OAKMONT P.U.D.

2023 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 assessed our system and determined that our water is safe to drink. The analysis was made by using the data in the attached tables. Your water meets federal standards set forth by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), there may not be health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices.

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono: (281) 353-9809

Where do we get our drinking water?

Oakmont PUD provides groundwater from the Gulf Coast Aquifers, some 500 to 2,000 feet below ground surface.

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 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:

The Oakmont PUD Board of Directors meet on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at Auburn Lakes Recreation Center, at 25005 Northcrest Drive, Spring, Texas77389. You may contact Natalia Espitia, H2O Innovation 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 (ug/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.

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.

Oakmont Public Utility District TX 1012981 2023 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	0.0625	0.0625 - 0.0625	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries
2022	Fluoride	1.49	1.49 - 1.49	4	4	ppm	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2019	Arsenic	3.9	3.9 - 3.9	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen)	0.09	0.09 - 0.09	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage
2019	Chromium	15.4	15.4 - 15.4	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2019	Selenium	11.0	11.0 - 11.0	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries.

Organic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2023	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	16.20	14.30 - 16.20	80	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2023	Haloacetic Acid (HAA5)	1.90	1.50 - 1.90	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 Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2023	Chlorine Disinfectant	2.16	0.75 - 2.90	4	0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Unregulated Contaminants*				
Year	Constituent	Average of all Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Units of Measure
2023	Bromodichloromethane	1.16	1.00 - 1.30	ppb
2023	Bromoform	5.00	4.90 - 10.10	ppb
2021	Bromochloroacetic Acid	1.65	1.50 - 1.80	ppb
2023	Dibromochloromethane	4.00	2.90 - 4.80	ppb
2023	Dibromoacetic Acid	1.70	1.50 - 1.90	ppb
2021	Chloroform	1.65	1.20 - 2.10	ppb
2021	Dichloroacetic Acid	1.40	1.10 - 1.70	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 of Sites Exceeding Action Levels	Action Level	Units of Measure	MCLG	Source of Constituent
2021	Lead	2.04	0	15	ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system.
2021	Copper	0.0771	0	1.3	ppm	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits.

The 90th percentile of the Lead/ Copper analysis means the top 10% (highest sample results) of all samples collected.

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	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Combined Radium 226/228	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

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