OAK HILLS WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
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DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR THE YEAR 2013
OAK HILLS WATER SUPPLY

We're pleased to present to you with our Drinking Water Quality Report for the year 2013. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. We are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act to prepare and deliver this report to you on an annual basis. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water. Our water source is ground water and our wells draw from the Carrizo Sands and Carrizo Wilcox.

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 in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Espanol- Este report incluye la informacion importante sobre su aqua beber. A obtener una copia de esta informacion o traducir en Espanol, llamar.

Oak Hills Water Supply routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of **March 17, 2009 to December 31st 2013**. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. **It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.** More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL's) are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.
Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced. Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's

water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS OR OTHER IMMUNE PROBLEMS

Some people may be more vulnerable to certain microbial contaminants in drinking water than the general population. In particular, infection by cryptosporidium is of concern. Infants, some elderly, or IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSON 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 (1-800-426-4791), the Texas Department of Health, or your local Health Department or District.

We at Oak Hills Water Supply work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

If you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Demmer or Gerry McNeill at 830-393-7739. We want you to be informed about our water quality. If you want to learn more, you may attend our next Board of Directors meeting on July 9, 2014, at 7:00 p.m. at the Oak Hills Water Supply office.

Thank you,

The Board of Directors and Staff of Oak Hills Water Supply

2013 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2013	1.3	1.3	0.379	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2013	0	15	1.76	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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 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."

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contanimation
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2013	7.2	2.5 - 7.2	No Goal For the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	2013	14.3	4.5 - 14.3	No Goal For the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2010	0.46	0.46 - 0.46	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Barium	6/28/2011	0.138	0.138 -0.138	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	6/28/2011	0.8	0.8 - 0.8	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	6/28/2011	0.27	0.18 - 0.27	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Thallium	6/28/2011	0.069	0.069 - 0.069	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Selenium	6/28/2011	0.607	0.607 - 0.607	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2013	0.03	0 - 0.03	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Colliction Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	3/17/2009	5.3	5.3 - 5.3	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	3/17/2009	2.5	0 - 2.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TEST FOUND NO COLFORM.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

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 caused for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

In the following table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-detects (ND)-Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)-One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter-One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l)-One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pci/l)-Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

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

Treatment Technique (TT)-(mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level-(mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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-(mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.