

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2024



Presented By
Harris County WCID #21

PWS ID#: 1010769

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (281) 452-0211.



Our Commitment

We are pleased to present to you this year's annual water quality report. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality covering all testing performed between January 1 and December 31, 2024. Included are details about your sources of water, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your water and providing you with this information because informed customers are our best allies.

Source Water Description

Our drinking water is obtained from surface and groundwater sources. The surface water is purchased from the City of Houston and comes from the Trinity River, Lynchburg Reservoir, and Lake Houston. The groundwater is from District 21's well and comes from the Chicot and Evangeline Aquifers.

Source Water Assessment

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 detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available from Drinking Water Watch at dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

For a copy of the source water assessment or more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Harris County WCID #21 at (281) 452-0211.

Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board during the year covered by this report, our system lost an estimated 77.5 million gallons of water due to firefighting, flushing, new construction, county trucks, leaks, and drain tanks. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (281) 452-0211.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: August 27, 2025

Time: 10:00 a.m.

Location: 15808 Avenue C, Channelview

Phone: (281) 452-0211

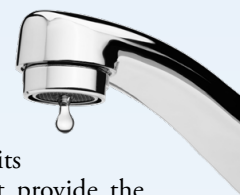
To learn about or schedule future public meetings concerning your drinking water, please call us at the number above.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may result from urban stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses; Organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production and which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 our business office. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.



QUESTIONS? For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call Daniel McFarland at (281) 452-0211.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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. Harris County WCID #21 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 wish to have it 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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

To address lead in drinking water, public water systems were required to develop and maintain an inventory of service line materials by October 16, 2024. Developing an inventory and identifying the location of lead service lines (LSL) is the first step for beginning LSL replacement and protecting public health. Harris County WCID #21 has completed the inventory, and there are no lead water service lines in the district. Please contact us if you would like more information about the inventory or any lead sampling that has been done.

About Our Monitoring Violation

The violation was incurred for the monitoring period of October through December 2024. We did not report the disinfection residuals for the fourth-quarter Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR) to TCEQ by the January 10 due date, and we did not notify our customers about this drinking water regulation violation. Disinfection residuals were within acceptable limits, and the data was submitted to TCEQ in March 2025. Severe weather prevented us from submitting the DLQOR to TCEQ by the deadline.

No further action is needed.

Important Health Information

Some people 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 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 (800) 426-4791.



Test Results

Our water is monitored for many different kinds of substances on a very strict sampling schedule, and the water we deliver must meet specific health standards. Here, we only show those substances that were detected in our water (a complete list of all our analytical results is available upon request). Remember that detecting a substance does not mean the water is unsafe to drink; our goal is to keep all detects below their respective maximum allowed levels. The state recommends monitoring for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data is included, along with the year in which the sample was taken. The percentage of total organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES									
				Harris County WCID #21		City of Houston			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	10	0	2.8	2.8–2.8	NA	NA	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine (ppb)	2024	3	3	NA	NA	0.17	0.17–0.17	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.0632	0.0632–0.0632	0.0497 ¹	0.0497–0.0497 ¹	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chloramines (ppm)	2024	[4]	[4]	2.5	1.0–3.7	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Cyanide (ppb)	2023	200	200	20	20–20	60 ¹	60–60 ¹	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	1.55	1.55–1.55	0.22 ¹	0.22–0.22 ¹	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAAs] (ppb)	2024	60	NA	32	17.8–50.3	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2024	10	10	0.27	0.15–0.27	0.27	0.27–0.27	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes] (ppb)	2024	80	NA	36	20.7–53.9	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	TT	NA	NA	NA	0.8	NA	No	Soil runoff
Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community									
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	RANGE LOW-HIGH	SITES ABOVE AL/ TOTAL SITES	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	1.3	0.068	NA	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	2.95	NA	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

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

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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SCL (Secondary Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES									
				Harris County WCID #21		City of Houston			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SCL	MCLG	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2024	300	NA	NA	NA	36	36–36	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024	1.0	NA	NA	NA	0.0024	0.0024–0.0024	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2023	300	NA	12	12–12	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	2023	50	NA	3.3	3.3–3.3	2 ¹	2–2 ¹	No	Leaching from natural deposits
pH (units)	2023	>7.0	NA	8.3	8.3–8.3	8.0 ¹	8.0–8.0 ¹	No	Naturally occurring
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	300	NA	5	5–5	41 ¹	41–41 ¹	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2023	1,000	NA	441	441–441	227 ¹	227–227 ¹	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES ²									
				Harris County WCID #21		City of Houston			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED			AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE	
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2023			364	364–364	113 ¹	113–113 ¹	Leaching from natural deposits	
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024			4.68	1.8–6.6	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2024			9.28	5.3–12.1	8.2	8.2–8.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Calcium (ppm)	2023			2.83	2.83–2.83	NA	NA	Leaching from natural deposits	
Calcium (ppm)	2024			NA	NA	44.0	44.0–44.0	NA	
Chloroform (ppb)	2024			24.57	13.6–42.5	33	33–33	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2024			0.44	ND–1.7	NA	NA	NA	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024			19.57	11.9–36	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2023			2	ND–3.8	1.6 ¹	1.6–1.6 ¹	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Lithium (ppb)	2024			18.1	18.1–18.1	23.8	13.7–33.9	NA	
Magnesium (ppm)	2023			1.14	1.14–1.14	NA	NA	Major constituent of geological formations	
Monochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024			0.75	ND–5.1	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Nickel (ppm)	2024			NA	NA	0.0025	0.0025–0.0025	Principal sources are minerals and industrial wastes	
Perfluorobutanoic Acid [PFBA] (ppb)	2024			0.0082	0.0082–0.0082	NA	NA	NA	
Perfluorohexanoic Acid [PFHxA] (ppb)	2024			0.0036	0.0036–0.0036	NA	NA	NA	
Potassium (ppm)	2024			NA	NA	4.47	4.47–4.47	By-product of drinking water treatment; Naturally occurring in the environment	
Sodium (ppm)	2023			173	173–173	21.7 ¹	21.7–21.7 ¹	Leaching from natural deposits	
Total Alkalinity [as CaCO ₃] (ppm)	2023			308	308–308	93 ¹	93–93 ¹	Bicarbonates formed in reactions in the soils through which the water percolates	
Total Hardness [as CaCO ₃] by Calculation (ppm)	2023			11.8	11.8–11.8	125 ¹	125–125 ¹	Naturally occurring rock formations and limestone	
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2024			6.86	3.7–11.9	NA	NA	By-product of drinking water disinfection	

¹ Sampled in 2024.

² Unregulated contaminants are those for which the U.S. EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the U.S. EPA determine the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.