

Castlewood Municipal Utility District

Public Water System ID 1011833

2015 Water Quality Report

The Board of Directors of Castlewood Municipal Utility District is pleased to give you this report about our drinking water based on 2015 test results. The District is required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act to send the report each year. The content of this report is specified by the State of Texas. If you have any difficulties in reading or understanding the report, please call our operator at the number below.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar a Castlewood MUD al telefono 832-467-1599.

Please call the District's operator, Environmental Development Partners, at **832-467-1599** if you have any questions regarding this report.

Our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal (EPA) 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 tests and is presented on the following page. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board meets regularly each month typically at 12:00PM on the 3rd Thursday of the month at 6363 Woodway, Suite 725, Houston, Texas. For information regarding the date, time and location of the meeting calling **832-467-1599** or send your comments to:

Castlewood MUD
P.O. Box 690928
Houston, Texas 77269-0928

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2015, our system lost an estimated 4,080,159 gallons of water. Overall, our system accounted for approximately 96% of the water produced during that period. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call the District operator **832-467-1599**.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

Castlewood M.U.D. obtained its water from a groundwater well that draws water from the Gulf Coast Aquifer. An aquifer is a porous underground formation (such as sand and gravel) that is saturated with water. The wells are approximately 1000 feet in depth and are protected from surface contamination by geologic barriers. 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. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts please call our District operator's office at **832-467-1599** Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline 1-800-426-4791.

Interconnected Water Supplies

While the water for Castlewood MUD is predominantly supplied by a well owned by the District, the District does receive water from adjoining water districts during emergency situations and maintenance periods. The adjoining District is Weston M.U.D. The water source for these districts is from ground water wells drawing water from the same aquifer as Castlewood. Water quality information for systems that have supplied water to Castlewood MUD is included in this report. For additional information about the water quality for these systems please call the District operator at **832-467-1599**.

Secondary Constituents

Many Constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For additional information about the water quality for these systems please call the District operator at **832-467-1599** or toll free at **1-866-467-1599**.

Special Notice:

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:
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 1-800-426-4791.

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 can dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and radioactive material, and pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or human activity. 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 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.

Protecting the Water You Drink

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

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Data contained in this report were collected in 2015 except where noted. The State of Texas allows us to monitor for some substances less than once per year because the concentration of these substances does not change frequently. Although the Water District samples your water for up to 125 substances we are listing only those substances that were detected in your water. For additional information about your water quality please contact our operator, EDP, at **832-467-1599**.

Lead & Copper

Year	Contaminant (Units)	Action Level	MCLG	90 th Percentile	Number of Sample Exceeding AL	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015	Lead (ppb)	15	0	0	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Copper (ppm)	1.3	1.3	0.741	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood Preservatives.

Required 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 the service lines and home plumbing. This water supply 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Inorganic Substances

Year	Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015	Arsenic (ppb)	0	10	5.9**	5.9 / 5.9	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2015	Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.162	0.162 / 0.162	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.29	0.29 / 0.29	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories.

**While your drinking water meets EPA 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 costs 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.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Contaminant (Units)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Level Found	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015	Combined Radium 226 & 228 (pCi/l)	0	5	1.02	1.02 / 1.02	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Beta/photon emitters (pCi/l)	0	50*	4.3	4.3 / 4.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
2015	Gross Alpha Compliance (pCi/l)	0	15	4.8	4.8 / 4.8	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

*The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/year. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)

Year	Disinfectant (Units)	MRDLG	MRDL	Annual Average	Range of Detections Min. / Max.	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2015	Chlorine Disinfection, Free (ppm)	4.0	4.0	1.39	0.56 / 2.30	No	Disinfection used to control microbes.

Definitions and Abbreviations

AL	Action Level: The concentration of contaminant which, when exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
ALG	Action Level Goal: 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.	na	not applicable
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.	MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.	pCi/L	picocuries per liter, (a measure of radioactivity)
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: 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.	ppm	parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.	ppb	parts per billion or micrograms per liter
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
Avg	Average: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running average of monthly samples.	ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter