



2017 DYEGARD WATER SYSTEM (Reported by City of Hudson Oaks) Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2017

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: Ricky King or Doug Martella at 682-229-2400. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 682-229-2400.

Public Participation

The Hudson Oaks City Council meets on the fourth Thursday of each month at 7:00 p. m. at the City Hall building located at 210 Hudson Oaks Drive, Hudson Oaks, Texas 76087. For more information regarding the city council meetings contact City Secretary, Shelley Scazzero at 682-229-2411.

Information on Sources of Water

The source of drinking water used by the Dyegard water system is ground water.

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>.

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our 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 will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **Mr. Ricky King at 682-229-2400**.

Lead and Copper

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Unites	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.29	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2017	0	15	<0.001	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

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 (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:** 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.
- MFL:** Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- NTU:** Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
- pCi/L:** Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- ppq:** parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
- na:** Not applicable.



2017 DYEGARD WATER SYSTEM (Reported by City of Hudson Oaks)

Regulated Contaminants								
DISINFECTANTS AND DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2017	6	0 – 6.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	2017	8	3.49 – 9.48	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Barium	12/08/2016	0.041	0.018 – 0.041	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	12/08/2016	4.5	3.6 – 4.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	12/08/2016	0.598	0.598 – 0.598	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.206	0.196 – 0.206	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
Gross alpha excluding rado and uranium	12/08/2016	5.5	5.5 – 5.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
Toluene	2017	0.000652	0 – 0.000652	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely source of contamination
Free	2017	0.88	0.31 – 1.43	4	4	4	mg/L	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.