Victoria County WCID 1

2024 Drinking Water Quality Report

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to 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 assessments and protection efforts at our systems contact Natalia Espitia at: (281) 353-9809.

En Español

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

Where do we get our drinking water?

Victoria County WCID 1 provides ground water from the Gulf Coast Aquifer located in Victoria County, 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
- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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:

The Victoria County WCID 1 Board of Directors meet at 5:00 P.M. on the third Monday of every month at 93 Illinois St, Bloomington, Texas 77951. 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.
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.
Action Level (AL) - The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Avg = Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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 (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.

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Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Detected Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Individual Samples	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Arsenic	8.80	8.00 - 8.80	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards.
2024	Barium	0.0788	0.0788 - 0.0788	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
2023	Fluoride	0.42	0.42 - 0.42	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.

*While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Disinfection By-Products

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)	1.0	1.0 - 1.0	80	n/a	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*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	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Chlorine Disinfectant	1.34	0.41 - 1.97	4	4	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Lead and Copper

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Levels	Action Level	MCLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2022	Copper	0.197	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2022	Lead	1.14	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement

Victoria County WCID 1 did not submit a Lead Service Line Inventory, although no lead service lines inventory was submitted on the established dead line of October 16, 2024, we remain proactive in maintaining accurate records and ensuring ongoing compliance with all regulatory requirements. Victoria County WCID 1 will submit an inventory in 2025.

If you have questions about your service line material, would like to view our inventory, or are interested in voluntary water testing, please contact us at **cs.compliance@h2oinnovation.com** or by phone at **281-353-9809.**

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2021	Beta/photon emitters	4.80	4.80 - 4.80	50	0	pCi/L*	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
2021	Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	5.00	5.00 - 5.00	15	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Uranium	2.20	2.20 - 2.20	30	0	ug/l	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

E. coli

Fecal coliforms and E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	05/02/2024	06/24/2024	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.
MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	08/22/2024	12/30/2024	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.

INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Triggered Source Monitoring and Reporting Violation: Groundwater Rule

Victoria County WCID 1, PWS ID#: TX2350001 failed to collect the required number of triggered source bacteriological samples for fecal indicator monitoring of the groundwater system during May 02, 2024 to June 24, 2024 and August 22, 2024 to December 30, 2024. This monitoring is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's "Drinking Water Standards" and the federal "Safe Drinking Water Act," Public Law 95-523.

Triggered source samples are used to monitor water quality and indicate if the water is free of fecal indicator bacteria. Following a positive routine total coliform result in our distribution system, our water system is required to submit one triggered source sample for every active groundwater well source. Failure to collect all required triggered source samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time.

What is being done?

Victoria County WCID 1 has collected every required triggered source bacteriological samples since the day of the violation and is no longer in violation. VC WCID 1 facilities are now operated by H2O Innovation, as of November 16, 2024.

For more information, please contact Natalia Espitia with H2O Innovation at (281) 353-9809 or 27335 West Hardy Road, Suite 101, Spring, TX 77383.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by **Victoria County WCID 1**. Public Water System ID#: TX2350001