HARRIS COUNTY F.W.S.D. 1A

PWS ID # 1010082

2016 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Phone No: 281-350-0895

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistancia en espanol, por favor llame al telefono 281-350-0895.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Agency (USEPA) required tests and is presented in the following tables. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about your drinking water.

Public Participation Opportunities concerning your water system may be made at regularly scheduled meeting on the third Monday of each month at 7:00 p.m., 2314 Broad Street, Baytown, Texas, or you may contact Steve Reifel at TNG Utility Corp., phone # 281-350-0895, with any questions or concerns you may have.

Where do we get your drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water from the Chicot Aquifer and surface water sources that is provided by the Baytown Area Water Authority.

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 Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Steve Reifel at 281-350-0895.

Water Sources: Other sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) can 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 include: (i) microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; (ii) 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; (iii) pesticides and herbicides, which might have a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; (iv) 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; and (v) radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

A Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other 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 (800-426-4791).
EPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater

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 at (800-426-4791).

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

TNG TNG UTILITY CORP.

THE NEXT GENERATION OF
WATER AND WASTEWATER UTILITY SERVICES

About the Following Table

The following table contains all of the federally regulated or monitored chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water. USEPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Abbreviations and Definitions

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
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.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
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 Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - 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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
Treatment Technique (TT)– A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level (AL)– The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
ppm - parts per million *(one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000)*
ppb - parts per billion *(one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in $10,000,000)*
pCi/l - pico curies per liter *(a measure of radioactivity)*
N/A - not applicable
mrem– millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU-nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
ppt– parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq– parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

Harris County F.W.S.D. 1A - 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

Inorganic Contaminants:

Collection Date	Constituent	Highest of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	1	0.65 - 0.69	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2/3/15	Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	0.01	0.01-0.01	1	1	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
5/5/14	Fluoride	0.56	0.56 - 0.56	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
5/27/15	Barium	0.0448	0.0448 - 0.0448	2	2	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits. Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
2016	Cyanide	20	0-20	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.

Disinfectant Residuals:

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Chloramine	2.27	1.61 - 3.50	4	4	ppm	No	Disinfectants used to control microbes.

Unregulated Contaminants:

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detected Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Chloroform	27.6	23 - 39.9	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Bromodichloromethane	11.97	7.4 - 18.9	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Dibromochloromethane	4.06	2.4 - 6.6	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products:

Collection Date	Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)	41	24.5 - 42.9	60	n/a	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2016	Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)	46	29.2 - 55.8	80	n/a	ppb	No	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants(including pesticides and herbicides:

Collection Date	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Simazine	0.15	0.15 - 0.15	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.

Harris County F.W.S.D. 1A - 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continuation

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 USEPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns, but may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information call TNG Utility at 281-350-0895.

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	1 positive monthly sample.	2	N/A	0	Y	Naturally present in the environment.

Organics: TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Turbidity: TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Lead and Copper: - These samples are taken from the customer taps. 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.

Date Sampled	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2016	Lead	2.7	0	15	15	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Copper	0.0517	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Leaching from wood preservatives; Erosion of natural deposits.

The 90th percentile of the Lead/ Copper analysis means the top 10% (highest sample results) of all samples collected

Radioactive Contaminants:

Collection Date	Constituent	Highest of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
5/27/15	Combined Radium 226/228	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants:

Collection Date	Constituent	Highest of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2016	Ethylbenzene	0.5	0-.05	700	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
2016	Xylenes	0.0015	0-0.0015	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, Discharge from chemical factories.

Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead in Drinking Water -

"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 home 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 by an approved laboratory. 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."

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Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2010	2016	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2013	2016	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2016	2016	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	04/15/2011	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/10/2012	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	09/01/2013	04/01/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/10/2013	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/19/2014	04/27/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	11/10/2014	2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/01/2016	01/31/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/08/2016	04/27/2016	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely-compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	06/01/2016	06/30/2016	We failed to collect all required routine samples of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	09/01/2016	09/30/2016	We failed to collect all required routine samples of our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	01/01/2016	01/31/2016	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.

Harris County F.W.S.D. 1A - 2016 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continuation

Information about Source Water Assessments

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

Harris County F.W.S.D. 1A purchases surface water from Baytown Area Water Authority mandated under Harris Galveston Subsidence District and below is the constituents levels for the water they supply. For more water quality information call the Baytown Area Water Authority at 281-426-3517.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2016	59	58.6 - 58.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2016	63	63 - 63	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2016	0.0354	0.0354 - 0.0354	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2016	30	30 - 30	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2016	0.6	0.6 - 0.6	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]	2016	1	0.68 - 0.68	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	03/04/2015	5.2	5.2 - 5.2	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	03/04/2015	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2016	0.28	0.28 - 0.28	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2016	0.08	0.08 - 0.08	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

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

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.23 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Mandatory Language for Public Notice
Routine Monitoring Violation Total Coliform Rule

Harris County F.W.S.D. 1A – PWS ID# 1010082 failed to collect the required number of bacteriological samples for coliform monitoring of the water distribution system during the months of June and September 2016. This monitoring is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's "Drinking Water Standards" and the federal "Safe Drinking Water Act," Public Law 95-523.

Bacteriological samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of coliform bacteria. Our water system was required to submit 2 bacteriological samples in June and 2 bacteriological samples in September and we collected no samples. Failure to collect all required bacteriological samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

If you have any questions regarding this violation, you may contact Katie Hargrove, Compliance Coordinator for TNG Utility Corp. at 281-350-0895.

Mandatory Language for Public Notice
Routine Monitoring Violation Total Coliform Rule

Harris County F.W.S.D. 1A – PWS ID# 1010082 failed to collect the required number of bacteriological samples for coliform monitoring of the water distribution system during the months of July 2013 and July 2014. This monitoring is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's "Drinking Water Standards" and the federal "Safe Drinking Water Act," Public Law 95-523.

Bacteriological samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of coliform bacteria. Our water system was required to submit 2 bacteriological samples in July 2013 and 2 bacteriological samples in July 2014 and we collected no samples. Failure to collect all required bacteriological samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

If you have any questions regarding this violation, you may contact Katie Hargrove, Compliance Coordinator for TNG Utility Corp. at 281-350-0895.

TNG Utility Corp.
P.O. Box 2749
Spring, TX 77383

2016 Drinking Water Quality Report Enclosed