

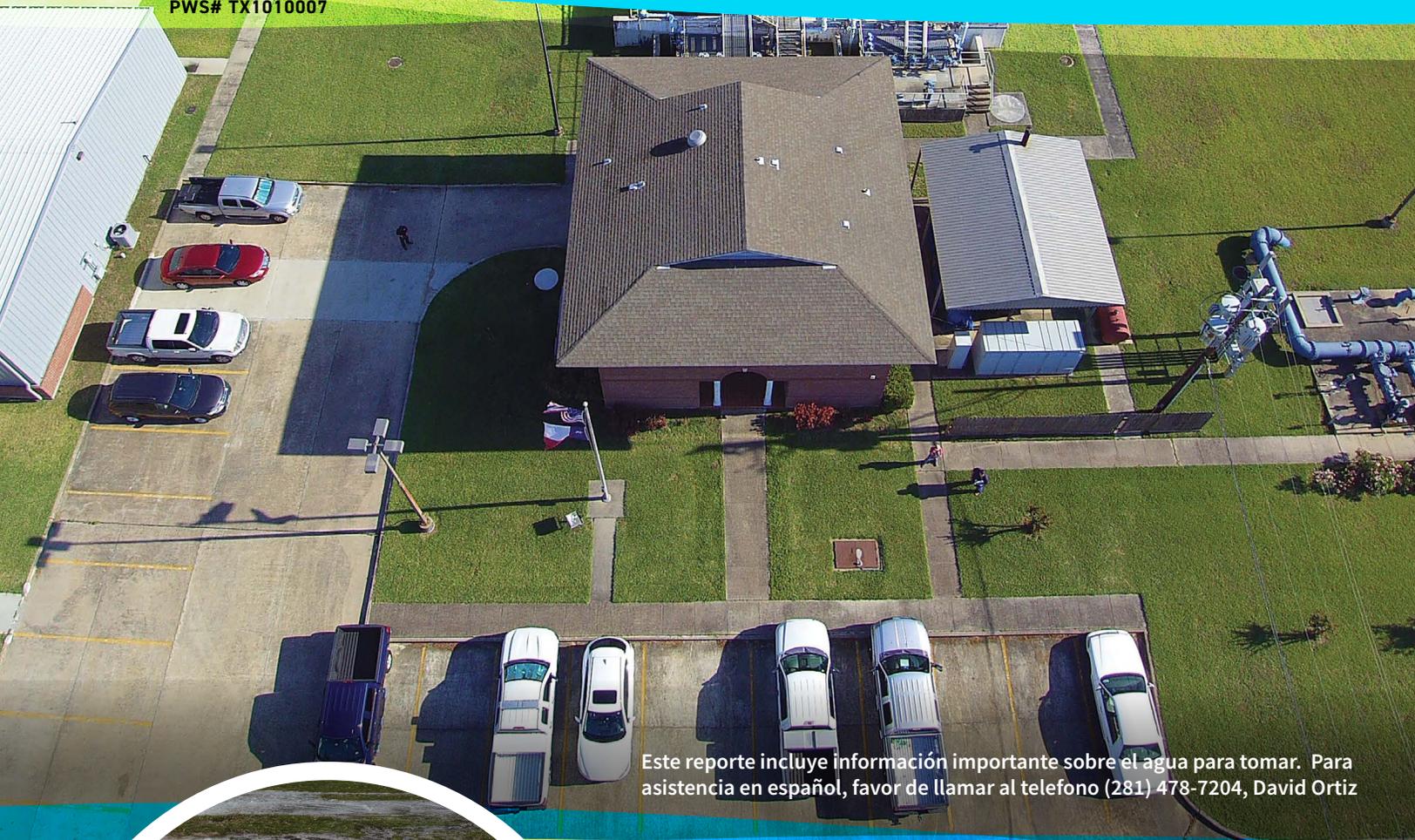


# Water Quality

## REPORT 2024

Consumer Confidence Report for reporting year 2025

PWS# TX1010007



Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (281) 478-7204, David Ortiz

## Who do you call if you find a water leak?

If it is during business hours, call the Public Works Office at 281-478-7270. After hours, please call the non-emergency Police Department number, 281-479-1511. They will dispatch Public Works to the suspected leak.



