

HARRIS COUNTY M.U.D. No. 370

PWS ID # 1013113

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Phone No: 281-350-0895

This is your water quality report from January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

En Español

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

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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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 meetings on the second Monday of each month at 12:00 p.m., Schwartz, Page & Harding, L.L.P., 1300 Post Oak Blvd, Suite 2500, Houston, Texas, 77056. You may contact Tarynn Fossati with 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 groundwater as well as surface water sources. Our groundwater comes from water-bearing sands known as the Evangeline Aquifer. Our surface water comes from the West Harris County Regional Water Authority, which provides surface water from the Trinity River located in Harris County.

The Texas Commission of Environmental Quality completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Tarynn Fossati with TNG Utility at 281-350-0895.

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 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 storm-water 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 contami-

nants, 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; 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 immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). Also, see EPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater and NRDC website: www.nrdc.org/water

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

In order to ensure that the tap water is safe to drink, the EPA 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 provide the same protection for public health.

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.



TNG UTILITY CORP.

PWS ID # 1013113

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. EPA 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.

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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

ppm - milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb - micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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 M.U.D. No. 370 - 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Average Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----|---------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2022 | 36 | 3.2—39.8 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2022 | 32 | 20.5 - 27.7 | 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 |
| Asbestos | 2022 | 0.197 | 0.197 - 0.197 | 7 | 7 | MFL | N | Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Barium | 2022 | 0.0609 | 0.0609 - 0.0609 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 2022 | 140 | 0 - 140 | 200 | 200 | ppb | N | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| Fluoride | 2021 | 0.24 | 0.24 - 0.24 | 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] | 2022 | 0.29 | 0.29 - 0.29 | 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 |
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 2022 | 1.5 | 1.5-1.5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Beta/Photon emitters | 2016 | 4.2 | 4.2- 4.2 | 0 | 4 | Mrem/yr | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

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

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

| Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| Atrazine | 2021 | 0.11 | 0.11 - 0.11 | 3 | 3 | ppb | N | Runoff from Herbicides used on row crops. |
| Simazine | 2021 | 0.08 | 0.08 - 0.08 | 4 | 4 | ppb | N | Herbicide runoff. |



Harris County M.U.D. No. 370 - 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continuation

| Disinfectant type and unit of measure | Year Sampled | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|-------|-----------|--|
| Chloramine (Total) | 2022 | 1.95 | 0.70 | 3.5 | 4.00 | 4.00 | ppm | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2021 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.505 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 2021 | 0 | 15 | 2.77 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

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>.”

Unregulated Contaminants: Unregulated contaminants are those for which the USEPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist USEPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

| Year | Constituent | Average Level Detected | Range of Detected Levels (low - high) | MCL | Unit of Measure | Source of Disinfectant |
|------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------------|--|
| 2022 | Bromodichloromethane | 7.39 | 4.4 - 10.0 | N/A | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2022 | Dibromochloromethane | 3.32 | 2.5 - 4.0 | N/A | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2022 | Chloroform | 13.89 | 10.5 - 13.89 | N/A | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

Violations:

The Public Water System has addressed the below violation by collecting every required routine distribution samples since September 2022 and is no longer in violation.

| The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. 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, MINOR (RTCR) | 07/01/2022 | 07/31/2022 | 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. |
| MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR) | 08/01/2022 | 08/31/2022 | 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. |

Harris County M.U.D. No. 370 - 2021 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continuation

Harris County M.U.D. 370 has an active Interconnect with Harris County M.U.D. 341 that is used for Emergencies. For more water quality information call Tarynn Fossati at TNG Utility at 281-350-0895.

Harris County M.U.D. 370 purchases surface water from West Harris County Regional 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 West Harris County Regional Water Authority at 713-860-6400.

| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2021 | 45 | 44.5 - 45.0 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2021 | 43 | 42.9 - 43.0 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

*The value in the Highest Level Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 and TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2021 | 1 | 0.51 - 1.0 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |



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



2022 Drinking Water Quality Report Enclosed

PRESORTED
STANDARD
US POSTAGE
PAID
SPRING, TX
PERMIT #176