

2020 MORTON ROAD MUD

(PWS ID: TX1011685)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2020

THIS REPORT IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE YOU WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER AND THE EFFORTS MADE BY THE WATER SYSTEM TO PROVIDE SAFE DRINKING WATER.



Issued June 2021

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Morton Road MUD is Ground Water and comes from the Chicot Aquifer and Evangeline Aquifer in Harris County. 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 detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact TOPS. The complete source water assessment can be found at <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>.

Morton Road MUD did not purchase water from any additional sources in 2020.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

**DATE: BOARD OF DIRECTORS GENERALLY
MEET ON THE FOURTH WEDNESDAY
OF EACH MONTH.**

TIME: 12:00 NOON

LOCATION: 1300 POST OAK BLVD. SUITE 1400

HOUSTON, TX 77056

PHONE: 281-807-9500

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request one be scheduled, please call us or email us at customerservice@topswater.com.

Is my water safe?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that 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. 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 sources 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, 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.

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Information about Unregulated Contaminants

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

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (281)807-9500.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2020, our system lost an estimated 15,454,585 gallons of water, which is equivalent to about 13% of total gallons produced. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call TOPS at 281-807-9500.

Special Notice

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised 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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.



The State of Texas monitors for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2020	0.196	0.196 - 0196	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.18	0.18 - 0.18	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2020	0.1	0 - 0.1	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2019	12.7	12.7 - 12.7	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2020	0.0008	0 - 0.0008	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	2020	4	0 - 4.3	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2020	18.4	5 - 18.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium **	2020	2.6	0 - 2.6	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Beta/photon emitters ***	2020	4.3	0 - 4.3	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

**Some people who drink water containing uranium in excess of the MCL over many years may experience may have an increased risk of getting cancer and kidney toxicity.
*** EPA Considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Minimum Level	Average Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2020	Chlorine	0.52	1.26	2.14	4	< 4.0	ppm	Disinfectant added to control microbes

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS ARE THOSE FOR WHICH EPA HAS NOT ESTABLISHED DRINKING WATER STANDARDS. THE PURPOSE OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING IS TO ASSIST EPA IN DETERMINING THE OCCURRENCE OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS IN DRINKING WATER AND WHETHER FUTURE REGULATION IS WARRANTED.

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Your Water	Lowest Level Detected	Highest Level Detected	Units
Chlorodibromomethane	2020	1.83	0	5.5	ppb
Bromoform	2020	2.77	0	8.3	ppb
Bromodichloromethane	2020	0.5	0	1.5	ppb

LEAD AND COPPER

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. WEST HARRIS COUNTY MUD 9 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 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](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead).

Lead/ Copper	Year	MCLG	Action Level	The 90 th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Was This a Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Copper	2020	1.3	1.3	0.147	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2020	0	15	0.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

LEAD AND COPPER RULE PROTECTS PUBLIC HEALTH BY MINIMIZING LEAD AND COPPER LEVELS IN DRINKING WATER, PRIMARILY BY REDUCING WATER CORROSIVITY. LEAD AND COPPER ENTER DRINKING WATER MAINLY FROM CORROSION OF LEAD AND COPPER IN PLUMBING MATERIALS.

TOTAL COLIFORM- NONE DETECTED FECAL COLIFORM-NONE DETECTED TURBIDITY – NOT REQUIRED	ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS – NOT TESTED FOR OR NOT DETECTED E.COLI – NONE DETECTED
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Abbreviations and Definitions

PPQ - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
PPM - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
PPB - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)
PPT - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
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.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant level (MRDL) –The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant in necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest permissible level of a contaminant 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.
Treatment Technique – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded triggers treatment or other requirements, which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG)- The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
MREM/year- millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NA - not applicable
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.
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.

If a water system has performed additional monitoring which indicates the presence of other contaminants in the finished water, TCEQ recommends that systems find out if EPA has proposed a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation or issued a health advisory for that contaminant by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). TCEQ considers detects above a proposed MCL or health advisory level to indicate possible health concerns. To learn more about your water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtsrc=>

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR)	7/1/2020	12/31/2020	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.