

Diamond Head WSC

2018 Drinking Water Quality Report

SPECIAL NOTICE:

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immuno-compromised 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.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

Meeting or Exceeding all Federal (EPA) Requirements.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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. 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 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 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.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre su agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (936) 588-1166—para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Diamondhead WSC is Ground Water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact the office the district operator - Hays Utility North at 936-588-1166.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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 concern.** Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Our drinking water is delivered by wells from underground aquifers that are protected from many of the sources of contamination described.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the USEPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

EPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater

FDA website: <http://www.nrdc.org/water/>

Public input concerning your water system may be made by contacting Philip Wright or John Wright, Hays Utility North at 936-588-1166 with any concerns or questions you may have.

About the Following Page

The page that follows lists all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)- The highest level of 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 (MRDLG) - The level of 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 contamination.

Treatment Technique - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

ppm = parts per million, one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in \$10,000.

ppb = parts per billion, one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

pCi/L = pico curies per liter: (a measure of radio-activity).

mrem/year = millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)



936-588-1166

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Based on Latest Water Quality Data From the TCEQ

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level	Range of Individual Samples	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2018	Barium	0.195	0.195—0.195	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2018	Fluoride	0.36	0.36—0.36	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2018	Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	0.02	0.02—0.02	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2016	Combined Radium 226&228	2.73	2.73—2.73	5	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits
2016	*Beta / photon emitters	5.3	5.3—5.3	50	0	pCi/L	N	Decay of Natural and Man-made Deposits.
*EPA considers 50pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.								
2016	Gross Alpha	10.2	10.2—10.2	15	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of Natural Deposits

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Constituent	Average Detected Level	Range of Detected Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2018	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.48	0.2—2.76	4	4	ppm	N	Water additives used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Action Level	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2017	Lead	1.9	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits
2017	Copper	0.1	1.3	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing; Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

“ 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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 Water Drinking Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.”

The drinking water produced by Your District exceeds all of the minimum water quality standards as established by the USEPA.