2022 Water Quality Report for

Northwest Freeway Municipal Utility District

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

En Espanol

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono. 281-897-9100.

About the following pages

The pages that follow list 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: Fourth Monday of each month
Time: 7:00 P.M
Location: 1300 Post Oak Blvd, Suite 2500, Houston, Texas 77056
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 FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH 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 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).

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

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 (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) 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 us at 281-897-9100.

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 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 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.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

NORTHWEST FREEWAY MUD provides ground water from the Evangeline Aquifer located in Harris County. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 us at 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 2020 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.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS:

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Does Constituent Exceed MCL?	Likely Source of Contamination
2021 - 2022	Arsenic	2.5	2.4 – 2.6	10	0	ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2021 - 2022	Barium	0.243	0.206 – 0.28	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2020 - 2021	Fluoride	0.6	0.2 – 1.0	4	4	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2021 - 2022	Selenium	2.25	0 – 4.5	50	50	ppb	NO	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2021	Gross Alpha	2.95	2.0 - 3.9	15	0	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
2021	Uranium	3.8	0 – 7.6	30	0	ug/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Nitrate	0	0	10	10	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS:

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Range of Detection Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2022	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1.0	1.0	60	No Goal	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	7.3	7.3	80	No Goal	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
*The value in the Average Level column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.							

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL:

Year	Constituent	Annual Average Level	Range of Detected Levels (low – high)	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Does Constituent Exceed MRDL?	Likely Source of Contamination
2022	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.6	0.8 – 3.6	4	4	ppm	NO	Treatment chemical used to control microbes

LEAD AND COPPER:

Year	Constituent	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	AL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Does Constituent Exceed AL?	Likely Source of Contamination
2020	Lead**	0	0	15	0	ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosions of natural deposits
2020	Copper	0	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems. Erosions of natural deposits

**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 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 1-800-426-4791 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.

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

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.

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