ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2025



Presented By

Harris County WCID #21

HARRIS COUNTY
WCID #21

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

PWS ID#: 1010769



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, 2025. 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.



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.

Important Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons 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. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. 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 (800-426-4791).

While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.



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 Viewer at dwv.tceq.texas.gov/.

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.

Level 1 Assessment Update

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year, we were required to conduct one Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. We were not required to take any corrective actions.

Questions?

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

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration 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, in some cases radioactive material, and 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, 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 may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and

Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or 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.

Water Loss Audit

We submitted a water loss audit to the Texas Water Development Board during the year covered by this report. If you have any questions about the audit, please call (281) 452-0211.

Lead in Home Plumbing



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 and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, or doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead and wish to have your water tested, contact Harris County WCID #21 at (281) 452-0211. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available 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.

Why We Test So Often

Drinking water is one of the most closely monitored resources in the United States. Water systems regularly test for bacteria, disinfectants, metals, organic chemicals, radioactive substances, and many other contaminants. Some tests are performed daily, while others are conducted weekly, monthly, quarterly, or annually, depending on regulatory requirements and system size. Microbiological testing for bacteria such as coliforms ensures that disinfection is working properly. Turbidity monitoring confirms effective filtration. Chemical testing verifies that treatment processes remain optimized. All certified laboratories must meet strict quality assurance requirements to ensure accurate results. When results approach regulatory limits, corrective actions are taken immediately.

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
2,4-D (ppb)	2025	70	70	NA	NA	0.1	ND–0.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Arsenic (ppb)	2023	10	0	2.8	NA	6.7[1]	ND–6.7[1]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine (ppb)	2025	3	3	NA	NA	0.19	ND–0.19	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.0632	NA	0.397[1]	0.0349–0.397[1]	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2024	50[2]	0	NA	NA	4.9	ND–4.9	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Chlorine (ppm)	2025	[4]	[4]	2.57	0.8–3.7	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2024	5	0	NA	NA	3.3	ND–3.3	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2023	200[3]	200	20	NA	40[1]	ND–40[1]	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate (ppb)	2025	400	400	NA	NA	2.2	ND–2.2	No	Discharge from chemical factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (ppb)	2025	6	0	NA	NA	0.6	ND–0.6	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	1.55	NA	0.71[1]	ND–0.71[1]	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5] (ppb)	2025	60	NA	32	ND–43.2	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10	10	0.41	NA	0.79	ND–0.79	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (ppm)	2020	10	10	0.33	NA	0.18	ND–0.18	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 226 (pCi/L)	2024	5	0	NA	NA	1.91	ND–1.91	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2024	5	0	NA	NA	1.4	ND–1.4	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2025	50	50	NA	NA	7.3	ND–7.3	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Simazine (ppb)	2025	4	4	NA	NA	0.09	ND–0.09	No	Herbicide runoff
Thallium (ppb)	2025	2	0.5	NA	NA	0.85	ND–0.85	No	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Total Coliform Bacteria (percent positive samples)	2025	TT[4]	NA	6	NA	2.71	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon [TOC] (ppm)	2025	TT	NA	NA	NA	7.4	2.33–7.4	No	Naturally present in the environment
Total Trihalomethanes [TTHMs] (ppb)	2025	80	NA	34	5.4–40.6	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	Harris County WCID #21 AMOUNT DETECTED	Harris County WCID #21 RANGE LOW-HIGH	City of Houston AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Houston RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Turbidity[5] (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	NA	NA	1.95	NA	No	Soil runoff
Uranium (ppb)	2024	30	0	NA	NA	7.5	ND–7.5	No	Erosion of natural deposits

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	ND–0.32	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2023	15	0	2.95	ND–6.92	0/30	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES[6]

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	Harris County WCID #21 AMOUNT DETECTED	Harris County WCID #21 RANGE LOW-HIGH	City of Houston AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Houston RANGE LOW-HIGH	TYPICAL SOURCE
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2025	2.5	ND–2.5	3.4	ND–3.4	NA
Gross Alpha Particle Activity [excluding radon and uranium] (pCi/L)	2024	NA	NA	8	ND–8	NA
Gross Alpha Particle Activity [including radon and uranium] (pCi/L)	2024	NA	NA	13.1	ND–13.1	NA
Nickel (ppm)	2025	NA	NA	0.0039	ND–0.0039	Naturally occurring

[1] Sampled in 2025.

[2] The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year. The U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

[3] Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

[4] Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed, and this was a warning of potential problems.

[5] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of disinfectants.

[6] 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 in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.





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 which a water system must follow.

Herbicide: Any chemical(s) used to control undesirable vegetation.

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.

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.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

Pesticide: Generally, any substance or mixture of substances intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest.

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).

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