



BAMMEL FOREST UTILITY

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

Our drinking water is safe and secure

NextEra Water Texas, LLC is pleased to report that the water delivered to **Bammel Forest Utility** customers meets or exceeds all state and federal requirements. This report is an annual summary of the quality of your drinking water. It is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and is based on the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests.

If you have any questions about the information in this report or about your water quality, contact Christina Akly with NextEra Water Texas, LLC at **(866) 639-9287**.

En español: Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono: (866) 639-9287

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Bammel Forest Utility is **ground water and surface water**. Bammel Forest Utility purchases water from Ponderosa Forest Utility District (UD). Ponderosa Forest UD received ground water from the district wells located in the Evangeline and Chicot aquifers and surface water from Lake Houston through an interconnect with North Harris County Regional Water Authority. 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 source water assessments and protection efforts, please contact us.

How do contaminants get in the water supply?

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

Ensuring water is safe to drink

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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791**.

People with special health concerns: 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; 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 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 at **(800) 426-4791**.

Contaminants that may be present in source water

Microbial contaminants: Includes viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants: Includes 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: Might have a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants: Includes 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: Can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Secondary Contaminants: Includes contaminants 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.

Understanding Our Test Results

Your water is monitored for many substances on a strict sampling schedule to ensure it meets specific health standards and maintains the high-quality that residents know and expect. NextEra Water Texas, LLC monitors for contaminants in accordance to federal and state laws and regulations. Except where indicated otherwise, this report reflects monitoring results from the 2022 calendar year. In addition to the items listed in our tables, we test for the presence of more than 100 other contaminants that do not appear in any detectable amounts. The state allows some contaminants to be monitored less often than once per year because the concentration of these elements do not change frequently. In these instances, the most recent sample data is included along with the year in which the sample was taken.

The tables in the following pages list substances that may be found in your tap water, as well as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) established acceptable levels of these contaminants.

Below are definitions of the terms used in this report

Contaminant: Any unwanted physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water.

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.

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT): a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

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 were found.

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 Escherichia coli (E. coli) MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

pCi/L: picocurie per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$)

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

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

BAMMEL FOREST UTILITY

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

DETECTED UNREGULATED AND REGULATED CONTAMINANTS SUBJECT TO AN MCL, MRDL, AL or TT

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

CONTAMINANT	UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	MRDL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST AVERAGE DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MRDL	MRDLG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (CHLORINE)	mg/L	2023	N	1.58	0.54 – 2.57	4	4	Water additive used to control microbes.

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA OR *E. coli* IN 2023

LEAD AND COPPER

CONTAMINANT	UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	VIOLATION Y/N	90 TH PERCENTILE RESULTS	No. OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
COPPER	ppm	09/16/2021	N	0.0129	0	1.3	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
LEAD	ppm	2021				Not detected		

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. NextEra Water Texas, LLC 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>

BAMMEL FOREST UTILITY

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCL	MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
NITRATE (MEASURED AS NITROGEN)	ppm	2023	N	0.14	0.14 - 0.14	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT	UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCL	MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	ppb	2021	N	7.3	7.3 – 7.3	80	No goal for the total	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	ppb	2023	N	0	0 - 0	80	No goal for the total	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The value in the Highest-Level Detected column is the highest locational running annual average for TTHM and HAA5 sample results at a location over a year.

OTHER REGULATED ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS – NONE DETECTED

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS – NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS – NOT REPORTED OR NONE DETECTED

VIOLATIONS

THERE ARE NO VIOLATIONS TO REPORT FOR 2023

BAMMEL FOREST UTILITY

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

BAMMEL FOREST RECEIVED WATER FROM PONDEROSA FOREST UTILITY DISTRICT BELOW IS THE 2023 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR PONDEROSA UTILITY DISTRICT

The complete report from Ponderosa Forest Utility District can be found at: <https://municipalops.com/districts/ponderosa-forest-utility-district/>

LEAD AND COPPER

CONTAMINANT	UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	AL EXCEEDED Y/N	90 TH PERCENTILE RESULTS	No. OF SITES EXCEEDING AL	MCLG	AL (ACTION LEVEL)	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
COPPER	ppm	2022	N	0.23	0	1.3	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
LEAD	ppb	2022	N	2.66	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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. Ponderosa Utility District 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>

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCL	MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228	pCi/L	2022	N	1.11	1.11 - 1.11	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

BAMMEL FOREST UTILITY

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT	UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	VIOLATION	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCL	MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	ppb	2023	N	13.3	0 - 13.3	60	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)	ppb	2023	N	15.6	0.0 – 15.6	80	n/a	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

The value in the Highest-Level Detected column is the highest locational running annual average for TTHM and HAA5 sample results at a location over a year.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCL	MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
ARSENIC	ppb	2023	N	8.7	0 – 8.7	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
BARIUM	ppm	2023	N	0.381	0.0646 - 0.381	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
CYANIDE	ppb	2023	N	40	0 - 40	200	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
FLUORIDE	ppm	2023	N	0.10	0 - 0.10	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE (MEASURED AS NITROGEN)	ppm	2023	N	0.36	0 - 0.36	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Flouride - Although the fluoride level measured by the TCEQ does not exceed the MCL, it does exceed the secondary containment level of 2.0 ppm. At times, the water at your home could exceed this secondary containment level. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

BAMMEL FOREST UTILITY

2023 Drinking Water Quality Report

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCL	MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
COMBINED RADIUM 226/228	pCi/L	2021	N	1.11	1.11 - 1.11	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Results in the Level Detected column for radioactive contaminants are the highest average at any of the sampling points or the highest detected level at any sampling point, depending on the sampling frequency.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT	UNIT OF MEASURE	DATE OF SAMPLING	MCL VIOLATION Y/N	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF RESULTS	MCL	MCLG	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
ATRAZINE	ppb	2023	N	0.24	0.24 – 0.24	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
SIMAZINE	ppb	2022	N	0.09	0 - 0.09	4	4	Herbicide runoff.