rd	GW	Active	Jasper
20-Pollok	3300 Pollok Dr	GW	Active	Jasper
21-Little Egypt	3970 M.P. Clark	GW	Active	Jasper
22-Industrial Park	375 N FM 3083	GW	Active	Jasper
23-Beasley	2915 Beasley Dr	GW	Active	Jasper
24-Skytop	2499 N Frazier	GW	Active	Catahoula

San Jacinto River Authority

Surface Water Treatment Plant Performance Data

Consumer Confidence Report Data for PWS ID No. 1700822

Source Water Assessment Information

The source of drinking water for the SJRA Surface Water Treatment Plant is Lake Conroe. The Lake Conroe watershed may 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. 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.

Contaminants 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 the system's business office. 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 at (800) 426-4791.

A source water assessment for the Lake Conroe water source is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of contaminants that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gopv/DWW. Our source water name is "INTAKE1- DAM SITE RD".

Turbidity

Texas Administrative Code (TAC) Title 30, Part 1, Chapter 290, Subchapter F, Rule §290.111 – Surface Water Treatment requires continuous monitoring of effluent turbidity level. Turbidity values are a direct measure of water quality for membrane treatment of surface water. The most likely source of contamination of turbidity is soil runoff.

Maximum allowable turbidity values for membrane plants:

- Must never exceed 0.3 Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) in two consecutive 15-minute readings;
- Must be 0.15 NTU or less in at least 95% of samples tested each month

Monthly turbidity measurements follow. There were no violations noted for the reporting period.

2017 Delivery Month	Maximum Turbidity Reading (NTU)	Minimum Turbidity Reading (NTU)	Average Turbidity Value (NTU)	CFE 95 % Value (NTU)
January	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.06
February	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.05
March	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.05
April	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.05
May	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.04
June	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.05
July	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05
August	0.07	0.03	0.04	0.05
September	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.05
October	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.05
November	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04
December	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

***Cryptosporidium* Monitoring**

TCEQ is in the process of determining a bin classification for the surface water treatment facilities. The classification process is not yet complete, however the Consumer Confidence Report rules require reporting results of any *cryptosporidium* detections. There were no *cryptosporidium* detections during the reporting period.

Additional Information

For additional information or questions, please contact:

SJRA GRP Division
11998 Pine Valley Drive
Conroe, Texas 77304

(936) 588-1662

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. Sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Daniel Roberts 936-522-3885.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive.	1.1		1	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.43	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	4.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	4	2.5-6.0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

'* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	7.6	3.6 - 11.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

'* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2017	0.174	0.0804 - 0.174	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.29	0.12 - 0.29	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.04	0.01 - 0.04	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2017	10.9	5.3 - 10.9	0	4	mrem/yr	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	2017	1.07	0 - 1.07	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2017	6.1	3.0 - 6.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

' A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).'

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2017	1.05	.50 – 1.70	4	4	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.