



2012 City of Hudson Oaks Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Dyegard Water System



Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2012.

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.

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 the 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 at (800) 426-4791.

For more information regarding this report contact: Joni May at 682-229-2402.



Information about Secondary Contaminants

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.

Public Participation Opportunity

The Hudson Oaks City Council meets on the fourth Thursday of each month at 7:00 p. m. at:

Hudson Oaks City Hall
210 N Lakeshore Dr.
Hudson Oaks, TX 76087



Special Notice

Immuno-compromised persons may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants such as Cryptosporidium. 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 at 800-426-4791.

Information on Sources of Water

The source of drinking water used by City of Hudson Oaks Dyegard Water System is Groundwater.

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment 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 fracking.
- ◆ 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.

Lead exposure Information

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 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>

Definitions

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):	The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):	The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG):	The level of 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:	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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
ppm:	Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb:	Micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
na:	Not applicable.

Abbreviations

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μ /L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

2012 Consumer Confidence Report

City of Hudson Oaks

Dyegard Water System

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) 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 allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

The Dyegard Water System draws its water from 8 wells located in the extra territorial district of the City of Hudson Oaks which are managed and maintained by the City of Hudson Oaks.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

2012 Water Quality Testing
City of Hudson Oaks-Dyegard Water System

Regulated Contaminants

<i>Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
Haloacetic Acides (HAA5)*	05/24/10	1.1	0 – 1.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm) *	05/24/10	11.7	0 – 11.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
Arsenic	03/30/2011	0.231	0 – 0.231	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	03/30/2011	0.1	0.1 – 0.1	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cadmium	03/30/2011	0.132	0 – 0.132	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries.
Chromium	03/30/2011	6.46	3.1 - 6.46	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2012	0.51	0.12 – 0.51	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2012	0.317	0.24 -0.317	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	03/30/2011	0.82	0 – 0.82	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	03/30/2011	0.106	0.054 – 0.106	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

<i>Radioactive Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
Combined Alpha Compliance	2012	0.82	0.62 – 0.82	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2012	6.2	3.8 – 6.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

<i>Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
Ethylene dibromide	2012	20	0 – 20	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.

Violations Table

Note on Violations:

TCEQ recently completed a review of Public Notice violations that were historically present in our database. This review was done at the request of the Environmental Protection Agency and was triggered by the TCEQ migration to the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS). Following EPA guidelines TCEQ returned to compliance many PN violations that had existed, but may have not been reported on a prior year CCR. We strongly encourage you to check Drinking Water Watch (<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>) for the current status of any violations displayed on this page.