ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Reporting Year 2023

Presented By

CITY OF PEARLAND WATER

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar (281) 652-1900.

PWS ID#: TX0200008, TX0200411

Dear Residents of Pearland,

We are pleased to present the City of Pearland's annual Water Quality Report for 2023. This report is a comprehensive overview of the quality of our drinking water and our ongoing efforts to ensure it meets the highest safety and quality standards. At the City of Pearland, we take pride in providing you with clean, safe, and reliable drinking water. Our dedicated Pearland Water team conducts extensive testing and monitoring throughout the year to ensure compliance with federal and state regulations. The 2023 Water Quality Report details the results of these tests and the measures we take to protect our water sources. Highlights of this year's report include:

Trent Epperson
Pearland City Manager

- Compliance with Standards: Our water meets or exceeds all federal and state standards, ensuring that you and your family have access to safe drinking water.
- Contaminant Testing: We routinely test for all required contaminants, including microbial, inorganic, and organic substances. The results demonstrate that our water is well within the required safety limits established by regulatory agencies.
- Infrastructure Improvements: In 2023 we made significant investments in our water infrastructure to enhance the reliability and quality of our water supply. These improvements include upgrading treatment facilities and expanding our distribution network.
- Community Engagement: We are committed to keeping you informed about the quality of your drinking water. This report is part of our broader effort to engage with the community and promote transparency about our water quality and the work we do to maintain it.

We encourage you to read the full report, available on our website under Water Quality Report.

Thank you for your continued trust in our efforts to provide high-quality drinking water. We remain committed to ensuring the health and safety of all Pearland residents through diligent monitoring, ongoing improvements, and transparent communication.

Sincerely,

Pearland Water

Our Commitment

We are excited to share this year's annual water quality report, which details all testing conducted between January 1 and December 31. This report provides detailed information about your water sources, their contents, and how the water measures up to regulatory standards. Our goal is to supply you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. The City of Pearland is committed to meeting or exceeding all state and federal standards and continually adopts new methods to ensure the highest quality of drinking water.

As new challenges to water safety arise, we remain vigilant in protecting our water sources, conserving water, and educating the community while addressing the needs of our water users. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. Informed customers are our best allies, and we are dedicated to maintaining the quality of your water and keeping you informed. This report reflects our commitment to water quality and our dedication to serving our community.

Water Loss Audit

Every year, the City of Pearland prepares and submits a water loss audit to the Texas Water Development Board and reports water loss figures to our valued customers. In 2023 our water system produced an impressive 5.7 billion gallons of water but unfortunately experienced a notable water loss of 16.57 percent, equivalent to 944,261,755 gallons. Recognizing the importance of water conservation, the city is actively investing in multiple projects aimed at reducing this loss.

The water loss audit is a crucial tool that allows us to evaluate the balance between the volume of water produced and the volume sold to customers, all to uphold water quality standards. While water loss is an inevitable challenge caused by factors such as line breaks, undetected leaks, and routine line flushing, our dedicated staff aims to minimize these losses. Through prompt responses to water-related service calls, proactive system maintenance, ongoing water meter replacements, and strategic leak detection efforts, we strive to ensure efficient water distribution.

Important Health Information

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through them.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen and disinfectant levels and an acceptable taste and smell.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

E-Alerts

During emergencies, the City of Pearland uses E-Alerts to quickly notify thousands of businesses and people. The city uses this system to notify people about severe weather, fires, floods, harmful environmental hazards, interruptions in water or sewer services, and other essential information. Residents can also sign up for traffic warnings, city news, and other updates. To sign up to get notifications, go to pearlandtx.gov/alerts and register with your preferred contact information.

Questions?

If you have any questions or concerns about your water, Pearland Utilities personnel are always available at (281) 652-1900. The Connect2Pearland app allows citizens to report issues directly to the city. To download the app, go to pearlandtx.gov/c2p.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases radioactive material, and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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, or wildlife;

Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems;

