

# **NW HARRIS COUNTY M.U.D. 19**

## *2023 Drinking Water Quality Report*

### **OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE**

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), has completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is 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 and protection efforts at our systems contact Natalia Espitia at: (281) 353-9809.

### **En Español**

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

### **Where do we get our drinking water?**

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources. It comes from the Gulf Coast 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 USEPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal 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.

### **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).

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

### **Public Participation Opportunities**

Public input concerning your water system may be made at regularly scheduled meetings on the second Monday of each month at 11:30 a.m. at 10000 Memorial Drive, Suite 260, Houston, Texas. You may contact Natalia Espitia with h2o innovation at (281) 353-9809 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 for the most recent testing performed in accordance with applicable regulations. 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 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 (ug/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.

## Northwest Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 19 TX 1011927 - 2023 Drinking Water Quality Report:

Inorganic Contaminants							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Arsenic*	7.10	7.10 - 7.10	0	10	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from glass and electronics wastes.
2022	Barium	0.186	0.186 - 0.186	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries
2022	Chromium	13.30	13.30 - 13.30	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Fluoride	1.94	1.94 - 1.94	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2022	Selenium	13.70	13.70 - 13.70	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries .
2018	Nitrate	0.02	0.01 - 0.02	0	10	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.

\*While your drinking water meets EPA standards 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 health effects of arsenic, which is a mineral 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	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2021	Combined Radium 226/228	1.50	1.50 - 1.50	0	5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCL G	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2021	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1.60	1.60 - 1.60	60	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	1.00	1.00 - 1.00	80	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Unregulated Contaminants**					
Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Violation	Units of Measure
2023	Dibromochloromethane	2.30	2.30 - 2.30	N	ppb
2023	Bromoform	2.30	2.30 - 2.30	N	ppb
2021	Bromodichloromethane	1.20	1.20 - 1.20	N	ppb
2020	Dichloroacetic Acid	1.20	1.20 - 1.20	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.

Lead and Copper							
Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2018	Lead	0.0007	0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2021	Copper	0.0953	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	Erosion natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

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>.

Disinfectant Residual							
Year	Constituent	Highest Average	Range of Detected Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2023	Chlorine Disinfectant	2.11	0.97 - 2.80	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Violations				
Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)				
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation	
Monitoring, Routine, Minor (RTCR)	06/01/2023	06/30/2023	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.	

The drinking water produced by Your District exceeds the minimum water quality standards as established by the USEPA.