ROMAN FOREST PUD 4

PWS ID # 1700237

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 asistancia 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 third Wednesday of each month at 10:00 a.m., 10000 Memorial Drive, Suite 260, Houtson, TX 77024. 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 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 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 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; 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.

TNG UTILITY CORP.

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)

ROMAN FOREST PUD 4 - 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	Y	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	30	1	ppb	Y	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."

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products:

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	4.5	4.5 - 4.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

Disinfectant Residuals:

Disinfectant type and unit of measure	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine (Free)	2022	1.34	1.15 - 1.90	4.00	4.00	ppm	Y	Water additive used to control microbes.

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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.	1	A routine sample and a repeat sample was total coliform positive, and one was also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive.	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Secondary Constituents:

Contaminants may be found in drinking water, that may cause taste, color, and odor problems. Some of these constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns, but may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor or color of drinking water please contact the system's business office at 281-350-0895.

Secondary and Other Non-Regulated Constituents: - No associated adverse health effects with the following:

Year	Constituent	Average Level Detected	Rang of Detected Levels (low - high)	Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2022	**Chloride**	60.69	39.3 - 120	300	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2022	**Iron**	0.15	0.31 - 0.048	200	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2022	**Sulfate**	14.3	13.6 - 15.3	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2022	**Total Dissolved Solids**	373	347 - 448	1000	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.

ROMAN FOREST PUD 4 - 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report Data Continuation

Violations:

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	01/01/2022	03/31/2022	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.
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	07/01/2022	09/30/2022	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.

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
OCCT/SOWT RECOMMENDATION/ STUDY (LCR)	03/31/2022	06/29/2022	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.
OCCT/SOWT RECOMMENDATION/ STUDY (LCR)	04/01/2022	06/29/2022	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.
PUBLIC EDUCATION (LCR)	12/01/2021	07/13/2022	We failed to adequately educate you regarding the health problems associated with and sources of elevated lead levels in our water system.

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 VIO-LATION	01/21/2022	07/13/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIO-LATION	06/11/2022	07/13/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

Our system failed to collect every required coliform sample. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customer, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation. We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. As of March 2023, The Public Water System has completed all testing for coliform bacteria and are no longer in violation.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MAJOR (RTCR)	02/01/2023	02/28/2023	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

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ROMAN FOREST PUD purchases water from Roman Forest Consolidated MUD and below is the constituents levels for the water they supply. For more water quality information call the Roman Forest Consolidated MUD at (281) 689-6324 .

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Per-centile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/16/2020	1.3	1.3	0.147	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2021	4.4	4.4 - 4.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2021	0.137	0.137 - 0.137	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Dis-charge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	0.43	0.43 - 0.43	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]	2021	0.05	0.05 - 0.05	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	3	2.8 - 2.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfec-tion.

*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

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