SHASLA P.U.D.

2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

This report is an annual summary of the quality of your drinking water. It is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality and is based on the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency required tests.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), has 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 is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this consumer confidence report. For more information on source water and protection efforts at our systems contact Natalia Espitia at: (281) 353-9809.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre su agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono: (281) 353-9809

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Shasla PUD is ground water. It comes from the Gulf Coast aquifer. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Shasla PUD at: 281-353-9809.

Contaminants that may be Present in Source 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.

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).

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial contaminants**, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic system, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife;
- **Inorganic contaminants**, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or 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 can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; and
- **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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration Agency regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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 H2O Innovation at (281) 353-9809.

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

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 Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Public Participation Opportunities:

Shasla PUD Board of Directors meet at 2:00 P.M. on the second Monday of each month at 21219 Nottinghill Dr., Spring, TX 77388. You may contact Natalia Espitia, with H_2O Innovation at: (281) 353-9809 with any concerns or questions you may have.

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About the Following Table

The following table contains all of the chemical constituents which have been found in your drinking water for the most recent testing performed in accordance with applicable regulations. USEPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents. The constituents detected in your water are listed in the attached table.

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 no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

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 or milligrams per liter (mg/l), one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

ppb = parts per billion or micrograms per liter (mg/l), 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: Measure of radioactivity.

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.

Shasla Public Utility District TX1010388 - 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report:

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Barium	0.0854	0.0854 - 0.0854	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes.
2021	Fluoride	3.05	3.05 - 3.05	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Arsenic	2.9	2.9 - 2.9	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system Shalsa PUD has a fluoride concentration of 3.05 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Natalia Espitia of H2O Innovation at 281-353-9809. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

Organic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	44.2	44.2 - 44.2	80	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2022	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	6.5	6.5 - 6.5	60	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM/HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Disinfectant Residual

Year	Constituent	Highest Average	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Chlorine Disinfectant	2.13	0.64 - 3.90	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Unregulated Contaminants**				
Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Units of Measure
2022	Bromoform	24.2	31.4 - 17.0	ppb
2022	Dibromochlormethane	8.1	5.9 -1 0.3	ppb
2022	Bromodichlorimethane	2.05	1.6 - 2.5	ppb
2022	Dibromoacetic Acid	6.5	6.5 - 6.5	ppb
2022	Bromochloroacetic Acid	1.7	1.7 - 1.7	ppb
2021	Chloroform	1.0	1 - 1	ppb

**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.

Lead and Copper							
Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2021	Lead	0.948	0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2021	Copper	0.101	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.

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 Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Radioactive Contaminants							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2018	Combined Radium 226/228	3.13	3.13 - 3.13	5	0	pCi/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

During 2022, Shasla P.U.D. received water from Meadowhill Regional M.U.D. TX 1010387. Meadowhill Regional M.U.D has provided the following water quality information:

Organic Contaminants							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	15	14.9 - 15.0	80	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2022	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2.1	2.1 - 2.1	60	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Unregulated Contaminants**				
Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Units of Measure
2022	Dibromoacatic Acid	2.1	2.1 - 2.1	ppb
2022	Bromoform	9.9	9.9 - 9.9	ppb
2022	Dibromochloromethane	3.9	3.9 - 3.9	ppb
2020	Chloroform	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	ppb
2022	Bromodichloromethane	1.1	1.1 - 1.1	ppb

**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.

Inorganic Contaminants							
Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Barium	0.192	0.192 - 0.192	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes.
2020	Fluoride*	2.26	0.88 - 2.26	4.0	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.

*Flouride—Although the fluoride level measured by the TCEQ does not exceed the MCL, it does exceed the secondary containment level of 2.0 ppm. At times, the water at your home could exceed this secondary containment level. Some people who drink water containing fluoride in excess of the MCL over many years could get bone disease, including pain and tenderness of the bones. Children may get mottled teeth.

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

Our water is safe to drink.