

2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

Tattor Road Municipal Utility District

The Drinking Water produced by your District exceeds all the minimum Drinking Water Standards as established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono: (281) 897-9100.

About the following pages

The pages that follow list all the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. 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.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: Second Monday of the month

Time: 6:00 P.M.

Location: 21818 Cypresswood Drive, Spring, Texas 77373

Phone Number: 281-897-9100

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one please call us.

Prepared by Regional Water Corporation
281-897-9100

SPECIAL NOTICE

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).

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR 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 at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, 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, are by-products 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.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Tattor Road Municipal Utility District provides ground water from the Guld Coast Aquifer located in Harris County. 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 will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact 281-897-9100.

This report, also referred to as Consumer Confidence Report (CCR), is your water quality report for the results of the most current water testing from 2017 through 2022. The analysis was made using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the following tables. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Level Detected*	Range of Detected Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2022	Barium	0.314	0.314 - 0.314	2	2	ppm	NO	discharge of drilling wastes. Discharge from metal refineries. Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Fluoride	0.14	0.14 – 0.14	4	4.0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2022	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	0.23	0.23 – 0.23	10	10	ppm	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use. Leaching from septic tanks, sewage. Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Level Detected*	Range of Detected Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2017	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	4.4	4.4 – 4.4	0	15	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Beta/photon emitters	4.0	4.0 – 4.0	0	50	pCi/L	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Disinfection By-Products

Year	Constituent	Highest Level Detected*	Range of Detected Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source of Constituent
2018	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1.0	1.0 – 1.0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2021	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	1.0	1.0 – 1.0	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Disinfectant Residual

Year	Constituent	Annual Average Level	Range of Detected Levels (low – high)	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Does Constituent Exceed MRDL?	Source of Constituent
2022	Chlorine Residual, Free	.81	0.99 – 2.70	4	4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90 th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	AL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Does Constituent Exceed AL?	Source of Constituent
2022	Lead**	2.2	0	15	0	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosions of natural deposits
2022	Copper	0.0482	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

** 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state drinking water requirements.

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

NA – MCL not applicable – not regulated

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)

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

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter, (a measure of radioactivity). One pCi/L is equivalent to two atoms disintegrating per minute per liter

ppm – Milligrams per liter or parts per million, or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppb – Micrograms per liter or parts per billion, or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water