



MEMORIAL VILLAGES WATER AUTHORITY

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2019 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

(Consumer Confidence Report)

January 1, 2019 to December 31, 2019

Public Water Supply I.D. TX1010148

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires most drinking water suppliers in the country to provide a water quality report to their customers. This annual report concerns the quality of water provided by Memorial Villages Water Authority to the residents of Hedwig, Hunters Creek and Piney Point Villages. Questions concerning this report should be directed to our General Manager, Mr. Trey Cantu, by calling 713-465-8318.

Para más información sobre su calidad del agua, por favor llame al 713-465-8318.

OUR DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL (EPA) DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (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. We hope this report helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in the water you drink.

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, call EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791). The following pages list many of the federally regulated/monitored constituents that have been found in your drinking water.

Secondary Constituents: Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. These constituents are not necessarily causes for health concerns. Secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, odor or color, contact the Water Authority at 713-465-8318.

WHERE DOES YOUR DRINKING WATER COME FROM?

In 2019, the Water Authority provided 44.28% of its treated drinking water from its 5 water wells which draw water from the Evangeline Aquifer in Harris County. This type of water source is commonly referred to as **groundwater**. The other 55.72% of our drinking water came from the City of Houston (COH) in the form of **surface water** from Lake Houston, Harris County. **Surface water** comes from rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, and springs. 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 detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on **Source Water Assessments** and protection efforts at our system, please contact Mr. Cantu at 713-465-8318. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>.

SOURCES 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. For further details about sources of water, go to: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Contaminants that may be present in source water:

- **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 byproducts 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.

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 **IMMUNO-COMPROMISED PERSONS** such as those undergoing **CHEMOTHERAPY** for cancer; those who have undergone **ORGAN TRANSPLANTS**; those who are undergoing treatment with certain **STERIODS**; 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 healthcare providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* & other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at: 1-800-426-4791.

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

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCL's are based on running average of monthly samples.
pCi/l = Pico curies per liter (a measure of radioactivity); **NTU** = Nephelometric Turbidity Units; **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; **ppq** = parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L); **MFL** = million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos); **mrem** = millirems per year (a measure of the radiation that is absorbed by the body; **ND** = Not Detected; **NA** = Not Applicable. **SCL** = Secondary Contaminant Level.

Level 1 Assessment: A study of the water system to identify potential problems & determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in a water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems & determine, if possible, why an E.coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in a water system on multiple occasions.

TABLE I = Information on the *groundwater* supplied by the Water Authority as part of its drinking water supply.

TABLE II = Information on the *surface water* supplied by Houston to the Water Authority as part of its drinking water supply.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATES*

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level—No violation associated with disinfectant residuals.

Disinfection By-Products

SYNTHETIC ORGANICS including Pesticides and Herbicides—No Violations

Total Coliform: MCLG=0; One positive monthly sample. MCL=2 or more/month: NO VIOLATION-Naturally present in the environment

E. Coli or Fecal Coliform: Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal coliform Samples = ZERO (-0-) NO VIOLATION.

UNREGULATED INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION FOR DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS: WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED

TABLE I — CONTINUED - Memorial Villages Water Authority’s Public Water Supply System — I.D. No. 1010146
2019* CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER

Secondary and Other Regulated Constituents (No associated adverse health effects)							
Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2019	Aluminum	0.0466	0.020	0.0732	.05	ppm	Abundant—naturally occurring Element.
2017	Bicarbonate	246.33	217.0	295.0	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks
2019	Calcium	37.8	36.1	39.5	N/A	ppm	Abundant—naturally occurring element.
2019	Copper	< 0.0020	< 0.0020	< 0.020	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits leaching from wood preservatives.
2019	Hardness as CaCO ₃	109.5	103	116	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium & magnesium.
2019	Iron	0.0135	0.001	0.017	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery.
2019	Magnesium	3.71	3.21	4.21	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Manganese	0.00365	0.0026	0.0047	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2019	Nickel	0.002	0.019	0.0021	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Potassium	3.89	3.81	3.97	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring in nature.
01/04/17	pH	7.90	7.7	8.1	> 7	units	Measure of waters corrosivity.
2019	Sodium	26.35	24.7	28.0	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
01/04/17	Sulfate	13.33	9	14	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
01/04/17	Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	202.0	178	242	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring in mineral salts.
01/04/17	Total Dissolved Solids	304.0	272	356	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
LEAD and COPPER							
Year	Constituent	90th Percentile	No. of Sites Exceeding AL	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent	
2017	Copper	0.1653	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.	
2017	Lead	5.1	0	15	ppb		
MCLG—Copper = 1.3 MCLG—Lead = 0 No Levels Above MCL							

LEAD in Drinking Water: 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 it 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 at (1-800-426-4791) or by logging on to EPA’s web site at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

ARSENIC: While your drinking water meets EPA’s standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA’s standard balances the current understanding of arsenic’s possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. 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 is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

NITRATE: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, ask for advice from your health care provider.