# 2024 Water Quality Test Results (January 1 to December 31, 2024)

## Lead and Copper

	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Copper</b>	07/25/2023	1.3	1.3	0.116	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

## 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>	2024	32	2.9 - 33.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>	2024	29	15.9 - 27.9	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	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Barium</b>	2023	0.0475	0.0475 - 0.0475	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Cyanide</b>	2024	100	100 - 100	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
<b>Fluoride</b>	2024	0.2	0.15 - 0.15	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]</b>	2024	1	0.82 - 0.82	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 Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Beta/photon emitters</b>	2024	4.3	4.3 - 4.3	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.

## Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Atrazine</b>	2024	0.11	0.11 - 0.11	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
<b>Simazine</b>	2024	0.12	0.12 - 0.12	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.

## Disinfectant Residual

	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
<b>Total Chlorine</b>	2024	1.87	0.17 - 3.40	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

## Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Highest single measurement</b>	0.38 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
<b>Lowest monthly % meeting limit</b>	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

Information Statement: Testing occurred in January 2024, April 2024, July 2024 and October 2024. Our water system had NO DETECTS for all analytes in Q1 and Q2 sampling while Q3 and Q4 are reported above. All other analytes under the UCMR5 protocol were NO DETECTS for all quarters tested. A NO DETECT indicates that the analyte being measured is under the minimum detectable range of the test. For additional information, contact the Water System.

## Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant 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	5% of monthly samples are positive.	2.3		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

## Definitions and 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 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.

**MFL:** million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

**mrem:** millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

**na:** not applicable.

**NTU:** nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

**PFOS:** Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid

**ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion

**ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million

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

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

**Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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>.

## 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 EPA's 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 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).



### SOURCES OF WATER

City of Deer Park provides surface water from the Trinity River located in Liberty County and ground water from the Gulf Coast Aquifer located in Harris County. The water wells are designated for emergency use.

### INFORMATION ABOUT SOURCE WATER

City of Deer Park purchases water from CITY OF HOUSTON. CITY OF HOUSTON provides purchase surface water from the Trinity River located in Liberty County. The purchased water is untreated water that is treated at the City of Deer Park Surface Water Treatment Plant.

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 at our system contact Nicholas Cook, 281-478-7205.

The City of Deer Park Water System is managed by 3 departments, the Surface Water Treatment Plant, the Distribution and Collection Division, and the Meter Readers/Utility Billing. The water plant treated a total of 1,317,010,000 gallons of water. That is 1.4 billion gallons! This water is stored in 5 1-Million Gallon Ground Storage Tanks and 3 ½-Million Gallon Elevated Storage Towers. The Distribution and Collection Division maintains 142 miles of Distribution lines and over 1,000 fire hydrants. In early 2024, the City of Deer Park initiated the replacement of its aging water meters with Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) technology; providing residents with real-time data and improved customer service. At the same time, the city began taking inventory of all pipe materials used in the water system in an effort to identify any known lead service lines on both the city-owned and customer-owned side of the meter. For access to this inventory, please visit <https://deerparktx.gov/LCRR>.

## Water Treated



**1.3 BILLION**  
GALLONS

## Water Storage



**5** 1 MILLION GALLON  
GROUND TANKS

**3** 500K GALLON  
ELEVATED TOWERS

## We Maintain



**142** MILES OF  
DISTRIBUTION LINES



**14,104** WATER  
METERS



**1,000** FIRE  
HYDRANTS

The Surface Water Plant is run by ten (10) licensed water operators. Licensing is granted through the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Licenses are awarded with education and the ability to pass an examination with the A license being the highest license and the D license being a basic license.