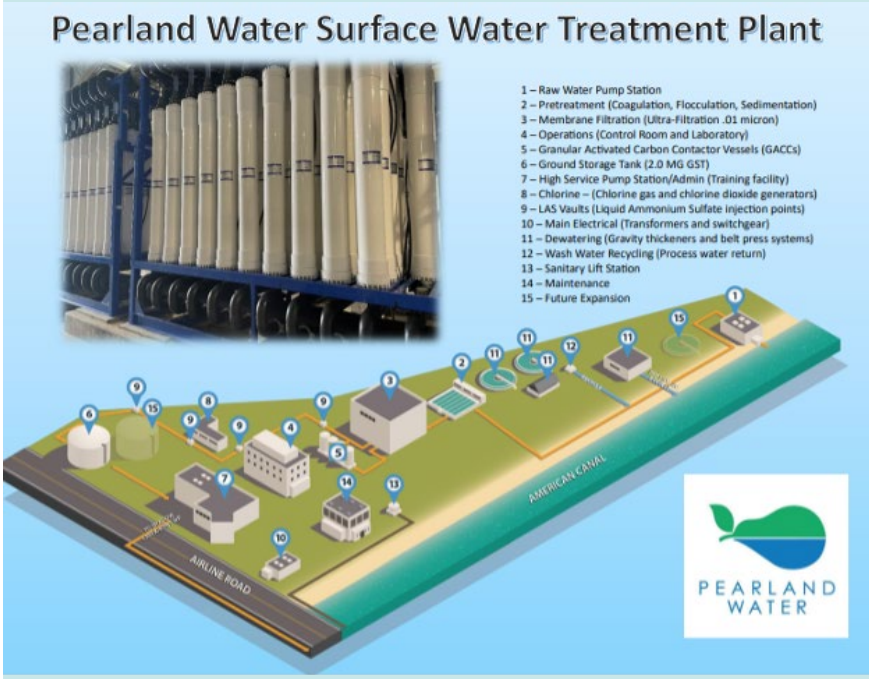
Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 our business office at (281) 652-1900. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Pearland Water (SWTP)

The newly constructed Surface Water Treatment Plant (SWTP) is projected to supply up to 10 million gallons per day (MGD) into the Pearland Water distribution system, entering on the West-End of Pearland. The SWTP treats water from the American Canal, which originates from the Brazos River, through an Ultrafiltration Membrane system to produce high quality drinking water.

Derived from five independent water sources, the two potable water supplies of Pearland Water produced Groundwater and Surface Water, in combination with purchased water from other entities, provide an exceptional availability of quality water for the citizens of Pearland.



SOURCE WATER NAME	TYPE OF WATER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION
2 - 2838 MCLEAN	GW	A	Brazoria County
3 - BROADWAY / MARYS CREEK	GW	A	Brazoria County
6 - 3503 LIBERTY DR	GW	A	Brazoria County
7 - 3812 MAGNOLIA ST	GW	A	Brazoria County
8 - 13711 GARDEN RD	GW	A	Brazoria County
9 - 2529 CULLEN BLVD	GW	A	Brazoria County
12 - 3945 WELLS RD / SE WELL	GW	A	Brazoria County
13 - 1003 E BELGRAVIA	GW	A	Brazoria County
14 - 3910 KIRBY DR	GW	A	Brazoria County
REMOTE - FORMERLY G0200327C	GW	A	Brazoria County
SW FROM CITY OF HOUSTON	SW	A	Harris County / Galveston County
SW FROM CITY OF HOUSTON	SW	A	Harris County

GW: Groundwater
SW: Surface Water

Water Treatment Process

The City of Pearland prioritizes the safety of its residents by ensuring the production of clean, safe drinking water. This involves a meticulous disinfection process beginning with the extraction of groundwater from an aquifer. Certified chemicals adhering to the American National Standards Institute/NSF International (ANSI/NSF) Standard 60, including sodium hypochlorite (bleach) and liquid ammonium sulfate, are utilized to create chloramines, our primary disinfectant.

To prevent internal corrosion and the accumulation of iron and manganese, a corrosion inhibitor called polyphosphate is introduced. After treatment the water is stored in ground storage tanks before being distributed through booster pumps that maintain adequate pressure throughout the distribution system. Elevated storage tanks also play a vital role in our growing distribution system, providing additional storage capacity and natural hydraulic pressure.

Count on Us

Delivering high-quality drinking water to our customers involves far more than just pushing water through pipes. Water treatment is a complex, time-consuming process. Because tap water is highly regulated by state and federal laws, water treatment plant and system operators must be licensed and are required to commit to long-term, on-the-job training before becoming fully qualified. Our licensed water professionals have a basic understanding of a wide range of subjects, including mathematics, biology, chemistry, and physics. Some of the tasks they complete on a regular basis include:

- Operating and maintaining equipment to purify and clarify water.
- Monitoring and inspecting machinery, meters, gauges, and operating conditions.
- Conducting tests and inspections on water and evaluating the results.
- Maintaining optimal water chemistry.
- Applying data to formulas that determine treatment requirements, flow levels, and concentration levels.
- Documenting and reporting test results and system operations to regulatory agencies.
- Serving our community through customer support, education, and outreach.

So the next time you turn on your faucet, think of the skilled professionals who stand behind each drop.