COLIFORM BACTERIA are used as indicators of microbial contamination of drinking water because testing for them is easy. While not disease-causing organisms themselves, they are often found in association with other microbes that are capable of causing disease. Coliform bacteria are more hardy than many disease-causing organisms; therefore, their absence from water is a good indication that the water is microbiologically safe for human consumption. **TURBIDITY**—has no health effects. However, it can interfere with disinfection & provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms including bacteria, viruses & parasites that can cause nausea, diarrhea & associated headaches.

**PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES
FOR
MEMORIAL VILLAGES WATER AUTHORITY**

BOARD MEETINGS: Generally-1st Tuesday of each Month
LOCATION: 8955 Gaylord Drive, Houston, 77024
TIME: 7:00 p.m.
FOR INFORMATION CALL: 713-465-8318
VISIT OUR WEB SITE AT: WWW.MVWA.ORG

DISINFECTANTS IN DRINKING WATER

The drinking water provided to you contains **Chloramines** as a disinfectant which provides protection from waterborne diseases but can cause problems to persons dependent on dialysis. You are encouraged to discuss this with your health care provider. Chloraminated water may also be toxic to fish. For more information about the use of chloramines contact the Water Authority at 713-465-8318.

For 2019:

Disinfectant used: Chloramines (chlorine + ammonia)			
Quarterly average levels:	Jan. - Mar.	1.13 mg/L	
	Apr. - June	1.12 mg/L	
	July - Sept.	2.25 mg/L	
	Oct. - Dec.	2.21 mg/L	
Lowest single sample result:		0.30 mg/L	
Highest single sample result:		4.70 mg/L	
Annual average of all samples:		1.68 mg/L	
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):		4.0 mg/L*	
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):		4.0 mg/L*	

*Measured as chlorine as an annual average

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 & whether future regulations are warranted.

Chromium in Drinking Water

The current federal drinking water standard for total chromium is 0.1 mg/L or 100 ppb. Chromium-6 and Chromium-3 are covered under the total chromium standard. The level of Total Chromium in your drinking water in 2019 measured < 0.0100 mg/L or what is consider lower than the detectable level. If your water supply measures ever exceeds the federal standard for Total Chromium, consumers will be notified. For more information call us at 713-465-8318.

TABLE II - City of Houston: Surface Water supplied to Memorial Villages Water Authority

Houston Entry Points 101 - East Water Plant III

Houston’s Main System I.D. No. 1010013

2019* CONTAMINANTS DETECTED IN YOUR DRINKING WATER; NONE WERE ABOVE THE MCL

Regulated Contaminates

Year	Constituent	Detected Level	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Source of Constituent
08/15/18	Arsenic	0.0029	ppm	10*	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards and from glass and electronic production waste.
(*New arsenic values were effective January 23, 2006. In the event of a violation, you will be notified)						
2019	Atrazine	0.1	ug/L	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
2019	Barium	0.0226	mg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes and metal refineries.
2019	Fluoride	0.12	mg/L	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2019	Nitrate as (N)	0.22	mg/L	10	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage.
2019	Cyanide	0.01	mg/L	0.2	0.2	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
08/15/18	Simazine	0.14	ug/L	4	4	Discharge from steel/metal factories.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINATES

09/26/17	Radium 228	< 1.0	pCi/l			Erosion of natural deposits.
09/26/17	Alpha Emitters	< 3.0	pCi/l			Erosion of natural deposits.
09/26/17	Beta Emitters	< 4.0	pCi/l			Erosion of natural deposits.
09/26/17	Uranium	< 0.0010	mg/L	0	30	Erosion of natural deposits.

SECONDARY and OTHER UNREGULATED CONSTITUENTS

Year/Range	Constituent	Detected Level	Unit of Measure	SCL	Source of Constituent
2019	Aluminum	0.0285	ppm	50 to 200	Naturally occurring element.
2019	Bicarbonate	61	ppm		Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2019	Calcium	30.9	ppm		Naturally occurring element.
2019	Chloride	16	ppm	250	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling
2019	Hardness-CaCO ₃	85.2	ppm		Naturally occurring calcium & magnesium.
2019	Alkalinity-CaCO ₃	52	ppm		Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2019	Sulfate	31	ppm	250	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct
2018	Iron	<0.010	ppm	300	Erosion of natural deposits
2019	Magnesium	1.95	ppm		Abundant occurring natural element.
2019	Manganese	<0.0010	ppb	50	Abundant occurring natural element.
2019	Nickel	0.0012	ppm		Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Sodium	9.30	ppm		Erosion of natural deposits. Byproduct of oil fields.
2019	Total Dissolved Solids	138	ppm	500	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2019	pH	8.3	units	6.5—8.5	Measure of waters corrosivity.
2019	Potassium	2.83	ml/L		Naturally occurring in nature.

Turbidity:	Avg.	Max.	Unit of Measure	Lowest Monthly % of samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Constituent
Year						
2018	0.15	0.45	NTU	97%	0.3	Soil Runoff

Additional information concerning the City of Houston’s Water Quality may be obtained by calling the Water Authority at 713-465-8318 or the Water Production Branch of the Department of Public Works, City of Houston at 713-842-4001.

*Or latest information available.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 713-465-8318.