

RAMBLEWOOD UTILITY & WSC

2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the 2025 year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

(Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.)

Sources of Drinking Water

Our water source(s) and source assessment information are listed below:

RAMBLEWOOD UTILITY & WSC is purchased surface water from the City of Humble. It comes from the Evangeline Aquifers some 500 to 2,000 feet below ground surface.

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.

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM THE CITY OF HUMBLE I/C WITH TX1010014	Surface Water	Yes	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/print/1011528

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 land through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal 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 (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 at (281) 353-9809.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the 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:

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 Creston Minter or Natalia Espitia, with H₂O Innovation at (281) 353-9809 for more information regarding this report or with any concerns or questions you may have.



About the Following Tables

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

DEFINITIONS:

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.

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.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.

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

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

RAA: Running Annual Average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Ramblewood Utility & WSC TX1011528 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report:

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual					
Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramine Disinfectant	2025	1.89	ppm	1.74 - 2.10	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this tables refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility level were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	Action Level (AL)	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2021 - 2023	0.185	0.0522 - 0.216	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	2.35	0 - 3.41	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement

As part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) revised Lead and Copper Rule, **Ramblewood Utility & WSC** has completed a full inventory of service lines within our water distribution system, including both the public (utility-owned) and private (customer-owned) portions of each service connection.

Based on a thorough review of historical records, customer outreach, and material verification, 5 galvanized service lines requiring replacement were identified on the private side of our system. All service lines are confirmed to be made of non-lead materials such as copper, plastic, or other EPA-approved materials.

Although no lead service lines were found, we remain proactive in maintaining accurate records and ensuring ongoing compliance with all regulatory requirements. If you have questions about your service line material, would like to view our inventory, or are interested in voluntary water testing, please contact us at Cs.Compliance@h2oinnovation.com or by phone at 281-353-9809.

*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								
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	11314 ASHWOOD	2023 - 2025	4	3.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	11314 ASHWOOD	2023 - 2025	11	10.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants								
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	
DIBROMOCHLORO-METHANE	8/20/2025	2.5	2.5	UG/L	0	0.06		
NITRATE	8/20/2025	0.25	0.25	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	
NITRATE-NITRITE	10/12/2020	0.24	0.24	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits	

During 2025, 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:

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this tables refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Organic Contaminants								
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALO-ACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	102 GRANDBERRY, HUMBLE	2025	3	3.9	ppb	60	0	By-product from drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALO-ACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1507 1/2 N HOUSTON AV, HUMBLE	2025	4	0	ppb	60	0	By-product from drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALO-ACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	20820 HWY 59, HUMBLE	2025	3	0	ppb	60	0	By-product from drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALO-ACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3502 PHEASANT RUN, HUMBLE	2025	1	0	ppb	60	0	By-product from drinking water disinfection
TTHM	102 GRANDBERRY, HUMBLE	2025	7	7.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	1507 1/2 N HOUSTON AV, HUMBLE	2025	5	0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	20820 HWY 59, HUMBLE	2025	6	0	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3502 PHEASANT RUN, HUMBLE	2025	2	0	ppb	80	0	By-product from drinking water chlorination

*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

GWR Samples	Source Name	Number of Positives	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
E. COLI *	6 - 7401 RANKIN RD	2023 -2025	4	3.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, some of the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Inorganic Contaminants							
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC *	1/15/2025	3.6	3.6	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
ATRAZINE	1/15/2025	0.1	0 - 0.1	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	1/15/2025	0.418	0.418	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE **	4/11/2023	60	0 - 60	ppb	200	0	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
DIBROMOCHLORO-METHANE	8/18/2025	2.9	0 - 2.9	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	2/28/2023	0.23	0.12 - 0.23	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NICKEL	1/15/2025	0.0028	0.0028	MG/L	0.1	0	Leaching of plumbing materials, including stainless steel, nickel-plated taps, and other metal fixtures
NITRATE	1/15/2025	0.65	0 - 0.65	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SELENIUM	1/15/2025	3.6	3.6	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

*While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain a 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 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.

**Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

Radiological Contaminants							
Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED URANIUM	2/28/2023	1.7	0 - 1.7	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON AND URANIUM	2/28/2023	5	0 - 5	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON AND URANIUM	2/28/2023	6	0 - 6	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits.
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY *	2/28/2023	4.4	4 - 4.4	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Organic Contaminants							
Constituent	Collection date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
SIMAZINE	1/8/2024	0.1	0 - 0.1	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff.
ATRAZINE	1/8/2024	0.22	0 - 0.22	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.