Community Participation

We encourage residents to actively engage in decisions that could impact water quality by participating in our public city council meetings. Unless rescheduled, the Pearland City Council holds regular sessions on the second and fourth Monday of each month at 6:30 p.m. at City Hall. More information regarding city council meeting dates can be found at pearlandtx.gov/government/city-council. Your involvement not only ensures that your voice is heard, it plays a vital role in shaping the future of our community's water quality initiatives.

Source Water Assessment

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of Pearland's source water, and results indicate that some sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for the city's water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, call (281) 652-1900. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview. Further details about sources and source water assessments are available from Drinking Water Watch at dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

PROTECTING OUR CITY'S WATER RESOURCES

The Water Production and Environmental Services divisions work hard to protect your drinking water from all forms of contamination. This effort begins with the protection of the ground and surface water that is treated and pumped through the entire distribution system right up to where the water service enters your home. Pearland's Cross-Connection Control and Prevention (CCCP) Program through Environmental Services provides an additional layer of protection for the public water system. Through the CCCP program, all business, industries, and residences on the City's water distribution system that have an actual or potential cross-connection are identified, and as required by TCEQ, ensure backflow assemblies are installed, inspected, and periodically tested and repaired as needed.

What is a cross-connection? A cross-connection is an actual or potential connection between the public water supply and a source of contamination or pollution. Common examples of this would be: having the garden hose attached to a faucet with the other end submerged in a tub of detergent; using a hose to apply lawn fertilizer or insecticide; having a swimming pool with chlorine or salt treatment, or connecting to a secondary water source, such as a well or pond, while already having a city water supply present. That is a cross-connection. Your drinking water can become contaminated by cross-connection when there is a backflow of the different water sources and the water supply.

What is backflow? Backflow is the reversal direction of normal flow of water in a piping system, which can be caused by back-pressure or back-siphonage. Reduced pressure in the water system can result in back-siphonage, similar to drinking from a straw, which can result in contaminants entering the water system. This is most likely to occur during high water usage such as fire-fighting, flushing hydrants, or when water main breaks and repairs occur.

Do you have a lawn irrigation or swimming pool? Irrigation systems and swimming pools are considered non-potable (not drinkable) and can be classified as high-hazard for backflow because of bacterial and chemical contaminants that may be present. These systems must have a backflow device, which City of Pearland recommends an approved Pressure Vacuum Breaker (PVB). State and Federal laws require the PVBs to be inspected and tested annually by a TCEQ certified Backflow Tester.

For additional information Environmental Services | City of Pearland, TX (pearlandtx.gov)

Scan this QR code for info

Where Does My Water Come From?

The City of Pearland's water system utilizes both groundwater and surface water sources to meet the community's needs. Groundwater is sourced from 10 wells tapping into the Evangeline and Chicot aquifers. Surface water is procured through an agreement with the City of Houston and the Gulf Coast Water Authority, utilizing two connection points. The City of Houston supplies surface water sourced from the San Jacinto River via Lake Conroe and Lake Houston as well as from the Trinity River through Lake Livingston.

These 12 water sources are collectively managed and assessed to ensure a consistent and safe supply that meets the demands of our growing community. The newly constructed surface water treatment plant (SWTP) is projected to supply up to 10 million gallons per day to the Pearland water distribution system. The SWTP treats water from the American Canal, which originates from the Brazos River, utilizing an ultrafiltration membrane system to produce high-quality drinking water.

Lead 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. The City of Pearland is 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 two minutes before using it for drinking or cooking. You may also 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 Water Drinking Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Water Conservation Tips

You can play a role in conserving water and save yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use four to six gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So get a run for your money and load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Definitions

90th %ile: The levels reported for lead and copper represent the 90th percentile of the total number of sites tested. The 90th percentile is equal to or greater than 90% of our lead and copper detections.

AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

NA: Not applicable.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units): Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (µg/L) (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (mg/L) (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

SCL (Secondary Contaminant Level): These standards are developed to protect aesthetic qualities of drinking water and are not health based.

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

Test Results

To ensure safe drinking water and protect water for various uses, water quality standards and guidelines are established by regulatory agencies such as the U.S. EPA and enforced by the TCEQ. These standards are based on measurements and analyses of water characteristics like temperature, minerals, and bacteria, comparing them to numeric standards.

During the past year, water samples were taken to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic, or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water.

The U.S. EPA and TCEQ require the City of Pearland to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

The percentage of total organic carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set (unless a TOC violation is noted in the Violation column).

