ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

January 1st to December 31st, 2022

the water district

consumer confidence report

GALVESTON COUNTY WCID #8

PWS ID Number TX0840009

Public Participation Opportunities:

DATE: 3rd Thursday of the month

TIME: 4:30 p.m.

LOCATION: 12148 15th, Santa Fe, TX

To learn about future public meetings pertaining to your drinking water, please call

GALVESTON COUNTY WCID8
409-925-2821

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 409-925-2821.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds all Federal (EPA) Drinking-Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. 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 information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from Gulf Coast Water Authority Texas City. They provide us with purchased surface water from the following: BRAZOS RIVER (located in various counties)

Water Sources:

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 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.

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.

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 for the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at: http://water.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Special Notice for the Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune issues.

Some people may be more vulnerable that the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptospordium, 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.

Secondary Constituents.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems. These types of issues 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.

About the following pages.

TCEQ completed an assessment of your 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 Galveston County Water Control and Improvement District No. 8 at 409-925-2821.

The folowing tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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

Max 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.

Treatment Technique (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units *(a measure of turbidity)*

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 (µg/L)

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

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

mrem – millirem per yr *(a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)*

na – not applicable

Information about Source Water: Galveston County WCID8 purchases water from Gulf Coast Water Authority, Texas City. Gulf Coast Water Authority,Texas City provides purchase surface water from the Brazos River located in various counties.

General Information
ppm = 1 ounce in 7,350 gallons
ppb - 1 ounce in 7,350,000 gallons

Monitoring results for Halocetic Acids (HAA5), Total Trihalomenthanes (TTHM) Barium, Fluride, Nitrate, Beta/photon emitters, Atrazine, Coliform, Lead & Copper and Chloramines are provided by Galveston County WCID8

Monitoring results for Turbidity and Chlorite are provided by Gulf Coast Water Authority, Texas City.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants & Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Indivdual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2022	0.40	0.15 - 0.40	0.2	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	19	12.5 - 31.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

** The value in the Highest Level of Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year*

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	73	38.4 - 111	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

** The value in the Highest Level of 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 Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	6/23/2021	0.1090	0.109 - 0.109	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride	6/23/2021	0.45	0.45 - 0.45	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]	2022	1.00	0.61 - 0.61	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 Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	6/23/2021	5.1	5.1 - 5.1	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of nautral and man-made deposits

** EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles*

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides & herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2022	0.13	0.11 - 0.13	3	3	ppb	N	Runnoff from herbicide used on row crops

Disinfectant Residual	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Indivdual Samples	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2022	2.75	2.26 - 2.67	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additives used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Definitions:
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of contanminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
Action Level : The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.754	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminent Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	1		0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Turbidity

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We montior it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectivness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Limit (treatment technique)	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2022	Turbidity	0.53 NTU	1 NTU	N	NTU	Soil runoff

VIOLATIONS - NONE