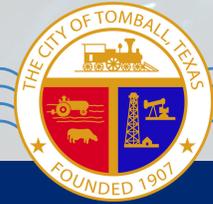


City of Tomball Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



ABOUT THIS REPORT

TOMBALL DRINKING WATER MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL AND STATE DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS.

This report covers all testing completed between January 1 and December 31, 2024, using data from the most recent EPA-required testing. We hope this information helps you understand more about your water.

The City of Tomball team works hard to ensure that our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal and state requirements. TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water, and results indicate that some sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this assessment and previous sample data, and any detections of contaminants will be found right here in this report.

If you have any questions, we are here to help. Please contact Tomball Public Works at (281) 290-1400.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR WATER?

We source groundwater from the Evangeline and Chicot Aquifers, located within the City of Tomball.

DRINKING WATER INFORMATION

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. All drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. The EPA sets regulations to limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems, and FDA regulations establish similar limits for contaminants in bottled water. If you want to learn more about contaminants and health effects, please call 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.

These contaminants may cause taste, color, or odor problems in drinking water, but these types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. If you have any questions about taste, odor, or color, please contact City of Tomball Customer Service at customerservice@tomballtx.gov or (281) 290-1400.

LEAD AND COPPER

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation
Lead	09/14/2023	0	15	1.63	0	ppb	No
Copper	09/14/2023	1.3	1.3	0.446	0	ppm	No

Likely Source of Contamination:

- **Lead:** Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
- **Copper:** Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

LEAD ADVISORY: 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 by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or by visiting <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	1	0 to 1	No Goal	60	ppb	No
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	8	3.3 to 8	No Goal	80	ppb	No

Likely Source of Contamination:

- **Haloacetic Acids (HAA5):** By-product of drinking water disinfection.
- **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM):** By-product of drinking water disinfection.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation
Barium	03/16/2023	0.202	0.202 to 0.202	2	2	ppm	No
Fluoride	03/16/2023	1.19	0.51 to 1.19	4	4	ppm	No
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	0.22	0 to 0.22	10	10	ppm	No

Likely Source of Contamination:

- **Barium:** Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
- **Fluoride:** Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; Erosion of natural deposits.
- **Nitrate:** Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation
Combined Radium 226/228	03/04/2020	1.5	1.5 to 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	No

Likely Source of Contamination: Erosion of natural deposits.

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation
Benzene	2024	1	0.6 to 0.6	0	5	ppb	No

Likely Source of Contamination: Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Disinfectant Residual	Date Sampled	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation
Chlorine	2024	1.43	0.20 to 3.40	4	4	ppm	No

Source in Drinking Water: Additive used to control microbes.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR5) RESULTS

The EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) to collect data on contaminants that may be present in drinking water but don't yet have established regulations. This helps them decide if regulations are needed in the future.

In 2024, Tomball participated in the EPA's UCMR5 program to test for unregulated contaminants, including PFAS. **All results were below EPA's Minimum Reporting Levels (MRLs).**

DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

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)

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.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT

TCEQ completed an assessment of Tomball's source water, and the results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are 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 Customer Service at (281) 290-1400.**

A summary of our system's susceptibility to potential sources of contamination is as follows:

- **High Susceptibility:** Metals, Drinking Water Contaminant Candidates
- **Medium Susceptibility:** Volatile Organic Chemicals
- **Low Susceptibility:** Asbestos, Cyanide, Microbial Contaminants, Minerals, Radiochemicals, Synthetic Organic Chemicals, Disinfection Byproducts, Other

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR VULNERABLE POPULATIONS

Some individuals may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. **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 providers. Although we don't regularly monitor for Cryptosporidium or Radon, 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 (800) 426-4791.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY

The City of Tomball has completed its lead service line inventory as required by the EPA. Our review confirms that no lead service lines, galvanized service lines requiring replacement, or unknown service lines exist in our system. The inventory is available for public review at the Tomball Public Works Administrative Services Building, 501 James St.

WATER LOSS STATEMENT

The City of Tomball monitors water loss in an effort to improve operational efficiencies in both the water treatment plant and the water distribution system. During the period of January to December 2024, Tomball reported a loss of 95,714,872 gallons of water. This is estimated at 9.8% percent of total water produced. Utilities incur real water losses from pipeline leaks, and apparent losses when customer water consumption is incorrectly measured or billed. We are working hard to account for this and prevent further loss.

COMMITMENT TO ACCOUNTABILITY

The City of Tomball is dedicated to upholding the highest standards of regulatory compliance and public accountability. Our Lead Service Line Inventory and Certification of Delivery demonstrate this commitment, ensuring that residents receive accurate, actionable information about their water quality. If you have any questions or require further assistance, please don't hesitate to contact the Public Works Department or visit Tomballtx.gov for additional resources and updates.

DON'T CLOG
WITH
FOG
FATS • OILS • GREASE

Improperly disposing of FOG materials by pouring them down the drain or garbage disposal can create obstructions in underground pipes and result in blockages or sewer overflows. Help us keep Tomball's pipes clear by using proper disposal methods for fats, oils, and grease!

WATER CONSERVATION TIPS

Saving water is important for protecting our precious resources, here are a few simple things you can do to help protect our city's water supply:



OUTDOORS

- Use an irrigation controller and adjust seasonally.
- Water your lawn early in the morning or later in the evenings to reduce evaporation.
- Set lawnmower blades to a higher setting to keep grass taller for moisture retention.
- Visit watermyyard.org to find out how much water your yard requires weekly.



INDOORS

- Take timed showers instead of baths.
- Always run washing machines and dishwashers with full loads.
- Check for leaks in toilets and faucets regularly.
- Only run water to rinse while brushing teeth, shaving, or washing hands.

Questions about this report or your water quality?

Please reach out to customerservice@tomballtx.gov or call (281) 290-1400 to speak with a member of our customer service team.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (281) 290-1400.