

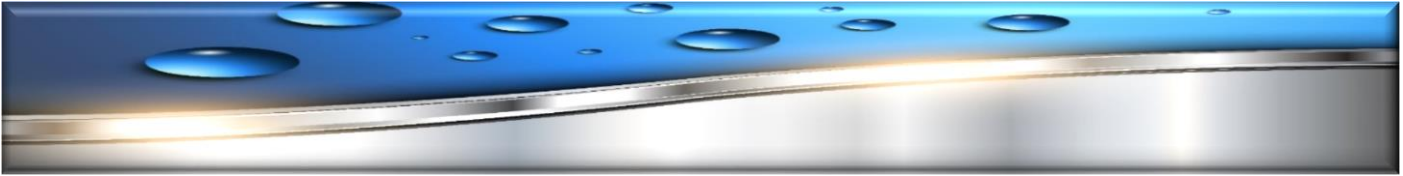
2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

June 2022

Harris County MUD 248

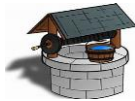
13205 Cypress N. Houston Rd., Cypress, Texas 77429

Telephone (281) 469-9405



Your Drinking Water Is Safe

It is the highest priority of your water district to provide you and your family with a dependable supply of safe clean drinking water. The district has never violated any water quality standard and has been rated Superior Public Water System. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has assessed the District's system and determined that the water is safe to drink. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water. This report is sent to you pursuant to EPA regulations and the Safe Drinking Water Act and will be sent to you each year.



Where Do We Get Your Drinking Water?

Your drinking water is obtained from ground water sources (The Gulf Coast Aquifer, Chicot & Evangeline). Provided by Harris County FWSD 61. The quality of the water from wells is high. District personnel monitor it on a regular basis. It is tested for contaminants as required by law. In addition, the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s). This 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 information contained in this assessment will allow us to focus on our source water protection activities.

En Español:

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (281) 469-9405



Public Participation Opportunities Board of Directors Meet:

Monthly, on the second Wednesday of each month.

Time: 11:30 A.M.

Location: 2727 Allen Parkway, Suite 1100 Houston, TX 77019 (Quarterly at 13205 Cypress N. Houston)

Telephone: 281-469-9405 (24-hour emergency number)

Website: www.harriscountyfwsd61.org

If you have specific questions about the information in this report, call Harris Co. FWSD No. 61 at (281) 469-9405 and ask for: Jerry Homan, General Manager, or Brian Breeding, Assistant General Manager.

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

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Since your drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's **Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791)**.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

Secondary Constituents

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 concerns. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be

reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Definitions:

Maximum Contaminant Level

(MCL) - The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) - The highest level of 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 drinking water disinfectant below which there is known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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.

Abbreviations

ppm - Parts per million or milligrams per liter

ppb - Parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppt - Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter

ppq - Parts per quadrillion-picograms per liter

UG/L - Micrograms per liter

PCI/L - Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

MREM/YR - Millirem(s) per year.

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units


MFL - Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

NA - Not Applicable

“Provider” Inorganic Regulated Contaminants

| Constituent | Collection Date | Highest level Detected | Range of Detected Levels | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Source of Constituent |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| ***Arsenic | 1.24.2020 | 9.8 | 9.8 – 9.8 | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 1.24.2020 | 0.164 | 0.164 – 0.164 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 2020 | 0.89 | 0.16 – 0.89 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate as N ₃ | 2021 | 0.18 | 0 – 0.18 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 1.24.2020 | 4.6 | 4.6 – 4.6 | 50 | 50 | ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |

Radioactive Contaminants

| | | Highest level Detected | Range of Detected Levels | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Source of Constituent |
|---|------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
|  | | | | | | | | |
| *Beta/photon emitters | 2020 | 4.0** | 0 – 4.0** | 0 | 50* | PCI/L | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Gross Alpha Excl. Radon and Uranium | 2020 | 2 | 0 – 2 | 0 | 15 | PCI/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Uranium | 2020 | 2.7 | 1.9 – 2.7 | 0 | 30 | UG/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

Volatile Organic Contaminants

| | | Highest level Detected | Range of Detected Levels | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Source of Constituent |
|---------|------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Xylenes | 2021 | 0.0011 | 0.0 – 0.0011 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum factories, and chemical plants. |

* The MCL for beta particles is 4 mrem/yr. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

** Because the beta particle results were below 50 pCi/L, no testing for individual beta particle constituents was required.

*** 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 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.

 **Harris County MUD 248 does not add fluoride to your water.** 

Save water – Save money

Directions for fixing leaky faucets can be found at: www.ehow.com/how_2303474_fix-dripping-faucet.html

Please help reduce water loss by reporting all leaks to - **Harris County MUD 248 at - 281.469.9405**

Fix The Drip

A slow drip can waste as much as 170 gallons of water each day – that adds up to 5,000 gallons a month. Leaky faucets are usually easy and inexpensive to repair. Turn off the valve under the sink until the repair can be made.



