Prestonwood Forest Utility District
2017 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

published in 2018

Our Water Meets all Federal (EPA) and State Requirements

This report is produced to provide information about your water system including the quality of your water, the source of the water, levels of detected contaminants, and compliance with drinking water rules. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) assessed our system, Prestonwood Forest Utility District (PFUD), and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data in the tables in this report which uses testing results from 2013 through 2018.

Our water meets all state and federal drinking water health standards for the sampling period. The PFUD system identification number is 1010467. Thank you for taking the time to read and learn about the water you drink. We look forward to another year of providing you with safe, reliable water.

The District has been designated a "Superior" system for meeting stringent criteria set forth by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ).

No cost option for your convenience.

www.eonlinebill.com/bapp/wdm/indexl

En Español – Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas o discusiones sobre este reporte en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 281.376.8802 par hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Where Your Water Comes From

Prestonwood receives surface water from the North Harris County Regional Water Authority as our primary source of water. In addition, we have 2 wells here in the District that pump ground water from the Gulf Coast Aquifers. These wells are now used as a secondary water sources during times of high water demand.

Public Participation

PFUD meets at 7:30 p.m. on the 2nd Thursday and 4th Tuesday of each month at the communities' club house, 13702 Prestonwood Forest Dr. (intersection of Prestonwood Forest Dr. & Glencliffe).

Any last minute cancellations will be posted on the bulletin board at this location. PFUD also maintains a website with useful information, www.prestonwood-forestud.org.

SPECIAL NOTICE for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, 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 immuno-compromised 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.

What's in the Water 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 at **EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline, 1.800.426.4791** or **www.epa.gov/safewater.** Bottled water information may be obtained at **www.nrdc.org/water/drinking/bw/bwinx.asp.**

Table Information The tables contain chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water. The TCEQ and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) require water systems to test up to 97 constituents. Only ten regulated constituents were detected in Prestonwood Forest'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, also referred to as a Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), states the results of the most current water testing from 2013 through 2018.

Inorganics - Regulated

Year Tested	Contaminant Detected	Unit of Measure	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Allowed (EPA's MCL)	MCLG	Meets Standards	Possible source of Contaminant
2017	Arsenic‡	ppb	5.570	0.000	9.500	10.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2017	Barium	ppm	0.146	0.0589	0.234	2.0	2.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2017	Fluoride	ppm	0.170	0.000	0.390	4.0	4.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2017	Nitrate	ppm	0.403	0.030	0.710	10.0	10.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2015	Nitrite	ppm	0.010	0.000	0.030	1.0	1.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits
2017-18	Simazine	ppb	0.047	0.000	0.140	4.0	4.0	n/a	Runoff containing herbicides
2015-16	Combined Radium 226 & 228	pCi/L	0.050	0.000	1.500	5.0	0.0	yes	Erosion of natural deposits

Organics - Regulated

2017-18	Atrazine	ppb	0.383	0.000	0.910	3.0	3.0	yes	Runoff containing herbicides
2017-18	Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	ppm	0.203	0.000	0.610	6.0	0.0	yes	Discharge from rubber & chemical factories

‡Arsenic While your drinking water meets EPA's standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Disinfectant Residuals

Year	Constituent	Unit	Avg.	Min.	Max.	MRDL	MRDLG	Possible Source of Contaminant
2017	Chloramines	ppm	2.83	1.10	3.80	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfectant Byproducts - Regulated

Year	Constituent	Unit	Avg*	Min*	Max*	MCL
2017	Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	13.6	13.6	13.6	60.0
2017	Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	19.5	19.5	19.5	80.0

Total Trihalomethanes represents four and Haloacetic Acids represent five different constituents. The maximum for each is the sum of either the four or the five constituents.

Disinfectant Byproducts (DBPs) are formed when disinfectants (such as Chloramines) reacts with natural organic material in water. The District monitors the water distribution system as required by Stage 2 of the federal Disinfectant Byproduct Rule

*** When there is only one sample, the average, minimum, and maximum will be the same number.**

Turbidity - Clarity of Water - Continuously Sampled at the Water Plant - Regulated

2017	Turbidity‡ Highest single measure 0.22 NTUs	Turbidity is measured in NTUs and is caused by soil runoff. 95% of samples tested each month must be less than or equal to the limit of 0.300 NTUs.
Lowest monthly % of samples meeting limits	100%	

‡Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. Turbidity is a cloudiness or haziness of water caused by individual particles that are too small to be seen without magnification, thus being much like smoke in air. Turbidity has no health effects but it is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system. Turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

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.

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.

Contaminants - Unregulated

Tested	Contaminant	Unit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Source of Contaminant
2017	Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2.27	2.00	2.40	The Unregulated contaminants listed are byproducts of the drinking water disinfection.
2017	Bromoform	ppb	0.46	0.00	1.40	
2017	Chloroform	ppb	8.90	1.70	13.00	
2017	Dibromochloromethane	ppb	0.83	0.00	2.50	

Secondary Constituent - Unregulated

Tested	Contaminant	Unit	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard	Source of Contaminant
2017	Sodium	ppm	44.10	25.40	78.80	no standards set	Erosion of natural deposits

Sources 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 pick up 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.

Fighting Fires, Water Line Breaks and District Maintenance All Add to Loss Water

The District's water distribution system lost an estimated 5.42% of its water in 2017.

