



**CITY OF FULSHEAR**  
**2020 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System**  
**January 1 - December 31, 2020**

**DEAR FULSHEAR CUSTOMERS:**

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the 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 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>

### **Information about Source Water**

The source of drinking water used by the City of Fulshear is groundwater from the Chicot Aquifer in **Fort Bend County, Texas**. TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report.

For more information on source water assessments, protection efforts at our system or for any questions regarding this report please contact **Dan McGraw** at **281-346-8882**. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono 832-418-6361.



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For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview> Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

City of Fulshear utility staff submitted to the Texas Water Loss Board a Water Loss Audit for the 2020 calendar year. Our system lost an estimated 87,319,000 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 832-346-8830.

### **Information about your Drinking Water**

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) generally 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 contaminants that may be present in source water:

- 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations,
- 2) Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 4) 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally- occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining production and mining activities. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that 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 protections for public health. 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 a cause for health concerns.



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Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water. The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily a cause for health concerns. For more information on the taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the City of Fulshear Utilities Department.

**Definitions & Abbreviations:**

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL):** The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG):** The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected health risk. 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.
- **Parts per million (ppm):** The equivalent of milligrams per liter (mg/l) is analogous to 1 minute in 2 years.
- **Parts per billion (ppb):** The equivalent of micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ ) is analogous to 1 second in 32 years.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):** A measure of radioactivity.
- **N/A:** Not applicable.
- **NTU:** Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
- **Level 1 assessment:** Study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.
- **Level 2 assessment:** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.



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Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Copper</b>	2020	1.3	1.3	0.0521	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b>Lead</b>	2020	0	15	0.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**2020 Water Quality Test Results**

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)</b>	2020	1.2	0 - 1.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	A by-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>	2020	4	0 - 13.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	A by-product of drinking water disinfection.



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<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Individual Samples</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Arsenic</b>	12/11/2019	3	0 - 3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
<b>Barium</b>	12/11/2019	0.198	0.154 - 0.198	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Fluoride</b>	12/11/2019	0.55	0.39 - 0.55	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Level Detected</b>	<b>Range of Individual Samples</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Units</b>	<b>Violation</b>	<b>Likely Source of Contamination</b>
<b>Combined Radium 226/228</b>	12/11/2019	1.41	1.41 - 1.41	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium</b>	12/11/2019	4.8	4.8 - 4.8	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.



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Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine Residual	2020	1.52	0.65 – 2.85	4	4	mg/l		Water additive used to control microbes.

<b>TCEQ Water System Violation</b>	<b>Lead and Copper</b>
Explanation	A clerical error was made during the reporting process where two of the sixty identification sample labels were entered on the EPA form incorrectly resulting in this violation. City staff made the necessary corrections which have since been resolved. <b>All Lead and Copper samples were collected, on time and all results were within TCEQ limits for safe drinking water.</b>