



## 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

**Public Water System Name:** Jan. 1, 2022 – Dec. 31, 2022

**Scope of Report:** TX0200002

**Public Water System ID:**  
City of Angleton

### OBJECTIVE

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by our water system to continue to provide you with safe drinking water. This report was compiled from data from the most recent battery of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests. We hope that this information helps you to become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

### INFORMATION OPPORTUNITY

This report contains important information about your drinking water. For more information, please contact Public Works at **(979) 849-4364, extension 5111**. *Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Para obtener más información, comuníquese con Obras Públicas al (979) 849-4364, extensión 5111.*

### Water Sources

The City of Angleton's water system is supplied by both groundwater and surface water. The groundwater is produced by the City's one active water well and three emergency-use wells, drawing water from the Gulf Coast/ Chicot aquifer at sites located within City Limits. The surface water is purchased from the Brazosport Water Authority (BWA) and enters the City's water system at two connection points. BWA provides surface water from the Brazos River that has been treated and filtered at their water plant in Lake Jackson.

### Water Source Assessment

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of the City's source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Water Quality Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Public Works at **(979) 849-4364, x.5111**.

## Information About Your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water nationwide (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 can be polluted by animals or human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from agriculture, storm water run-off, and residential uses; organic chemicals, from industrial or petroleum use; and naturally-occurring radioactive materials. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 concerns with taste, odor or color of drinking water, call the Public Works office at **(979) 849-4364 x.5111**.

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 the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline **(800-426-4791)**.

### City of Angleton Water Sources

<i>Local Source ID</i>	<i>Address of Water Source</i>	<i>Type of Water</i>	<i>Report Status<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>Comments</i>
<i>Well #8</i>	2514 N Velasco	GW	A	<i>Emergency Use Well</i>
<i>Well #9</i>	Shannon @ Karankawa	GW	A	<i>Emergency Use Well</i>
<i>Well #10</i>	Woodway Drive	GW	A	<i>Emergency Use Well</i>
<i>Well #11</i>	400 W Henderson	GW	A	<i>Active Use Well</i>
<i>Well #14</i>	558 N Downing	GW	I	<i>Treatment Project Underway</i>
<i>BWA Intake #1</i>	400 W Henderson	SW	A	<i>Purchased Water from BWA</i>

GW: Groundwater  
SW: Surface Water

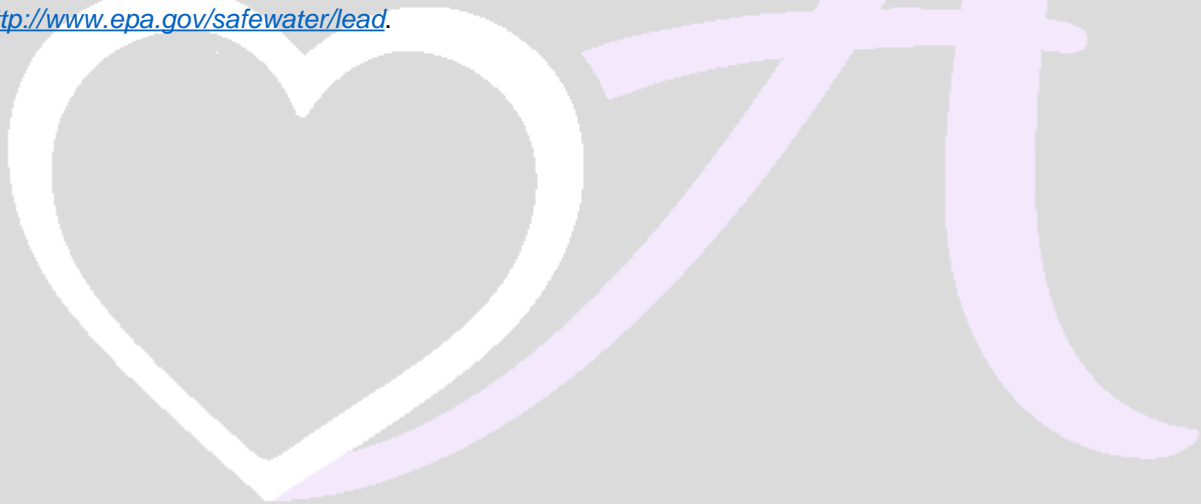
A: Active Source  
I: Inactive Source

## Important Health Information

**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)**.

## Lead Addendum

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>.



## Definitions/ 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 (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 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 (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 – normally used as a measure of asbestos
mrem	Millirems per year – normally used as a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
na, n/a, N/A	Not applicable.
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units – a measure of the turbidity of water.
pCi/L	Picocuries per Liter – normally used as a measure of radioactivity of a substance.
ppm	Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) or parts per million.
ppb	Micrograms per Liter (µg/L) or parts per billion.
ppt	Nanograms per Liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion.
ppq	Picograms per Liter (pg/L) or parts per quadrillion.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## 2022 Regulated Contaminants Sampling Results

Disinfection By-products				The value in the Highest Level column is the highest average of all sample results collected at a location over a year				
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	22	6.9 - 26.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	39	11.6 – 76	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2022	2.3	0 – 2.3	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2022	0.121	0.117 – 0.121	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	5/5/2020	100	100-100	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/ metal factories.
Fluoride	5/5/2020	0.33	0.33-0.33	4	4.0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	1	0.6 – 0.82	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants								
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Uranium	1/16/2020	1.1	1.1-1.1	0	30	µg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Includes Pesticides and Herbicides								
Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2022	0.1	0.1 – 0.1	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Simazine	2022	0.07	0 – 0.07	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide Runoff.

Disinfectants								
Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRD LG	Units	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramine	2022	2.30	0.5-4.2	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

Coliform Bacteria						
MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 Positive monthly Sample	5		0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper								
Contaminant	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.26	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	2.2	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

## Violations

### Public Notification Rule

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children,

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Monitoring, Routine, Minor (RTCR)	11/01/2022	11/30/2022	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.
Monitoring, Routine, Minor (RTCR)	12/01/2022	12/31/2022	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.



# WATER

Tips on saving water and lowering your bill



Water conservation is important because it keeps water clean and pure and helps to conserve the environment, which will minimize the effects of water shortage and ensure that future generations have an adequate water supply. Additionally, using less water will save you money by lowering your utility bill.