

2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

MONTGOMERY COUNTY WCID NO. 1

PWS 1700119

Phone: (713) 553-5407

Richard J. Hughes

En Español: Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (713) 826-8775 (telephone number for assistance in Spanish).

This is your Water Quality Report for January 1 to December 31, 2021

Montgomery County WCID 1 provides ground water from Evangeline and Upper Jasper wells located in Montgomery County.

Special Notice

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

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.

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 at (800)426-4791.

Public Participation

Opportunities Regular Board Meetings

Date: Currently 3rd Tuesday of each month. Call to Confirm.

Time: 2:00 PM

Location: TL/TR Water Office

25611 Spreading Oaks • Spring, TX 77380

Phone: (281)367-0969

Email: admin@wcid1tx.org

Go to <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/> (Texas Drinking Water Watch) & enter ID#1700119 in the first box and press enter for extensive information on our water and system.

To learn more about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call, email or visit Our Web site.

www.wcid1tx.org

The district has an automated emergency notification system (Blackboard). Make sure we have your phone number & email in case we need to contact you with information on water outages or other emergencies. We can also text your cell phone. Visit our website for more information. www.wcid1tx.org. Your contact information will be kept confidential and not be shared with anyone.

Source of Drinking Water

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 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 (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 systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

-Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water 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 storm water runoff and residential uses.

-Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

-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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which 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.

Source Water Assessment Protection

The TCEQ 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 are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact: Richard J. Hughes 281-367-0969.

Source Water Name	Type Of Water	Report Status	Location
Evangeline/Well#1	GW	Active	25611 Spreading Oaks Ln.
Evangeline/Well#2	GW	Active	24611 Timberline Dr.
Upper Jasper/Well#3	GW	Active	25611 Spreading Oaks Ln
Upper Jasper/Well#4	GW	Inactive	24611 Timberline Dr.

For more information about your sources of water, the source water assessment report can be found at <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/> then click on Source Water Assessment.

The data presented in the report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection B -Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2021	1	1 – 1.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	8	7.5 – 7.5	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Organic Contaminants - TESTING WAIVED, NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2019	No Detect	No Detect	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2019	0.0987	0.0987 - 0.0987	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2019	No Detect	No Detect	100	100	ppb	N	Chromium is an odorless and tasteless metallic element. It is found naturally in rocks, plants, soil, volcanic dust and animals.
Fluoride	2020	1.85	1.02 – 1.85	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2021	No Detect	No Detect	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2019	No Detect	No Detect	0.05	0.05	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2021	1.1	1.1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant	Collection Date	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation?	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual Free/ Gas Chlorine	2021	2.69	0.50	5.8	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2020	0.0017	0 – 0.0017	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Unregulated Contaminants- NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

Lead & Copper

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

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.152	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead*	2020	0	15	0	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Violations Table

Lead and Copper Rule: The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
NO VIOLATIONS			

Lead Copper Mandatory Language

* "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>

Information about Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents (No associated adverse health effects)

Constituent	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Units	Source of Contaminant
Bicarbonate	2020	357	246	468	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Calcium	2019	6.81	6.07	7.55	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2020	67	63	71	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
Copper	2017	0.124	0.0034	0.0637	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Iron	2020	1.61	1.19	2.03	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2019	1.19	<1	1.19	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2020	No Detect	No Detect	No Detect	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
pH	2020	7.65	7.1	8.0		units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium	2020	1.44	121	165	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2020	8.5	3	14	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2020	293	202	384	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2020	526	495	557	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2020	26.0	20.1	32.0		ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2019	No Detect	No Detect	No Detect	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.

Turbidity - NOT REQUIRED

Total Coliform - REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA

Fecal Coliform - REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

DEFINITIONS:

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

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

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.

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 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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

N/A: not applicable

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: picoCuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

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

IMPORTANT **WATER NOTICE**

In spite of recent rains, Texas is subject to widespread drought conditions. Our aquifers are still threatened by over use. TCEQ has been closely monitoring the situation, and they are concerned about known and potential water shortages in areas where drought conditions are significant. Please use the watering information provided to save water. This year's Report focuses on irrigation.



Watering Lawns

To Water or Not to Water: When it comes to lawn irrigation, you have two choices during long, dry, hot periods in the summer:

- Water the grass to keep it green.
- Don't water. Let it turn brown and go dormant.

Watering keeps the grass green, but increases the need for mowing, encourages weed growth, can cause lawn disease and raises your water bill. If you decide to let your lawn go dormant, warm-season grasses like Centipede grass, Bermuda grass, Zoysia grass and St. Augustine grass will survive and rebound when favorable conditions return. Tall fescue may not fare as well. In some cases, extended drought can severely injure or kill tall fescue. Whatever lawn care option you choose, stick with it. Flip-flopping between the two can weaken your lawn.

How to identify a Thirsty Lawn: If you choose to irrigate your lawn during drought periods, do so efficiently. Water when the lawn shows signs of "thirst," applying an appropriate amount at the right time of day.

- **Footprinting:** Walk across your lawn. If your footprints remain in the grass very long, the lawn is dry.
- **Color test:** When a lawn is dry a long time, it will have a bluish-gray cast. Watering brings back the color.
- **Check leaves:** Dry grass responds by wilting, rolling or folding the leaves.
- **Screwdriver test:** If the soil is very dry, it will be hard to insert a screwdriver into the lawn.

Watering Your Lawn: Once you have determined that your lawn is dry, apply about an inch of water. This amount should moisten the soil to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. If runoff is a problem, apply half and let it soak in before applying more water. Early morning is the best time to Water. Irrigation timers should be set to water the lawn between 4 and 6 a.m.

Water your lawn only as often as necessary. Applying a little bit of water daily can be harmful, since it can encourage shallow roots. This makes the grass less drought-tolerant. Stretch the interval between each watering to encourage development of deep, extensive roots.

Trees, Shrubs, & Groundcover

Established plantings do well in the summer when watered about once a week, especially if mulch is placed around plants. Apply enough water to wet the soil to a depth of at least 12 inches. Using low output sprinkler heads, bubblers, or drip irrigation systems help prevent runoff and are efficient ways to apply water. New plantings require more frequent watering the first two years. Consider Texas-grown, water wise varieties when purchasing new or replacement plants.

Fertilizer

A slow release nitrogen fertilizer helps plants use less water, and a lawn fertilizer with a 3-1-2 ratio of nitrogen (N) - phosphorus (P) - potassium (K), such as 15-5-10, is recommended to help grass withstand stress. Remember, each 100 lbs. of 15-5-10 fertilizer contains 15 lbs. of N, 5 lbs. of P and 10 lbs. of K Fertilize lightly in the spring and again in the early Fall.