# 2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**(Consumer Confidence Report)**

**5th Street Water System**
**281-499-1031**
**www.fbcwcid2.com**

## Our Drinking Water Meets Or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

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's in your drinking water.

## Public Participation Opportunities

**Date:** 2nd & 4th Wednesdays - Monthly

**Time:** 6:30 PM

**Location:** 2331 South Main
Stafford, TX 77477

**Phone:** 281-499-1031 to confirm meeting date and location

### *En Español*

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (281) 499-1031 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

## Special Notice

**Required language for ALL Community public water supplies**

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; those 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 providers. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (1-800-426-4791).

**WATER SOURCES:** 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

**Where do we get our drinking water?**

5th STREET WATER SYSTEM purchases water from FORT BEND COUNTY WC&ID NO. 2 and is a combination of GROUND and SURFACE water sources. The water comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/ Aquifer: EVANGELINE, CHICOT and the BRAZOS RIVER, located in Fort Bend County. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection 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 Ft. Bend County WC&ID No. 2 at 281-499-2041**.**

## ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When 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 (1-800-426-4791).

## 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 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.

# About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

## DEFINITIONS

**Avg** – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.

**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 a drinking water disinfectant below which there in 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

**Action Level (AL)** – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**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.

### ABBREVIATONS

**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)
**ppm** – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
**ppb** – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
**ppt** – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
**ppq** – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
**NA** – Not applicable
**mrem –** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

## Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come in to contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Ft. Bend County WC&ID No. 2 at 281-499-1031.

## 2020 Water Quality Test Results

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely source of contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Chlorite** | 2018 | 1.1 | 0 – 1.1 | 0.8 | 1 | ppm | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| **Haloacetic Acids* (HAA5)** | 2020 | 4 | 4.2-4.2 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of All HAA5 samples collected at a location over a year.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Trihalomethanes* (TTHM)** | 2020 | 2 | 1.9-1.9 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year.

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level or Average Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely source of contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Barium** | 2019 | 0.0677 | 0.0677-0.0677 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Cyanide-Free** | 2019 | 0.06 | 0.05-0.06 | 0.20 | 0.20 | ppm | N | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| **Fluoride** | 2019 | 0.1 | 0.11-0.11 | 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]** | 2020 | 0.09 | 0.09-0.09 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely source of contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium** | 2018 | 11 | 0 – 11 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Uranium** | 2018 | 2.1 | 0 – 2.1 | 0 | 30 | ug/l | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Combined Radium 226/228** | 2018 | 1.71 | 1.71-1.71 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Beta/Photon emitters** | 2018 | 5.8 | 4.4-5.8 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L* | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

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

## Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Year | Disinfectant Residual | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2020 | Chloramine | 2.85 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

**Coliform Bacteria** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA

**Fecal Coliform** REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

## Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely source of contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Copper** | 2019 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.055 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| **Lead** | 2019 | 0 | 15 | 2.37 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

## Recommended Additional Health Information for Lead

*"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 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."*