Fort Bend Co. FWSD No. 1
2019 Annual Water Quality Report

Water Sources

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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:

- 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.

The water source for this water system is a groundwater well located within the District. 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 assesments and protection efforts at our system, contact the District Operator at 832-467-1599, or toll free at 1-866-467-1599. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in the Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/ .

Important Information about 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. 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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. 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 at 1-800-426-4791.

Protecting the Water You Drink

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

The Fort Bend Co. FWSD No. 1 Board of Directors meets regularly each month typically at 6:00 PM on the 3rd Thursday of the month at 4521 FM 521 North, Houston, TX 77545. For more information regarding the date, time and location of the meeting call 832-467-1599 or send your comments to:

Fort Bend Co. FWSD No. 1
17495 Village Green Dr.
Houston, Texas 77040

Secondary Constituents

Contaminants, such as calcium, sodium or iron, may be found in drinking water and may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made using data from 2019 EPA required tests (unless noted). The State of Texas for monitoring of some substances less than annually because the concentration does not change frequently. Although the District samples your water for up to 97 substances we are listing only those substances detected in your water. The District is required by the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act to send this report annually.

Please call the District's Operator, Environmental Development Partners, EDP, at 832-467-1599, or toll free at 1-866-467-1599 if you have any questions regarding this report.

EDP
ENVIRONMENTAL DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

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The Board of Directors of Fort Bend Co. FWSD No. 1 is pleased to give you this report about your drinking water based upon 2019 test results.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al Operado del Districto al telefono 832-467-1599.

Regulated Contaminants

	Contaminant	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Disinfectant By-Products	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2019	1.5	1.3 / 1.5	NA	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2019	10.1	9.7 / 10.1	NA	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Barium	2017	0.079	0.0787 / 0.0787	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
	Fluoride	2017	1.61	1.61 / 1.61	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Secondary Constituents

Secondary Contaminants	Calcium	2017	5.0	5.0 / 5.0	NA	NA	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
	Iron	2017	0.015	0.015 / 0.015	NA	NA	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
	Hardness	2017	18.0	18.0 / 18.0	NA	NA	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

The District first adopted a water conservation plan in 2005. In the water loss audit submitted for the time period of Jan-Dec 2019, our system lost an estimated 17,487,170 gallons of water. Overall, the District accounted for approximately 85% of the water produced during that period.

The water we conserve today can serve us tomorrow!

- Repair leaks immediately! A dripping faucet can waste 2 gallons of water per hour. The EPA estimates that household leaks waste up to 1 trillion gallons of water annually nationwide. - To check for leaks in your home check your water meter before and after a two-hour period when no water is being used. If the meter changes at all, you probably have a leak. - Outside, you don't have to give up having a great lawn to conserve water. The best time to water all landscape plant material is early morning or late evening. -

Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Year	MCLG	AL	90th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.104	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2019	0	15	0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant

Disinfectant	Year	MRDLG	MRDL	Annual Average	Range of Levels Detected	Unit	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Free Chlorine	2019	4	4	1.31	0.52 / 1.89	ppm	No	Disinfection used to control microbes.

Definitions - The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

ALG	Action Level Goal. 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.
AL	Action Level. 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 are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Lvl 1	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.
Lvl 2	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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level. 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.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal. The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfectant level goal. 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 contaminants.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
NA	not applicable
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

Most Importantly, Your Water Meets All State and Federal Drinking Water Requirements.