

## 2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF SPRING VALLEY VILLAGE

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

CITY OF SPRING VALLEY VILLAGE provides 70% groundwater from Gulf Coast Aquifer through two water wells located within the limits of Spring Valley Village, and 30% surface water purchased from the City of Houston, Harris County.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Kristina Watson

Phone 713-465-8308

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (713) 465-8308.

### Definitions and Abbreviations

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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)

## Definitions and Abbreviations

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.

## 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 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).

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 Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source of water, and the 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 **Kristina Watson at 713-465-8308**.

**Lead and Copper Service Line Inventory:** A service line inventory was created for Spring Valley Village, and individual notifications were mailed to residents in 2024. The full inventory can be located on our website at <https://www.springvalleytx.com/461/Lead-Copper-Inventory-2024>. Please contact Kristina Watson at 713-465-8308 if you have any questions or need to provide an update to the City's inventory.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	08/02/2023	1.3	1.3	0.0643	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives, Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

### 2024 Water Quality Test Results

#### 2024

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	11	10.5 - 10.5	No goal for the total	60	Mg/L	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 Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	13	13 - 13	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

**2024**

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	02/25/2022	3.4	3.4 - 3.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	02/25/2022	0.174	0.174 - 0.174	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	02/03/2023	70	70 - 70	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	07/12/2023	0.55	0.55 - 0.55	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.4	0.4 - 0.4	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

**2024**

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Uranium	02/05/2021	1.4	1.4 - 1.4	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Disinfectant Residual**

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2024	2.43	0.5-4.0	4	4	Ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

**UCMR5**

For more information on UCMR5 please visit [Monitoring Unregulated Contaminants in Drinking Water | US EPA](#)

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (µg/L)	Health Information Summary
Lithium	5/6/2024 11/4/2024	16.4	15.9-16.9	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

**Data Supplied by the City of Houston:** Customers of Houston Water Main System receive their drinking water from three water purification plants and 40 ground water plants. 16 additional groundwater plants

provide for the remaining 5 Houston Water Systems. The City of Houston treats the water according to federal and state standards to remove harmful contaminants.

Spring Valley Village receives surface water from EP082, EP101 and EP055 City of Houston.

Turbidity	Year	Average Level	Range Min - Max	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Turbidity	2024	0.11	0.10-0.80	Not provided	Not provided	NTU	No	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA%)	2020	2	0 – 1.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

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

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2020	9	1 – 9.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Radium-226	2023	1.24	1.24-1.24	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.



Simazine	2024	0.10	ND-0.1	4	4	Ug/l	No	Herbicide runoff.
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Secondary Contaminant	Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Secondary Contaminant Level (SCL)	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Aluminum	2024	0.383	ND-0.383	0.2	Mg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chloride	2024	38	36-38	250	Mg/L	No	A compound of chlorine with another element or group especially: a salt or ester of hydrochloric acid.  Chloride is found in table salt or sea salt as sodium chloride.
Fluoride	2024	0.22	0.19-0.22	2	Mg/L	No	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Iron	2024	0.018	ND – 0.018	0.3	Mg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Manganese	2024	0.0073	0.002-0.0073	0.05	Mg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2024	8	7.9-8	8.5	SU	No	pH is an expression of hydrogen ion concentration in water.
Sulfate	2024	43	41-43	250	Mg/L	No	Sulfate is a naturally occurring ion found in combination with metals in the form of salts.
Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)	2024	230	227-230	500	Mg/L	No	The quantity of dissolved material in a given volume of water.
Texas copper (Mg/L)	2024	0.0024	ND-0.0024	1	Mg/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

**Unregulated Contaminants (UCMR5) City of Houston**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Dates Monitored</b>	<b>AVG</b>	<b>Range</b>
<b>Lithium (UG/L)</b>	<b>Feb-Aug 2024</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>13.7-33.9</b>