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

				City of Pearland TX0200008		City of Pearland MUD 1 TX0200411		City of Houston TX1010013			
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Alpha Emitters (pCi/L)	2023	15	0	5.4	3.3–5.4	NA	NA	6	ND–6	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic (ppm)	2023	10	0	0.0029	ND–0.0034	0.0062	ND–0.0062	0.0028	ND–0.0028	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Atrazine (ppb)	2023	3	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.13	ND–0.24	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium (ppm)	2023	2	2	0.184	0.156–0.228	0.205	ND–0.205	0.0432	ND–0.123	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L)	2020	50[1]	0	4.8	ND–4.8	NA	NA	4.2[2]	4.2–5.8[2]	No	Decay of natural and human-made deposits
Chloramines (ppm)	2023	[4]	[4]	3.14[3]	0.5–4.0[3]	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine (ppm)	2023	[4]	[4]	NA	NA	1.52[4]	0.2–4.0[4]	NA	NA	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Cyanide (ppm)	2023	200	200	0.05	ND–0.07	NA	NA	0.01	ND–0.01	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Di(2-ethylhexyl) Phthalate (ppb)	2021	6	0	0.71	ND–0.71	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Fluoride (ppm)	2023	4	4	1.14	0.43–1.14	0.66	NA	0.20	0.20–0.34	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Haloacetic Acids [HAA5]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2023	60	NA	17.8	5.2–35.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Nitrate (ppm)	2023	10	10	1	0.43–1.41	0.11	NA	0.28	0.15–0.36	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Simazine (ppb)	2023	4	4	0.1	ND–0.12	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Herbicide runoff

REGULATED SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	City of Pearland TX0200008 AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Pearland TX0200008 RANGE LOW-HIGH	City of Pearland MUD 1 TX0200411 AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Pearland MUD 1 TX0200411 RANGE LOW-HIGH	City of Houston TX1010013 AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Houston TX1010013 RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Total Coliform Bacteria (positive samples)	2023	TT	NA	2.3	NA	1	NA	NA	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment
TTHMs [total trihalomethanes]–Stage 1 (ppb)	2023	80	NA	23.2	1.7–47.1	1.1	1.1–3.7	1.11	1.1–3.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Turbidity[5] (NTU)	2023	TT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.37	NA	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2023	TT = 95% of samples meet the limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	99.0	NA	No	Soil runoff
Xylenes (ppm)	2021	10	10	0.5	0–0.5	0.0005[2]	NA	NA	NA	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	AL	MCLG	City of Pearland TX0200008 AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	City of Pearland TX0200008 SITES ABOVE AL	City of Pearland MUD 1 TX0200411 AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	City of Pearland MUD 1 TX0200411 SITES ABOVE AL	City of Houston TX1010013 AMOUNT DETECTED (90TH %ILE)	City of Houston TX1010013 SITES ABOVE AL	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Copper (ppm)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.589	0	0.285[6]	0	0.285[2]	0	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2022	15	0	2.2	0	2.2[6]	0	NA	NA	No	Lead service lines; corrosion of household plumbing systems, including fittings and fixtures; erosion of natural deposits

SECONDARY SUBSTANCES

SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	SCL	MCLG	City of Pearland TX0200008 AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Pearland TX0200008 RANGE LOW-HIGH	City of Pearland MUD 1 TX0200411 AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Pearland MUD 1 TX0200411 RANGE LOW-HIGH	City of Houston TX1010013 AMOUNT DETECTED	City of Houston TX1010013 RANGE LOW-HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Chloride (ppm)	2023	300	NA	37	37–85	NA	NA	32	32–41	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Iron (ppb)	2023	300	NA	0.076	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppm)	2023	50	NA	0.0411	0.00–0.0411	NA	NA	7.4	NA	No	Leaching from natural deposits
Sulfate (ppm)	2023	300	NA	4	2–16	NA	NA	32	32–57	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids [TDS] (ppm)	2023	1,000	NA	321	321–522	NA	NA	271	236–289	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

[1] The MCL for beta particles is 4 millirems per year. U.S. EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.
[2] Sampled in 2023.
[3] Total chlorine.
[4] Free chlorine.
[5] Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.
[6] Sampled in 2021.

Unregulated Contaminants

The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted. The City of Pearland Mud 1 (TX0200411) sampled under EPA's Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 5 (UCMR 5) for 29 different Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) and lithium. As additional data becomes available, they can be located at this website: https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder.

Lithium was detected during the February 2023 and August 2023 sampling events, with results ranging from 19.5 to 23 µg/L. There is no EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) established for lithium.

For more information on lithium and other unregulated contaminants, please see the following resources at: https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule#lithium.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE 5 (UCMR 5)

PARAMETER	DETECTED AVERAGE	DETECTED RANGE	UCMR MRL	MCLG	MCL	VIOLATION	DATE COLLECTED	SOURCE
Lithium	21.3 µg/L	19.5 to 23 µg/L	9 µg/L	N/A	N/A	No	February 2023 and August 2023	Naturally occurring element

MRL – Minimum Reporting Limit
MCLG – Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MCL – Maximum Contaminant Level