

BAKER ROAD MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT

2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), has assessed our system and determined that our water meets all federal and state requirements for quality. The analysis was made by using the data in the attached tables. Because our water meets federal standards set forth by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), there may not be health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llamar por telefono al:
(281) 353-9809

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from groundwater sources. It comes from the Gulf Coast Aquifers located in Harris County, some 500 to 2,000 feet below ground surface. We purchase this water from Green Trails Municipal Utility District on a year round basis as a permanent water supply. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Natalia Espitia at (281) 353-9809.

Contaminants that may be Present in Source Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791) or USEPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, 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; and
- **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, the USEPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency (FDA) 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 District's operator, H2o Innovation (281) 353-9809

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 Immune-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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Our drinking water is delivered by wells from underground aquifers that are protected from many of the sources of contamination described.

Public input concerning your water system may be made at regularly scheduled Meetings on the first Tuesday of every month at 10:00 a.m. at 1300 Post Oak Blvd, Suite 2500, Houston, Texas. You may contact Natalia Espitia, with h2o innovation at 281-353-9809 with any concerns or questions.



About the Following Tables

The following table contains all of the chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water for the most recent testing performed in accordance with applicable regulations.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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

Action Level - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm = parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/l), one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg/l), 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: Measure of radioactivity.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG) - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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.

Baker Road M.U.D. TX1012962 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report:

Disinfectant Residual								
Year	Constituent	Highest Average	Range of Detected Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2022	Chlorine Disinfectant	2.04	0.76 - 2.9	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper								
Year	Constituent	MCLG	Action Level	The 90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Copper	1.3	1.3	0.159	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
2021	Lead	0	15	0.866	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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

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 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. 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>

Organic Contaminants								
Year	Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2022	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2.2	2.2 - 2.2	60	0	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	19.5	19.5 - 19.5	80	0	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

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

During 2022, Baker Road M.U.D. TX 1012962 received all of its water from a well operated by Green Trails M.U.D. TX1011839 Green Trails M.U.D. provided the following water quality information:

During 2022 Green Trails M.U.D provided all the service water for Baker Road M.U.D, for additional information relating to Green Trails source water please contact Municipal Operations & Consulting att: Koby K. Boman (281) 367-5511.

Inorganic Contaminants								
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Arsenic*	6.60	6.60 - 6.60	10	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Barium	0.178	0.178 – 0.178	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes.
2021	Fluoride	0.41	0.41 - 0.41	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Nitrate	0.02	0.02 - 0.02	10	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Radioactive Contaminants								
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Combined Radium 226 &228	1.50	1.50 - 1.50	5	0	pCi/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants								
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	21.30	21.00 - 21.30	80	0	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2022	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	4.90	4.90 - 4.90	60	0	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

*Unregulated Contaminants					
Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	Units of Measure
2022	Chloroform	12.30	12.30 - 12.30	N	ppb
2022	Bromodichloromethane	5.20	5.20 - 5.20	N	ppb
2022	Dibromochloromethane	2.80	2.80 - 2.80	N	ppb
2022	Bromoform	1.00	1.00 - 1.00	N	ppb
2022	Dichloroacetic Acid	3.70	3.70 - 3.70	N	ppb
2022	Bromochloroacetic Acid	1.40	1.40 - 1.40	N	ppb

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