



# 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Ft. Bend County WC&ID No. 2

281-499-1031 ID : TX 0790004

[www.fbcwcid2.com](http://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.

## 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; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, 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).

<b>BOARD OF DIRECTORS</b>
JOHN ROSE President
JODY COURT Vice President
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OWEN MATHERNE General Manager
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### Public Participation Opportunities

Monthly

**Date:** 2nd & 4th Wednesday

**Time:** 6:30 PM

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

### 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.

### 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.

## Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from GROUND and SURFACE water sources. The water comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: EVANGELINE, CHICOT aquifers located in Fort Bend County 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 is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

**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.

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

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>NTU</b>	– Nephelometric Turbidity Units
<b>MFL</b>	– Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
<b>pCi/l</b>	– Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
<b>ppm</b>	– parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
<b>ppb</b>	– parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
<b>ppt</b>	– parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
<b>ppq</b>	– parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
<b>NA</b>	– Not applicable
<b>mrem</b>	– millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

## Information about Source Water Assessments

The 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 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 Ft. Bend County WC&ID No. 2 at 281-499-1031.

## Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Chlorite	2023	0.66	0 – 0.66	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids* (HAA5)	2023	6	0 – 7.8	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 sample results collected at a location over a year.

Total Trihalomethanes* (TTHM)	2023	5	0 – 9.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
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\*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
Arsenic	2023	3.5	0 – 3.5	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2023	0.19	0.0838-0.19	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.2	0.17-0.89	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]	2023	1	0 – 9.3	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
Combined Radium 226/228	2021	1.59	1.59-1.59	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2021	9	0 - 9	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2021	2.2	0 – 2.2	0	30	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters	2021	4.2	0-4.2	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.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of individual samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Atrazine	2021	0.12	0 – 0.14	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

### 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	5% of monthly samples are positive	4.1%	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

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

### Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Highest single measurement	0.68 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration and disinfectants.

### Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

## Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2023	Chloramine	2.63	1.0 – 3.90	4	4	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes

## Lead and Copper

“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>.”

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.0991	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2024	0	15	2.81	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

A service line inventory was prepared and submitted to TCEQ by the required October 2024 deadline. There was no lead , galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines noted.

## Violations

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
Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	12/30/2024	02/11/2025	The District failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location where water was tested, as required no later than 30 days after learning the results. The results have been provided to the Consumers and the District is no longer in violation.

# WHAT IS BACKFLOW?

Backflow is water flowing opposite to its intended direction, and can cause contamination in the Public Drinking Water system if a cross connection exists. Backflow prevention assemblies prevent the potential for contamination of potable (drinking) water.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (“TCEQ”) is the governing agency for regulating backflow prevention. New backflow prevention devices are tested upon installation to ensure proper function, as required by the commission regulations. To ensure public safety, the District requires all commercial users (irrigation and other uses) to test backflow prevention assemblies annually by a licensed backflow prevention assembly tester. Residential users (irrigation system) are required to test upon installation by a backflow prevention assembly tester. This ensures the assembly is operating effectively, and undesirable cross-contamination does not occur.



Every day, countless amounts of **fats, oils, and grease** (“FOG”) are disposed down drains. When FOG is released into the sewer system, FOG solidifies and undergoes a chemical reaction with the wastewater, forming particles that deposit onto the surface of sewer pipe causing a blockage where wastewater cannot pass through. Additionally, with the recent popularity of “flushable” hygienic wipes, clogs are forming even faster as hardened grease is attaching to non-decomposed wipes flushed down the toilet.

The sewer blockage/stoppage causes issues in the customers private sewer line and in the Districts main lines and treatment facilities.

