

RAMBLEWOOD UTILITY & WSC

2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

This report is an annual summary of the quality of your drinking water. It is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and is based on the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency required tests.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), has completed a Source Water 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 assessment and protection efforts at our system, please contact Natalia Espitia at (281) 355-1312.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre su agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono: (281) 355-1312

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Ramblewood Utility & WSC is purchased Ground Water from the City of Humble. It comes from the Evangeline Aquifers some 500 to 2,000 feet below ground surface.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 EPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency 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 h2o innovation at (281) 355-1312.

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

Public Participation Opportunities:

Ramblewood Utility & WSC Board of Directors meet at 6:00 P.M. on the first Tuesday of each month at 1915 FM 1960 Bypass Rd E, Humble, TX 77338. You may contact Natalia Espitia, with H₂O Innovation at (281) 355-1312 for more information regarding this report or with any concerns or questions you may have.



About the Following Table

The following table contains all of the chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water. USEPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The constituents detected in your water are listed in the attached table.

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 not known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

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, 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: Measure of particle activity adjusted for laboratory background.

Ramblewood Utility & WSC TX1011528 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report:

Organic Contaminants							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1.6	1.6 - 1.6	60	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	8.4	8.4 - 8.4	80	n/a	ppb	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

Disinfectant Residuals							
Year	Constituent	Highest Average	Range of Detected Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Chlorine Disinfectant	2.16	0.18 - 3.30	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Inorganic Contaminants							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Nitrate	0.22	0.22 - 0.22	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use.

Lead and Copper								
Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Levels	Action Level	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2020	Copper	0.2	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2020	Lead	1.7	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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>.

During 2022, Ramblewood Utility & WSC received surface water and ground water from the City of Humble TX1010014. The following water quality information was provided by the City of Humble.

Inorganic Contaminants							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Barium	0.429	0.429 - 0.429	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes,
2022	Nitrate	0.23	0.0 - 0.23	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use.
2020	Fluoride	0.23	0.23 - 0.23	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Arsenic	4.1	4.1 - 4.1	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Selenium	4.1	4.1 - 4.1	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum/metal refineries.

Organic Contaminants							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	10.1	0.0 - 10.1	60	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	14.3	0.0 - 14.3	80	n/a	ppb	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

Lead and Copper								
Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Levels	Action Level	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2021	Copper	0.14	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2021	Lead	3.7	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion if household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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 Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2021	Simazine	0.07	0 - 0.07	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.
2022	Atrazine	0.46	0.0 - 0.46	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2020	Beta / photon emitters	4.7	0 - 4.7	50	0	pCi/L*	Decay of natural man made deposits.
2020	Combined Radium 226/228	3.75	0 - 3.75	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	5	5 - 5	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Uranium	3.2	3.2 - 3.2	30	0	ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

OUR WATER IS SAFE TO DRINK