

5/16/2024

RE: Consumer Confidence Report

Dear Richwood Resident,

Richwood is required to provide Richwood water customers with the Public Water System's most recent water quality report in the form of chemical analysis results. In addition to the chemical analysis provided in the report, there are also listed any Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) violations for Richwood for the calendar year of 2023.

If you have any questions, comments, or concerns about the data contained within this report, please feel free to contact Richwood City Hall at:

979-265-2082, option 5

Clif Custer Director of Public Works City of Richwood

### 2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF RICHWOOD

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023

For more information regarding this report contact:

CITY OF RICHWOOD provides surface water and ground water from the  $\operatorname{\textbf{Gulf}}\nolimits$  Coast

Aquifer & Brazos River located in Brazoria County.

Name: Clif Custer

Phone: (979)265-2082, option 5

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de

llamar al telefono (979) 265 - 2082.

#### **Definitions and Abbreviations**

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

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.

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.

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.

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

na: not applicable.

NTU nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

#### **Definitions and Abbreviations**

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million

ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

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

## Information about your 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.

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.

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.

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).

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.

#### Information about Source Water

CITY OF RICHWOOD purchases water from BRAZOSPORT WATER AUTHORITY. BRAZOSPORT WATER AUTHORITY provides purchase surface water from the Brazos River located in Brazoria County.

[insert a table containing any contaminant that was detected in the provider's water for this calendar year, unless that contaminant has been separately monitored in your water system (i.e. TTHM, HAA5, Lead and Copper, Coliforms)].

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact:

Richwood Public Works Director, Clifton Custer at (979)265-2082, option 5.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/25/2021	1.3	1.3	0.459	0	ppm		Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

# **2023 Water Quality Test Results**

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
		Detected	Samples					

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	19	1.3 - 21.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	
*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year									
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	28	3 - 25.9	No goal for the	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.	

<sup>\*</sup>The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	03/28/2022	0.23	0.189 - 0.23	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	03/28/2022	11.9	0 - 11.9	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	03/28/2022	0.71	0.66 - 0.71	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	1	0 - 1.23	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	02/07/2018	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminant including pesticides and herbicides	s Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2023	0.17	0.17 - 0.17	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Simazine	2023	0.07	0.07 - 0.07	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

## **Disinfectant Residual**

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine	2023	1.99 ppm	.5 - 3.90  ppm	4	4	Parts per million	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

### **Violations**

Chlorine								
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.								
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation					
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	01/01/2023	03/31/2023	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.					

# **Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) Sample Results**

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (μg/L)	Range of Levels Detected
Lithium	2023	29.6	9.9 - 44
		N/A	
NFDHA	2023	(single sample result)	0.0313
PFBA	2023	0.018	0.0075 - 0.038
PFBS	2023	0.004	0.004 - 0.005
PFHxA	2023	0.0053	0.0048 - 0.0057
PFPeA	2023	0.13	0.01 - 0.18