The national recommended water loss standard is 10% or less. **Please help reduce water loss by reporting all leaks by calling WDM, 281.376.8802.**

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. Water samples are sent to an independent state approved laboratory to verify the absence of harmful bacteria. No such bacteria has been detected in this water system.

Source Water Assessment

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 f us 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 Water District Management at 281.376.8802.

Stay informed
Receive important messages from Prestonwood Forest UD by email &/or phone by signing up at:
https://prestonwoodforestud.bbcportal.com/

ONE-STEP NOTIFICATION SIGN UP NOW SERVICES BY Blackboard connect

Terms Used in This Report

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, Max. 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, Max. 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, Max. 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.

n/a: not established at this time

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

pCi/L: PicoCuries per liter

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

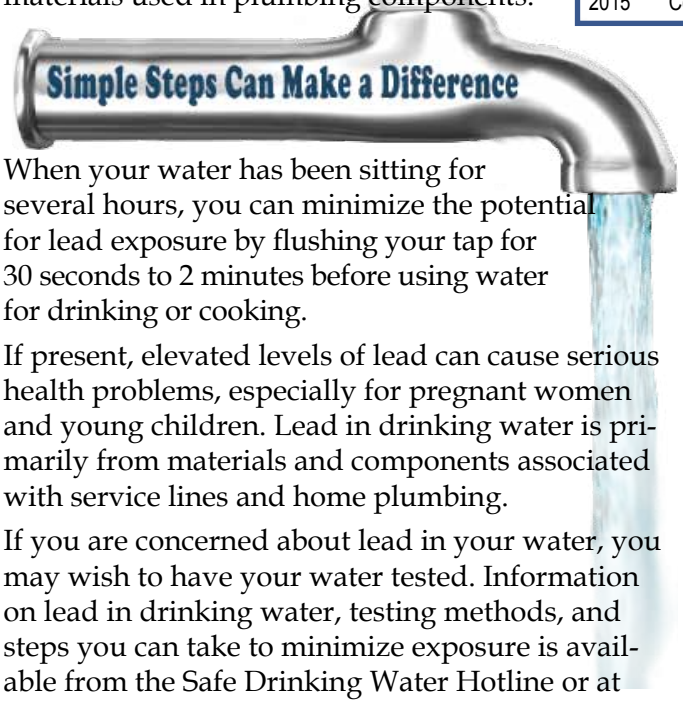
ppb – Part per billion: One part per billion equals 1 teaspoon in 1,302,000 gallons, which is enough water to fill a typical bathtub over 40,000 times.

Information on Lead in Water

Prestonwood Forest UD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components.

Lead and Copper – Tested at the Customer's Tap (samples collected from 20 homes)

Year Tested	Substance	Unit of Measure	90th Percentile	No. of Homes Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Possible Sources of Lead and Copper
2015	Lead	ppb	3.60	0 of 20	15.0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems and erosion of natural deposits
2015	Copper	ppm	0.20	0 of 20	1.3	



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 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.

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.

The DOs & DON'Ts of Water Conservation

BATHROOM

- ✓ Do take shorter showers and/or fill the tub halfway.
- ✗ Don't run water while washing your hands or brushing your teeth.

KITCHEN & LAUNDRY

- ✓ Do run the dishwasher & washing machine only when full.
- ✗ Don't let the water run while washing dishes. Kitchen faucets use 2 - 3 gallons a minute.

EVERYWHERE

- ✓ Do install water-saving fixtures.
- ✗ Don't ignore water leaks. Turn taps off tightly.

OUTDOORS

- ✓ Do use a self-closing nozzle on your hose. Put sprinklers on a timer to shut off automatically.
- ✗ Don't water sidewalks, drives or the street.

How to Find a Leak with YOUR Water Meter

Your water meter is usually located between the sidewalk and curb under a cover. Remove the cover then lift the meter lid.

To determine if you have a leak, turn off all the water in your home, both indoor and outdoor faucets, and then check the dial for any move ment of the low-flow indicator (the triangle). Movement indicates a leak.

1 Low-Flow Indicator (triangle) — The low flow indicator will spin if any water is flowing through the meter.

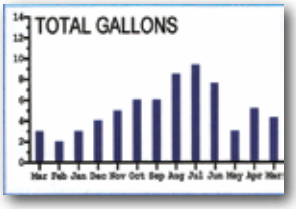
2 Sweep Hand — Each full revolution of the sweep hand indicates that 10 gallons have passed through the meter. The markings at the outer edge of the dial indicate tenths and hundredths of gallons.

3 Meter Register — The meter register is a lot like the odometer on your car and reads straight across. The white numbers (0000) show the number of thousand of gallons that has passed through the meter.

The numbers to the right in the black boxes indicate water usage that is less than 1,000 gallons. Customers are charged for only 1,000s of gallons of water used.

Track Your Water Usage

Your water bill contains helpful information on a 12-month chart. You can also compare your water usage to other residents in the District.



In the middle column at the top of your bill is the average of Prestonwood Forest's 808 homes water usage for the month.

Avg. monthly usage in Prestonwood Forest is 5,953 gals.

Have Questions

More information about particular health risks or contaminants may be available at:

EPA www.epa.gov/safewater/ccr/frequentquestions
1.800.426.4791

Harris County Health Department
713.439.6000

Water District Management (WDM), the Operator
281.376.8802

This Report is also available online at www.wdmtexas.com.