

Public Input Opportunity

Your water board meets at
11:30 am on the third
Friday of every month at
7930 W Grand Parkway,
Suite 100
Richmond, Texas 77406

To learn about future public
meetings (concerning your
drinking water) or to request to
schedule one, please call us at
(281) 367-5511.

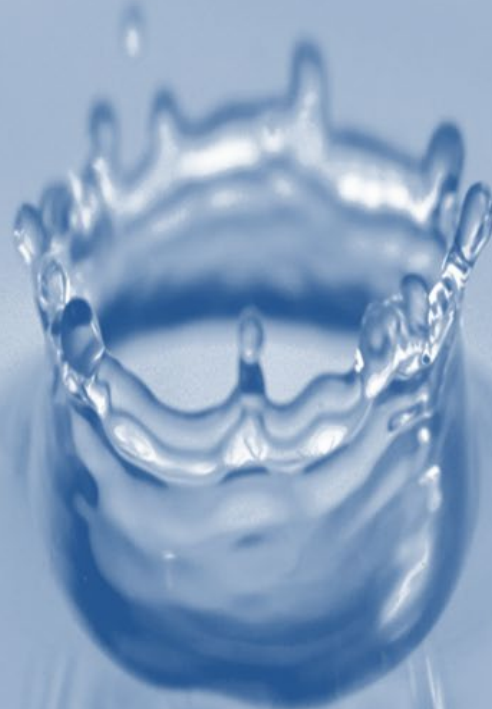
En Español

*Este reporte incluye informacion
importante sobre el agua para
tomar. Para asistencia en
español, favor de llamar al
telefono (281) 367-5511.*

The State of
Texas
recognizes our
water system as
"Superior"!

2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)



Fort Bend County WCID No. 3
PWS ID#: 0790368

**Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal
and State Drinking Water Requirements**

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we
provide our customers. The analysis was made by
using the data from the most recent U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required
testing. We hope this information helps you become
more knowledgeable about what's in your 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.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

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 call (281) 367-5511.

**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 immuno-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 for 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 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/>

Where Do We Get Our Water?

The source of drinking water used by Fort Bend County Water Control and Improvement District (WCID) No. 3 is ground water that comes from the Chicot Aquifer. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (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 this report, as well as source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact John Montgomery of our Regulatory Compliance Department at (281) 367-5511.

About the Tables

EPA requires water systems to test for more than 90 contaminants in drinking water. The data tables in this report contain all of the regulated contaminants detected in your water, which are below state and federal allowed levels. The state of Texas allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations do not change frequently. Definitions and abbreviations are provided below and sources of detected contaminants in this report follow the tables.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Action Level Goal (ALG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level (AL)	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 Goal or MCL	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 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 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.
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.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
na	not applicable.
ND	non-detect. This Indicates the contaminant was not detected in the sample. If any contaminant was present it was below the low-end detection limit for the laboratory test.
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 or TT	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in 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. 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, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Information from Fort Bend County WCID #3 (PWS # 0790368)

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation
2020	Arsenic*	3.6	3.6 – 3.6	10	0	ppb	No
2020	Barium	0.211	0.211 – 0.211	2	2	ppm	No
2020	Fluoride	0.2	0.2 – 0.2	4.0	4	ppm	No
2020	Nitrate	0.08	0 – 0.08	10	10	ppm	No
2020	Selenium	8.1	8.1 – 8.1	50	50	ppb	No

“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.”

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation
2020	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	4	4 – 4	15	0	pCi/L	No
2020	Uranium	2	2 – 2	30	0	Ug/l	No

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Range of Detected Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation
2020	Chlorine Residual (Free)	1.29	0.50 – 2.90	4	4	ppm	No

Lead & Copper

Year	Contaminant	90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding AL	AL	MCLG	Units	Violation
2018	Copper	0.257	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	No
2018	Lead	2.5	0	15	0	ppb	No

Contaminant Sources

Contaminant	Source
Arsenic	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chlorine Residual	Water additive used to control microbes.
Copper	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Gross Alpha	Erosion of natural deposits.
Lead	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Selenium	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Uranium	Erosion of natural deposits.

Water Loss

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 5% of the total water produced.
If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (281) 367-5511.