**Matt Noland** serves as the Water Treatment Plant Supervisor for the City of Deer Park, Texas, bringing over 15 years of dedicated experience to the role. He holds a Class A Water Operator License issued by TCEQ, in addition to his TCEQ certification, Matt is a Certified Water Professional awarded by TEEEX demonstrating his advanced expertise in public water system management and operations.

Matt's extensive experience and specialized certifications underscore his commitment to ensuring the delivery of safe, reliable, and efficient water services to the Deer Park community.

**David Ortiz** serves as the Assistant Water Plant Supervisor for the City of Deer Park, Texas, bringing a wealth of expertise to the role. He holds a Class A Water Operator License issued by TCEQ, in addition to his TCEQ certification, Ortiz is recognized by the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP) as the Laboratory Technical Manager for the City of Deer Park's Surface Water Treatment Plant Laboratory. With his extensive experience and specialized certifications, David Ortiz plays a pivotal role in leadership and maintaining the safety and reliability of Deer Park's water supply.

**Jared Johnston** serves as a Class B Surface Water Operator at the City of Deer Park's Water Treatment Plant. Holding a Class B Surface Water License issued by TCEQ, in 2024 Jared won the Outstanding New Professional award from TWUA. In his role, Jared plays a pivotal part in ensuring the plant's instrumentation remains accurate and fully operational. He is responsible for the calibration and maintenance of all critical monitoring equipment ensuring that the plant consistently meets regulatory standards and delivers safe, high-quality water to the community.

**David Turner** is a Class C Surface Water Operator and Laboratory Technician at the City of Deer Park's Water Treatment Plant. He holds a Class C Surface Water License issued by TCEQ, demonstrating his proficiency in operating and maintaining surface water treatment facilities. In addition to his operational role, David serves as the Laboratory Quality Manager for the plant's (NELAP)-accredited laboratory. In this capacity, he ensures that the laboratory adheres to the rigorous standards set by the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (NELAP), which is recognized by TCEQ.

David's dual expertise in both water treatment operations and laboratory management plays a crucial role in maintaining the safety and quality of Deer Park's water supply

**Dale Knotts** is a Class C Water Operator with both Surface Water and Groundwater licenses issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). A U.S. Army veteran, Dale brings a disciplined and mission-focused approach to his work. He is currently advancing his professional qualifications by pursuing a Class A Water Operator License, aiming to further enhance his expertise and leadership capabilities in water treatment operations.

**Dan Shepherd** is a Class C Surface Water Operator at the City of Deer Park's Surface Water Treatment Plant, bringing over 15 years of dedicated experience to his role. He holds a Class C Surface Water License issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), demonstrating his proficiency in operating and maintaining surface water treatment facilities. Dan's extensive tenure at the plant underscores his commitment to ensuring the delivery of safe and reliable water to the community.

**Darrel McCoy** is a Class C Water Operator with a C Surface Water license issued by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and is a Certified Water Professional awarded by TEEEX, demonstrating his advanced expertise in public water systems. A U.S. Navy veteran, Darrel brings a disciplined and mission-focused approach to his work. He possesses a strong work ethic and extensive experience in water system operations, including line repair and maintenance.

**George Friels** is a Class C Surface Water Operator at the City of Deer Park's Water Treatment Plant. Having recently obtained his Class C Surface Water License from TCEQ, George has been an integral member of the team for nearly a year. Known for his reliability, he consistently contributes to the plant's operations, ensuring the delivery of safe and high-quality water to the community.

**Al Urback** is a Class C Water Operator at the City of Deer Park's Water Treatment Plant. Currently, he is in the process of obtaining his Class C Surface Water License from TCEQ. His commitment to quality and thoroughness makes him a valuable asset to the team.

**Adam Razo** is a Class C Water Operator at the City of Deer Park's Surface Water Treatment Plant. As the newest member of the team, Adam is currently enrolled in coursework to obtain his Class C Surface Water License from TCEQ. With his eagerness to learn, Adam is committed to contributing to the plant's operations and ensuring the delivery of safe and high-quality water to the community.