OAK HILLS WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
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FLORESVILLE, TEXAS 78114
830-393-7739
PWS _2470009

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for 2018
Consumer Confidence Report

We're pleased to present to you with our Drinking Water Quality Report for the year 2018. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Oak Hills WSC to provide safe drinking water.

Source of Drinking 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.
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 might have 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or 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 limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. 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 the Oak Hills Water Supply office at (830)393-7739.

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 at (800) 426-4791.

Oak Hills WSC water source is ground water and our wells draw from the Carrizo Sands and Carrizo Wilcox. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Stephanie Bell or Richard Demmer at (830)393-7739

For more information about your source water, please refer to the Source Water Viewer available at the following URL:
http://gis.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Further details about source and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

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 immunocompromised 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 the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

***Required Additional Health Information about Lead*: 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. Oak Hills WSC 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 two 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.**

Additional Health Information: *TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes).* Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

En Espanol- Este report incluye la informacion importante sobre su aqua beber. A obtener una copia de esta informacion o traducir en Espanol, llamar (830)393-7739

We at Oak Hills Water Supply work around the clock to provide top quality water to every tap. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with clean, quality water this year. In order to maintain a safe and dependable water supply, we sometimes need to make improvements that will benefit all of our customers. These improvements are sometimes reflected as rate structure adjustments. Thank you for understanding.

If you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact Stephanie Bell or Richard Demmer at 830-393-7739.

We want you to be informed about our water quality. If you want to learn more, you may attend our Board of Directors meeting on July 10, 2019, at 7:00 p.m. at the Oak Hills Water Supply office.

Thank you,

The Board of Directors and Staff of Oak Hills Water Supply

In the following table 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 definitions.

Non-detects (ND)-Laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.
Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)-One part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.
Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter-One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.
Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter
Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
(picograms/l)-One part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.
Picocuries per liter (pci/l)-Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Treatment Technique (TT)-(mandatory language) A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Maximum Contaminant Level-(mandatory language) The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is 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-(mandatory language) The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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.
MFL-(mandatory language) -million fiber per liter (a measure of asbestos)
NTU- nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

2018 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

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)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	8/22/2016	1.3	1.3	0.1	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	8/22/2016	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Levels

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Soure in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2018	1.07	.36-1.67	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contanimation
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2018	4	3.8-3.8	No Goal For the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	2018	18	18.3-18.3	No Goal For the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	3/30/2015	6.4	5.9 - 6.4	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	3/30/2015	3.2	0 - 3.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	3/30/2015	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2017	0.0016	0.0006-0.0016	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2010	0.46	0.46 - 0.46	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addititon.
Barium	5/10/2017	0.17	0.0947-0.17	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	6/28/2011	0.8	0.8 - 0.8	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	5/10/2017	0.33	0.17-0.33	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Thallium	6/28/2011	0.069	0.069 - 0.069	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Selenium	2017	4.1	0-4.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2018	0.05	0-0.05	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

Secondary Constituents: Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not caused for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.