

SHASLA P.U.D.

2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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.

(Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.)

Sources of Drinking Water - Our water source(s) and source assessment information are listed below:

SHASLA PUD provides Ground water. It comes from the Gulf Coast aquifer, located in Harris County some 500 to 2,000 feet below ground surface. Shasla PUD also receives water from Meadowhill Regional MUD, who provide ground water 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.

The report 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 system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information regarding this report, on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact: Natalia Espitia at (281) 353-9809.

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - S END OF MEADOWROCK S END OF MEADOWROCK	Ground Water	Yes	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swatprint/1010388
2 - MEADOWROCK NOT APPROVED FOR USE	Ground Water		No

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 land through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animal 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 USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or USEPA website: www.epa.gov/safewater.

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 USEPA prescribes regulations that limits the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

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

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 District's operator, H₂O Innovation (281) 353-9809

Immuno-compromised persons such as 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 provider. 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 (800-426-4791).

Our drinking water is delivered by wells from underground aquifers that are protected from many of the sources of contamination described.

Public Participation Opportunities - How might I become actively involved?

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 Cody Wright or Natalia Espitia, with H₂O Innovation at: 281-353-9809 with any concerns or questions you may have.



About the Following Tables

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definition:

DEFINITIONS:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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.

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

RAA: Running Annual Average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

Shasla Public Utility District TX1010388 - 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report:

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual					
Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chlorine Disinfectant	2025	2.12	ppm	0.23 - 4.00	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility level were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	Action Level (AL)	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2022 2024	0.112	0.0153 - 0.115	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 2024	0.891	0 - 32.1	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. **SHASLA PUD** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact **SHASLA PUD at 281-353-9809**. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lead Service Line Inventory Statement -

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by contacting H2o Innovation at (281) 353-9809

SHASLA PUD completed a Lead Service Line Inventory - As part of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) revised Lead and Copper Rule, **SHASLA PUD** has completed a full inventory of service lines within our water distribution system, including both the public (utility-owned) and private (customer-owned) portions of each service connection.

Based on a thorough review of historical records, customer outreach, and material verification, no lead or galvanized service lines requiring replacement were identified on either the public or private side of our system. All service lines are confirmed to be made of non-lead materials such as copper, plastic, or other EPA-approved materials.

Although no lead service lines were found, we remain proactive in maintaining accurate records and ensuring ongoing compliance with all regulatory requirements. 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.

Organic Contaminants								
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	22343 BERRY CRESENT, SPRING	2025	0	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	22343 BERRY CRESENT, SPRING	2025	8	8.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminants								Typical Source
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG		
ARSENIC	06/12/2025	3.6	3.6	ppb	10	0		Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	06/12/2025	0.252	0.252	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	05/02/2024	3.31	3.31	ppm	4	4		Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.

*While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard's balances the current understanding of arsenic's 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.

Additional Required Health Effects Language: FLUORIDE

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine (9) years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than two (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 has a fluoride concentration greater than 2.0 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 (9) 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. Drinking water containing more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride (the maximum contaminant level for fluoride) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed two (2) mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please call at the phone number located under the heading "How might I become actively involved?" on page 1 of this report. 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.

Radioactive Contaminants								
Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG		Typical Source
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	05/02/2024	3.2	3.2	pCi/L	15	0		Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	05/02/2024	3.2	3.2	pCi/L	15	0		Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants**				
Year	Constituent	Average of All Sampling Points	Range of Detected Levels	Units of Measure
2025	BROMOFORM	1.40	1.40 - 1.40	ppb
2025	DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	2.70	2.70 - 2.70	ppb
2025	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	2.50	2.50 - 2.50	ppb
2024	DIBROMOACETIC ACID	4.10	4.10 - 4.10	ppb
2022	BROMOCHLOROACETIC ACID	1.70	1.70 - 1.70	ppb
2025	CHLOROFORM	1.50	1.50 - 1.50	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.

During 2025, 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:

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Coliform Bacteria				
Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of November, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility level were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	Action Level (AL)	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023 2025	0.0875	0.00977 - 0.107	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 2025	0.556	0 - 2.23	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Organic Contaminants								
Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3422 KEYGATE, SPRING	2025	2	2.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3422 KEYGATE, SPRING	2025	25	24.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants							
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	10/14/2025	3.2	3.2	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	10/14/2025	0.173	0.173	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	9/10/2025	7.2	0 - 7.2	UG/L	0.06	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
FLUORIDE	6/12/2023	2.18	0.85 - 2.18	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
SELENIUM	10/14/2025	7.2	7.2	ppb	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines