NW HARRIS COUNTY M.U.D. NO. 22

2024 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

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the 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 allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. 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?

The source of drinking water used by **Northwest Harris County MUD 22** are ground water and surface water. The ground water comes from the Gulf Coast Aquifers some 500 to 2,000 feet below ground surface. Surface water is provided by the **North Harris County Regional Water Authority** and is treated water from Lake Houston. Northwest Harris County MUD 22 purchases water from **Northwest Harris County MUD 21, NW HC MUD 21** provides purchase water from ground water comes from the Gulf Coast Aquifers.

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, radio-active 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 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 281-353-9809.

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 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities:

The Northwest Harris County MUD 22 Board of Directors meet at 5:30 P.M on the second Wednesday of each month at the offices of 14003 Walters Road, Houston, Texas 77014. You may contact Natalia Espitia, with h2o innovation at 281-353-9809 with any concerns or questions you may have.

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Trusted Utility Partners

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. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity
AVG = Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Na = Not applicable

Northwest Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 22 TX1011745 2024 Drinking Water Quality Report:

Drinking water for this District is produced by two wells jointly owned by Northwest Harris County M.U.D. 21 and Northwest Harris County M.U.D. No. 22. The joint water facility also receives surface water from the North Harris County Regional Water Authority. The following data are results from samples collected from the distribution system for Northwest Harris County M.U.D. No. 22.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	0.21	0.21 - 0.21	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage.

Organic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	25.0	12.6 - 25.0	80	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	15.4	5.20 - 15.4	60	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 TTHM / HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Disinfectant Residual

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detected Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Chlorine Disinfectant	2.75	0.59 - 3.90	4	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Unregulated Contaminants**				
Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Units of Measure
2024	Dichloroacetic Acid	10.0	4.0 - 13.0	ppb
2024	Trichloroacetic Acid	2.175	1.2 - 2.6	ppb
2024	Chloroform	13.625	7.4 - 17.5	ppb
2024	Bromodichloromethane	4.125	3.1 - 6.4	ppb
2023	Monochloroacetic Acid	2.5	2.5 - 2.5	ppb
2024	Bromochloroacetic Acid	1.775	1.1 - 2.6	ppb
2024	Dibromochloromethane	1.05	0.0 - 2.7	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 of Sites Exceeding Action Levels	MCLG	Action Level	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Lead	0.616	0	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing system. Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Copper	0.0876	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	Erosion of 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.

Northwest Harris County MUD 22 completed a Lead Service Line Inventory - If you would like a copy of this report you may contact Natalia Espitia with H2O Innovation at: (281) 906-2058

During 2024, Northwest Harris County M.U.D. No. 22 PWS ID:TX1011744 received surface water from the North Harris County Regional Water Authority. The following water quality information was provided by the North Harris County Regional Water Authority:

Organic Contaminants								
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2024	Atrazine	2.3	2.3 - 2.3	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.
2023	Picloram	0.20	0.00 - 0.20	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
2023	Simazine	0.15	0.00 - 0.15	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
2023	Xylenes	0.0006	0.00 - 0.0006	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.

Turbidity**						
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	Monthly Limits	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Turbidity	1.22	0.06 - 1.22	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

**Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organism. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Unregulated Contaminants**				
Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Units of Measure
2024	Chloroform	11.0	11.0 - 11.0	ppb
2024	Bromochloroacetic Acid	2.30	2.30 - 2.30	ppb
2024	Dichloroacetic Acid	13.3	13.3 - 13.3	ppb
2023	Monochloroacetic Acid	3.70	0.00 - 13.2	ppb
2024	Trichloroacetic Acid	7.26	0.00 - 11.9	ppb
2024	Bromodichloromethane	6.03	0.00 - 15.4	ppb
2024	Dibromochloromethane	1.90	1.90 - 1.90	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.

Organic Contaminants							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	23.9	23.9 - 23.9	80	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	15.3	15.3 - 15.3	60	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 TTHM / HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants								
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2023	Arsenic*	5.20	0.00 - 5.20	10	0	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Barium	0.052	0.052 - 0.052	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes.
2023	Cyanide	120	0.00 - 120.00	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
2024	Fluoride	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	0.27	0.27 - 0.27	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use.
2023	Selenium	15.6	0.00 - 15.60	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries.
2023	Thallium	0.28	0.00 - 0.28	2	0.5	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites.

*While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard's 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 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.

Organic Contaminants								
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2023	*Beta/photon emitters	10.10	0.00 - 10.10	50	0	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2023	Combined Radium 226/228	2.80	0.00 - 2.80	5	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	7.30	0.00 - 7.30	15	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Uranium	19.80	0.00 - 19.80	30	0	ug/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

During 2024, Northwest Harris County M.U.D. No. 22 received water from Northwest Harris County M.U.D. No. 21. TX 1011744. The following water quality information was provided by Northwest Harris County M.U.D. No. 21:

Unregulated Contaminants**				
Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Units of Measure
2024	Dichloroacetic Acid	11.18	3.80 - 18.1	ppb
2024	Trichloroacetic Acid	2.40	1.50 - 3.10	ppb
2024	Bromochloroacetic Acid	1.83	1.20 - 2.40	ppb
2024	Chloroform	15.06	9.30 - 19.0	ppb
2024	Bromodichloromethane	4.06	3.10 - 6.40	ppb
2023	Monochloroacectic Acid	2.08	0.00 - 6.20	ppb

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Organic Contaminants							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	25.9	15.2 - 25.9	80	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	21.2	5.30 - 21.2	60	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 TTHM / HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Barium	0.081	0.081 - 0.081	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes.
2023	Fluoride	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.82	0.20 - 0.82	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use.
2024	Cyanide	40.0	40.0 - 40.0	200	200	ppb	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.

Organic Contaminants							
Year	**Constituent**	**Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point**	**Range of Detected Levels**	**MCL**	**MCLG**	**Units of Measure**	**Source of Constituent**
2024	Atrazine	0.20	0.20 - 0.20	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicides used on row crops.
2023	Simazine	0.15	0.15 - 0.15	4	4	ppb	Herbicide runoff.

Lead and Copper							
Year	**Constituent**	**The 90th Percentile**	**Number of Sites Exceeding Action Levels**	**MCLG**	**Action Level**	**Units of Measure**	**Source of Constituent**
2024	Lead	1.39	0	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing system. Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Copper	0.307	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	Erosion of 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.