HARRIS COUNTY I.D. No. 18

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

PWS ID # 1013479

This is your water quality report from January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023.

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 Protection 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 meetings on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 12:00 p.m., Allen Boone Humphries Robinson LLP; 3200 Southwest Freeway, Suite 2400, Houston, Texas 77027. You may contact Tarynn Fossati 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 groundwater sources. It comes from water-bearing sands known as the Evangeline & Jasper Aquifers.

A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being conducted by the TCEQ and should be provided to us this year. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. 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 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). 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 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 provide the same protection for public health.

§290.272(g)(9)(A) Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments."

§290.272(g)(9)(B) During the past year we were required to conduct one level 1 Assessment. One assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take three corrective actions and we completed all of these actions. The Level 1 Assessment did not identify any sanitary defects in the public water system.

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.
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)
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.

Harris County I.D. No. 18 - 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report Data

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023	1.3	1.3	0.149	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

These samples are taken from the customer taps.
*The 90th percentile of the Lead/Copper analysis means the top 10% (highest sample results) of all samples collected.

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."

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
***Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)**	2023	4	1.9 - 4.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
***Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)**	2023	61	16.7 - 61.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

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.	3	Na	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine Residual, Free	2023		1.05 - 2.20	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Harris County I.D. No. 18 - 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report Data continued

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	08/04/2021	0.0854	0.0854 - 0.0854	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	08/04/2021	10.3	10.3 - 10.3	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	08/04/2021	3.28	3.28 - 3.28	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Selenium	08/04/2021	5	5 - 5	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	08/04/2021	4	4 - 4	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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. Call TNG Utility at (281) 350-0895.

No associated adverse health effects with the following:

Secondary and Other Non-Regulated Constituents	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Detected Levels (low - high)	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination
Chloride	2021	115	0 - 115	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Iron	2021	0.034	0 - 0.034	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Manganese	2021	0.0017	0 - 0.0017	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Total Dissolved Solids	2021	812	0 - 812	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels (low - high)	Unit of Measure	Source of Contamination
Bromodichloromethane	2023	4.47	1.5 - 9.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2023	8.47	4.9 - 12.3	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	2023	27.4	0 - 27.4	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

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