

Post Oak Hill WSC

PWS No. TX0260009

2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

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>.

Source Water Assessment:

Our drinking is obtained from **Ground Water** sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/**Aquifer: Yegua**. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicated that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>. Source Water Assessment Viewer: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact **Dustin Lozano** at 979.739.1706.

Source Water Name

Treated GW from Yegua Water System PWS No. TX0260039 / GW / Active

1 – Giebel Ln / Dan Dr / GW / Active (Not Used Regularly)

Public Participation Opportunities – Call 979.739.1706 to schedule a meeting.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products								
Constituent	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2017	14.8	14.8 – 14.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	103	103 – 103	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Disinfectant Residual								
Constituent	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Disinfectant Residual	2021	1.26	0.84 – 2.68	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.
Definitions								
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. 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. 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. 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.					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. 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 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.			
Abbreviations								
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)					pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. ppg: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) NA: Not applicable			
Secondary Constituents Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in the document but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water. Organic Contaminants: Testing waived, not reported, or none detected Fecal Or E Coli Coliform: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria					Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 3 (UCMR3) Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. Any unregulated Contaminants are reported in the following tables. For additional information and data visit https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/second-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule , or call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.			
En Espanol - Este informe incluye informacion improtante sobre el aqua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre ese informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (979) 739-1706 – para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.					Unregulated Contaminants: No contaminants found above detection limit.			