# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

**NEW CANEY MUD**

Public Water System ID: TX1700101

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (281) 689-2327.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Ricky McDonald

Phone: (281) 689-2327

## Sources of Drinking Water

NEW CANEY MUD is Ground water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

| Source Name | | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 - 22505 LAWSUIT LN | 22505 LAWSUIT LN | Ground water | Yes | 23696 Roberts Rd. New Caney, TX 77357 |
| 3 - 21455 LODGE RD | 21455 LODGE RD | Ground water | Yes | 23696 Roberts Rd. New Caney, TX 77357 |
| 4 - 21700 MCCLESKEY RD | 21700 MCCLESKEY RD | Ground water | Yes | 23696 Roberts Rd. New Caney, TX 77357 |

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 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. Additional information can be found at https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/wat/1700101.

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
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.

**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. 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 can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. NEW CANEY MUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact NEW CANEY MUD at 281-689-2327. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Board Meeting 3rd Thursday each Month

Time: 6:00 PM

Location: 23696 Roberts Rd. New Caney, TX 77357

For More Information regarding this report contact:

Name: Ricky McDonald

Phone: (281) 689-2327

To Learn More about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water),

or to request to schedule one, please call us.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at our water system office, where you can request details or a full copy.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
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 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.
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.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
RAA: Running Annual Average.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
na: not applicable.

## Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

| Disinfectant | Year | Average Level | Unit | Range | MRDL/MRDLG Goal |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | 2025 | 1.23 | mg/L | 1.05 – 2.00 | 4/4 |

## Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

| Lead and Copper | Period | 90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than | Range of Sampled Results (low - high) | Unit | AL | Sites Over AL | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COPPER, FREE | 2021 - 2023 | 0.271 | 0 - 0.408 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD | 2021 - 2023 | 0 | 0 | ppb | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Disinfection Byproducts | Sample Point | Period | Highest LRAA | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | CANEY COLONY L S 5, NEW CANEY | 2025 | 0 | 0 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | CANEY COLONY L S 5, NEW CANEY | 2025 | 0 | 0 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BARIUM | 4/2/2025 | 0.231 | 0.164 - 0.231 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| NICKEL | 4/2/2025 | 0.002 | 0.0015 - 0.002 | MG/L | 0 | 0.1 | |
| NITRATE | 4/2/2025 | 0.05 | 0 - 0.05 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| NITRATE-NITRITE | 7/29/2021 | 0.07 | 0 - 0.07 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Radiological Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228) | 12/20/2022 | 2.13 | 2.13 | pCi/L | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| COMBINED URANIUM | 12/20/2022 | 3.1 | 0 - 3.1 | µg/L | 30 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U | 12/20/2022 | 7 | 0 - 7 | pCi/L | 15 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U | 12/20/2022 | 8.7 | 0 - 8.7 | pCi/L | 0 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY | 12/20/2022 | 5.5 | 4.5 - 5.5 | pCi/L | 50 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| RADIUM-226 | 12/20/2022 | 2.13 | 2.13 | PCI/L | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| RADIUM-228 | 12/20/2022 | 1.03 | 0 - 1.03 | PCI/L | 5 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Additional Required Health Effects Language: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.