

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

TEXAS GRAND RANCH PWS 2360088

January 1 to December 31, 2021

“Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (281) 356-5347.”

Your drinking water meets or exceeds all federal (EPA) drinking water requirements. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. The following results list all the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent EPA required tests and lab analysis on your water. This report is summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what’s in your drinking water.

Please see Definition/Abbreviation section for specific terms and measures explanations.

The water system’s result is highlighted in yellow.

Results

Lead and Copper Table

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	*Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation (YES/NO)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.00613	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Coliform Bacteria Table

There were **No Present** Total or E. coli Coliform detections in year 2021.

Disinfectant Residual Table

This table shows the average, minimum and maximum levels of chlorine measured in the water system throughout the year.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (YES/NO)	Source in Drinking Water
Sodium Hypochlorite (Chlorine)	2021	1.51	0.43	3.50	4	4	mg/L	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

TEXAS GRAND RANCH PWS 2360088

January 1 to December 31, 2021

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (YES/NO)	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	03/03/2020	3.2	3.2 - 3.2	0	10	ppb	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	03/03/2020	0.165	0.165 - 0.165	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/03/2020	0.52	0.52 - 0.52	4	4.0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation (YES/NO)	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	03/03/2020	14.8	14.8 - 14.8	0	50	pCi/L	NO	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	03/03/2020	5.1	5.1 - 5.1	0	15	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

TEXAS GRAND RANCH PWS 2360088

January 1 to December 31, 2021

Combined Radium 226/228	03/03/2020	1.78	1.78 - 1.78	0	5	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	1	1.3 - 1.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes(TTHM)	2021	6	5.7 - 5.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Is MY Water Safe According to the Results?



2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

TEXAS GRAND RANCH PWS 2360088

January 1 to December 31, 2021

Violations

Consumer Confidence Rule			
The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	07/01/2019	09/29/2021	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water
CCR REPORT	07/01/2020	09/29/2021	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.
CCR REPORT	07/01/2021	2021	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	03/29/2019	01/15/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

TEXAS GRAND RANCH PWS 2360088

January 1 to December 31, 2021

PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/04/2019	01/15/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	06/25/2020	01/15/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	10/01/2020	01/15/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	09/18/2021	2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

TEXAS GRAND RANCH

PWS# 2360088

January 1 to December 31, 2021

ABOUT US:

The water system is owned and operated by **Quadvest**, 40+ year-old company specializing in the operations and maintenance of water and sewer treatment and distribution systems. If you have any questions concerning water quality or the source of your water, please call our office at **(281) 356-5347**.

We do not hold regularly scheduled meetings.

HEALTH NOTE

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other 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**.

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 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 the system's business office.

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 or at

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

DEFINITIONS/ ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level: The concentration of contaminants 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 now known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or 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 or MCLG: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or 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 contaminants.

Level 1 Assessment: A study to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A detailed study 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 the water system on multiple occasions.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: not applicable.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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.

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Treatment Technique/TT—a specific treatment method required by the EPA to control the level of contaminant in drinking water.

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

TEXAS GRAND RANCH

PWS# 2360088

January 1 to December 31, 2021

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 the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they greatly affect appearance and taste of your water.

Source of Drinking Water

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.

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**.

ALL Drinking water may contain contaminants.

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.

Information about of Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

The SWSA susceptibility ratings are divided into three divisions: “High,” “Medium,” and “Low.”

“**High**” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does **not** mean that there are any health risks present.

“**Medium**” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it somewhat likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does **not** mean that there are any health risks present.

“**Low**” susceptibility means there are activities near the source water and the natural conditions of the aquifer or watershed make it unlikely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does **not** mean that there are any health risks present.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

TEXAS GRAND RANCH provides ground water from the Evangeline aquifer located in Walker county.

2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Consumer Confidence Report

TEXAS GRAND RANCH

PWS #2360088

January 1 to December 31, 2021

Source Water Assessment

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Quadvest @ 281-356-5347.

Mandatory Language for Monitoring and Reporting Violation
Chemical Sampling
CHEMICAL MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR

The **Texas Grand Ranch** water system **PWS ID 2360088** has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to collect and submit chemical samples of water provided to their customers and report the results of those samples to the TCEQ on a regular basis.

We failed to monitor and/or report the following constituents Endrin, BHC-Gamma, Methoxychlor, Toxaphene, DI(1-Ethylhexyl) Adipate, Simazine, DI(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate, Hexachlorocyclopentadiene, Atrazine, Alachlor, Hepatchlor, Heptachlor Epoxide, Hexochlorobenze, Bezo(a)pyrene, pentachlorophenol, and Chlordane.

This/These violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s) April - June 2020.

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from chemical contamination. We did not complete all monitoring and/or reporting for chemical constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

We have setup a sampling schedule with our lab North Water District Laboratory Services (NWDLS) to ensure all samples are being collected within the guidelines of 30 TAC.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact **Margo Watson** at 281-356-5347.

Posted /Delivered on: _____

Instructions for preparing the required Public Notice:

Recopy the mandatory language above and insert the underlined information in the spaces indicated.

The TCEQ recommends that the public water system provide a copy of the Public Notice(s) to local and state officials, such as Mayors, City Council Members, County Commissioners, Judges, and/or State Representatives, that are located in or that represent the affected area(s) served by the system.

Public Notice delivery timelines:

The initial public notice shall be issued as soon as possible, but in no case later than 12 months after the violation was identified. Repeat public notice shall be issued every twelve months for as long as the violation persists. All notifications require the attached Certificate of Delivery due 10 days from the posting date of the above notice.

Refer to 30 TAC §290.122 for additional information on Public Notification.