“MOD 248” Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Constituent | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Source of Constituent |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Chlorine | 2021 | 1.8 | 1.2 - 1.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

“MOD 248” Disinfection Byproducts

| Constituent | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Source of Constituent |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 8.4.2021 | 5.7 | 5.7 - 5.7 | No goal | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 8.4.2021 | <6 | <6 | No goal | 60 | UG/L | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromoform | 8.4.2021 | 2 | 0.0 - 1.5 | No goal | N/A | UG/L | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Dibromochloromethane | 8.4.2021 | 2.5 | 0 - 2.5 | No goal | N/A | UG/L | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |

“MOD 248” Inorganic Contaminants

| Constituent | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Source of Constituent |
|---------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Nitrate as N _i | 8.4.2021 | < 0.05 | <0.05 - <0.05 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

“Provider” Disinfection Byproducts

| Constituent | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Source of Constituent |
|------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2021 | 4.8 | 0 - 4.8 | No goal | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2021 | 0.0 | 0 - 0 | No goal | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromodichloromethane | 2021 | 1.1 | <1.0 - 1.1 | No goal | N/A | UG/L | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromoform | 2021 | 1.7 | <1.0 - 1.7 | No goal | N/A | UG/L | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dibromochloromethane | 2021 | 2.0 | <1.0 - 2.0 | No goal | N/A | UG/L | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

"MUD 248" Lead and Copper

| Constituent | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over Over AL | Units | Violation | Source of Constituent |
|-------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2021 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.29 | 0 | ppm | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Lead | 2021 | 0 | 15 | 4 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. |

Turbidity Not Required

Total Coliform Not Detected

Fecal Coliform Not Detected

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

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

| Constituent | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Detected Levels | MCLG | MCL | Units | Source of Constituent |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---------|------|-------|--|
| Bicarbonate | 1.24.2020 | 373 | 200 - 373 | No goal | NA | ppm | Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone. |
| Calcium | 2020 | 12.0 | 12.0 - 12.0 | No goal | NA | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Chloride | 2020 | 64.0 | 51 - 64.0 | No goal | NA | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| Iron | 1.24.2020 | 0.184 | 0 - .184 | .3 | .3 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities. |
| Magnesium | 1.24.2020 | 2.99 | 0 - 2.99 | No goal | NA | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Manganese | 1.24.2020 | 0.011 | 0 - 0.011 | 0.05 | 0.05 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Sodium | 1.24.2020 | 155 | 0 - 155 | No goal | NA | ppm | Dissolved from minerals and rocks such as feldspars, clay, halite, and other evaporates. |
| Sulfate | 2020 | 13 | 5 - 13 | 300 | 300 | ppm | Naturally occurring; dissolved from rocks and soils containing gypsum, iron, sulfides, and other sulfur compounds. Present in mining, industrial wastes. |
| Potassium | 1.24.2020 | 2.28 | 0 - 2.28 | No goal | NA | ppm | Common in silicate minerals such as feldspars and in clay minerals. |
| Total Alkalinity As CaCO ₃ | 1.24.2020 | 306 | 164 - 306 | No goal | NA | ppm | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 2020 | 438 | 290 - 438 | No goal | NA | ppm | Naturally occurring calcium. |
| Total Hardness As CaCO ₃ | 1.24.2020 | 42.3 | 0 - 42.3 | No goal | NA | ppm | Naturally occurring calcium. |
| Zinc | 1.24.2020 | <0.005 | <0.005 - <0.005 | 5 | 5 | ppm | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry. |

Thank you for your interest in your drinking water. If you have any questions or comments, please call our office (281) 469-9405.

The Board of Directors and Staff

Harris County Municipal Utility District No. 248



Water is Life

YOU skip a shower...

SAVE 17 GALLONS
of water

YOUR YARD skips a shower...

SAVE 2,500 GALLONS
of water


Every DROP Counts.

As much as **50 percent** of the water we use outdoors is **wasted** from **Inefficient** watering methods and systems.
Curb your water waste!



Play your part, be water smart!

Wise Water Use



- Get an Energy Star labeled washing machine. Wash only full loads.
- Use low flow showerhead.
- Use a shut-off nozzle on your hose.
- Mulch around plants to hold water in the soil.
- Use a broom, not a hose, to clean driveways and walkways.
- Put faucet aerators on sink faucets.
- Turn off the water while soaping hands and brushing teeth.
- Turn off sink faucet while scrubbing dishes and pots.
- Water your yard and outdoor plants early or late in the day to reduce evaporation.
- Install new toilets that use less than 1.6 gallons per flush.
- Use plants that require less water.
- Take shorter showers - five minutes or less is best.

Save it, or do without it!

Water Saving Tips

H2o 101
Did you know there are plenty of simple ways to minimize your water usage and water bill?


TIP 01 Showerheads
Replacing your showered could save you 2 gallons per minute!

TIP 02 Faucet Aerators
Did you know household sinks account for nearly 50% of water usage at home? By replacing your faucet, you can save up to 2 gallons a minute

TIP 03 Toilets
Did you know that changing your home toilet to a low-tank model can save you 2 gallons a flush? That's 14,000 gallons of water a year!

TIP 04 Check for Leaks!
A leaky faucet or old washer can cost you up to 25 gallons of water a day.

TIP 05 Take Shorter Showers!
A four minute shower can use up to 40 gallons of water



Harris County Municipal Utility District 248 has online Bill-Pay options for your convenience in paying your water utility bill at: www.harriscountyfwsd61.org