

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CITY OF CONROE

Public Water System ID: TX1700001

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 936-522-3000.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Daniel Roberts

Phone: 936-522-3885

Sources of Drinking Water

CITY OF CONROE provides surface water and ground water from the SJRA Lake Conroe and from the Jasper and Catahoula aquifers all of which are located within Montgomery County.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
12 - ROBINWOOD	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
13 - REMOTE	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
14 - WEDGEWOOD	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
15 - SILVERSPRINGS	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
17 - NEW LEWIS PARK	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
18 - CARL BARTON	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
19 - BRASS NAIL	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
20 - POLLOK	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
21 - LITTLE EGYPT	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
22 - FM 3083	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
23 - BEASLEY	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
24 - SKYTOP	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
25 - DELORES	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
26 - MCCALED	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
27 – CONROE PARK W	Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd

4 – MAIN ST		Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
5 - FIRST ST		Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
6 - NORTHWEST		Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
7 - SOUTHWEST		Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
29 – Farrell Rd		Ground water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd
SW FROM SJRA GRP SWTP		Surface water	Yes	401 Sgt Ed Holcomb Blvd

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 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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and is available by contacting Daniel Roberts Public Works Water Superintendent 936-522-3885.

Of the billion gallons of water reported during the calendar year 2025, the City of Conroe's water loss percentage was approximately 9%.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

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.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. CITY OF CONROE is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family

by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact CITY OF CONROE at 936-522-3885 for instructions on how to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

In the tables below, 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:

Action Level (AL): 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.

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 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.

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.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

RAA: Running Annual Average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

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Cryptosporidium

Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite that may be commonly found in surface water. During 2025, SJRA continued testing for cryptosporidium. There were no cryptosporidium detections during the reporting period. Although treatment by filtration removes Cryptosporidium, drinking water providers cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The testing methods used cannot determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection causing nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps resulting from drinking contaminated water.

Surface Water Monitoring, Routine Major Violation

The **San Jacinto River Authority**, PWS ID **TX1700822**, has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Title 30, Texas Administrative Code (30 TAC), Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems that treat surface water and/or ground water under the direct influence of surface water are required to submit monthly operating reports with operational data of the treatment, disinfection and quality of the water provided to their customers.

We failed to monitor and/or report the following constituents: Turbidity – Failed to perform the scheduled Direct Integrity Test (DIT).

This violation occurred in the monitoring period for October 2025, and the system is now in compliance.

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe. We did not complete all monitoring and/or reporting for surface water constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

SJRA added programming to its membrane operations system which would provide a fail-safe against further infractions of this type. SJRA is also providing additional training for its Operations staff. Please note, while this is a monitoring and reporting violation, all in-house and commercial laboratory sampling was performed and results satisfactory. At no time was the quality of water in question, and as a result, no health effects were expected to occur and there was no need for use of any alternative drinking water sources.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact San Jacinto River Authority GRP at 281-367-9511.

Contact Information

If you have any questions regarding the content of this report or want to learn about opportunities to participate in meetings regarding your water, please contact:

Chris Meeks, Utility Enterprise Manager SJRA GRP Division
11998 Pine Valley Drive Conroe, Texas 77304
(281) 367-9511

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.

There were no turbidity violations noted for the reporting period.

Turbidity				
	Limit (treatment technique)	Level detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.11	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Lowest monthly (%) meeting limit	95% of monthly samples must be ≤ 0.3 NTU	0.06	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chlorine Gas	2025	0.97	Mg/L	0.70-1.5	4/4

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present.

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RESULTS

SAMPLE POINT	SAMPLE DATE	ANALYTE	RESULT
EP018	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	45.9 ug/l
EP019	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	50.8 ug/l
EP020	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	42.2 ug/l
EP009MC	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	24.3 ug/l
EP002MC	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	43.2 ug/l
EP003MC	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	36.5 ug/l
EP004MC	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	16.2 ug/l
EP008MC	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	<mrl
EP007MC	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	50.8 ug/l
EP001MC	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	48.1 ug/l
EP012MC	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	40.8 ug/l
EP015MC	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	<mrl
EP016MC	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	27.6 ug/l
EP010MC	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	39.8 ug/l
EP011MC	1/2/2025	LITHIUM	45.9 ug/l
1700001ASE2	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	44.9 ug/l
1700001BSE2	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	42.8 ug/l
1700001CSE3	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	20.5 ug/l
1700001DSE2	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	48.8 ug/l
1700001ESE2	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	33.6 ug/l
1700001FSE3	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	39.7 ug/l
1700001GSE3	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	27.4 ug/l
1700001HSE2	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	47.0 ug/l
1700001ISE3	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	38.5 ug/l
1700001JSE2	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	40.9 ug/l
1700001KSE3	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	9.86 ug/l
1700001LSE3	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	17.2 ug/l
1700001MSE2	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	13.8 ug/l
1700001NSE2	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	43.4 ug/l
1700001OSE2	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	47.5 ug/l
1700001PSE2	7/10/2025	LITHIUM	40.2 ug/l

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of June, 0.98% of sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023 - 2025	0.275	0.00143 - 0.677	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	0	0 - 1.5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	10226 ELMO CT, CONROE	2025	11	<6 - 11	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	110 BARETTA, CONROE	2025	15.9	<6 -15.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	331 MAPLE LN, CONROE	2025	13.5	1.1 - 13.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	36 VILLAGE HILL, CONROE	2025	13.4	9.9 -13.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	10226 ELMO CT, CONROE	2025	33.1	9.9-33.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	110 BARETTA, CONROE	2025	28	3.7-28	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	331 MAPLE LN, CONROE	2025	31.2	8.6-31.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	36 VILLAGE HILL, CONROE	2025	33.8	20-33.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	3/24/2025	0.172	0.0552 - 0.172	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	10/7/2025	9.1	0 - 9.1	UG/L	-	0	Can form when chlorine reacts with organics.
FLUORIDE	3/24/2025	0.22	0 - 0.22	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	3/24/2025	0.0015	0 - 0.0015	MG/L	0.005	0	Both naturally and occurring from human activities such as weathering of rocks and industrial runoff.

NITRATE	11/17/2025	0.42	0 - 0.42	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	1/10/2024	0.37	0 - 0.37	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	3/24/2025	7.8	0 - 7.8	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	3/24/2025	10.7	0 - 10.7	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.