

# 2020 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System

## MONTGOMERY COUNTY UD 3

This is your water quality report for  
January 1 to December 31, 2020

Montgomery County Utility District No. 3 ("MONTGOMERY COUNTY UD 3") provides: (1) **groundwater purchased (or exchanged) from Montgomery County Utility District No. 4 sourced from one well (in the Jasper Aquifer) located in Montgomery County, Texas,** and (2) **groundwater produced at the Montgomery County Utility District No. 3 water plant sourced from two water wells (one in the Jasper Aquifer and one in the Catahoula Aquifer) located in Montgomery County, Texas.**

For more information regarding this report  
contact:

Name: Philip Wright or John Wright, Hays Utility North Corporation (operating company, system business office).

Phone: (936)-588-1166

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (936) 588-1166

## Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Action Level: (AL):	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
Average (Avg.):	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
na:	not applicable.
pCi/L:	picrocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	parts per billion or micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ ); or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	parts per million, or milligrams per liter ( $\text{mg}/\text{L}$ ); or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of 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 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. MONTGOMERY COUNTY UD 3 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>.

## **Opportunities for public participation**

Opportunities for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water include attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors of MONTGOMERY COUNTY UD 3, usually held on the third Monday of the month at 2:00 PM at the offices of Hays Utility North Corporation (operating company, system business office) located at 375 Lake Meadows Drive, Montgomery, Texas 77316. Sometimes,

meetings are rescheduled (or special meetings are called), sometimes participation by toll-free telephone conference call is allowed, and meeting places may be changed. For information on upcoming Board meetings, consult notice(s) posted on the south face of the wall or fence around the storage enclosure adjacent to the security parking area south of and adjacent to the guard house at 100 April Sound Boulevard, Montgomery, Texas 77356 in Montgomery County, Texas. You may contact Philip Wright or John Wright, Hays Utility North Corporation (operating company, system business office), phone: (936)-588-1166, for information about water quality and Board meetings and to provide input into decisions that may affect the quality of the water.

## Information about Source Water

MONTGOMERY COUNTY UD 3 provides: (1) **groundwater purchased (or exchanged) from Montgomery County Utility District No. 4 sourced from one well (in the Jasper Aquifer) located in Montgomery County, Texas**, and (2) **groundwater produced from two water wells (one in the Jasper Aquifer and one in the Catahoula Aquifer) at the Montgomery County Utility District No. 3 water plant located in Montgomery County, Texas**. Water from both sources is combined in the distribution system of MONTGOMERY COUNTY UD 3.

### *Information about Groundwater Purchased (or Exchanged) from MONTGOMERY COUNTY UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 4*

#### 2020 Water Quality Test Results (data provided by MONTGOMERY COUNTY UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 4)

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected*	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2020	3 (rounded)	3 - 3	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 Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	2020	28 (rounded)	28.1 - 28.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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\*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 (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	8/28/2019	0.135	0.135 - 0.135	2	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.16	0.16 - 0.16	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	07/14/2015	7	7 - 7	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Combined Radium 226/228	07/14/2015	0.86	0.86 - 0.86	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	07/14/2015	4.8	4.8 - 4.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Unregulated Contaminants**	Collection Date	Average	Range of Individual Samples	Units
Bromoform	08/28/2019	11.3	<1 – 21.6	ppb

\*\*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. The unregulated contaminants displayed in this table are those: (i) which were detected, and (ii) for which monitoring is required by 40 CFR §141.40, and found in 30 TAC §290.275(4) (except *Cryptosporidium*).

**Information about Groundwater Produced at the  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 3 Water Plant  
(except as noted)**

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to 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 Philip Wright or John Wright, Hays Utility North Corporation (operating company, system business office) at (936)-588-1166

Lead and Copper*	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	8/1/2019	1.3	1.3	0.191	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	8/1/2019	0	15	2.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

\* Note: Water samples for lead and copper testing were obtained on customer premises after it was delivered from the distribution system of MONTGOMERY COUNTY UD 3. In the distribution system, water purchased (or exchanged) from MONTGOMERY COUNTY UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 4 was combined with water produced at the MONTGOMERY COUNTY UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 3 water plant.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected*	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids(HAA5)	2020	1 (rounded)	1.2-1.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalo-methanes (TTHM)	2020	5 (rounded)	4.8 - 4.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

\* 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 (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	8/6/2019	3.8	3.8 - 3.8	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	8/6/2019	0.136	0.136 - 0.136	2	2	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	8/6/2019	0.37	0.37-0.37	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits;
Selenium	8/6/2019	7	7 - 7	50	50	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	02/26/2015	7.2	7.2 - 7.2	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Combined Radium 226/228	02/26/2015	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Disinfectant Residual (*Note:* Water samples for testing were obtained from the distribution system of MONTGOMERY COUNTY UD 3, in which water purchased (or exchanged) from MONTGOMERY COUNTY UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 4 was combined with water produced at the MONTGOMERY COUNTY UTILITY DISTRICT NO. 3 water plant.)

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Free chlorine	2020	1.62*	0.42 -2.97*	4*	4*	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

\*Indicates levels computed or set as running annual averages. ("Range of Levels" includes individual levels, not averages.)

Unregulated Contaminants**	Collection Date	Average	Range of Individual Samples	Units
Bromoform	08/06/2019	2.35	<1 - 2.7	ppb

\*\*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. The unregulated contaminants displayed in this table are those: (i) which were detected, and (ii) for which monitoring is required by 40 CFR §141.40, and found in 30 TAC §290.275(4) (except *Cryptosporidium*).