Public Participation
If you have any questions about this report, please contact:
Matt Julian
Sr. Water/Wastewater Operator
936.825.6450
mjulian@navasotatx.gov

The Navasota City Council meets on the second and fourth Monday of every month at 6:00 p.m. The Navasota City Council Chambers is located in the municipal building at 200 E. Mc Alpine Street. Council meetings are open to the public and provide opportunity for residents to share their concerns on any city related matter. For more information, call 936.825.6475. To learn more information concerning your drinking water, or to request a water quality report, please call Public Works at 936.825.6450.

NAVASOTA PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
Jennifer Reyna, Director of Utilities

CITY COUNCIL
Bert Miller, Mayor
Bennie Gessner, Mayor Pro-Tem
Josh Fultz
Pattie Pederson
James Harris
Jason Weeks, City Manager

ESPANOL? Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Si tiene preguntas sobre este reporte, favor de llamar al tel. 936.825.6450.

Special Notice
Required language for ALL Community Public Water Suppliers:
You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised such as those undergoing treatment for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with 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 for appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Annual Water Quality Reports
2022

Your Annual Drinking Water Quality Report provides an analysis of recent tests required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and describes the efforts of the Navasota Water Department to provide you with reliable drinking water through the operation of our municipal water distribution system.

Public Water systems are required by the 1996 Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments to provide information to their water customers. Navasota’s drinking water system is rated “Superior” by the TCEQ and meets all state and federal standards. Navasota Water Department strives to provide its customers with quality drinking water and outstanding customer service.

This report covers the period from January 1, 2022 through December 31, 2022

PWS ID# 0930001

Water: At the Source
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 before treatment include microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Where does my Drinking Water come from?
The City of Navasota water source is groundwater pumped from the Catahoula/Jackson Group Formation, which is located in Southwest Grimes and Brazos Counties. Water is then treated using chlorine gas disinfection and aeration to remove or reduce harmful contaminants that may come from the source water. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for our drinking water sources are updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, and are provided to us each year. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come in contact with your drinking water based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our water source protection strategies. For more Information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at http://www.tceq.texas.gov/else/swaview. Further details may also be found at Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DDW/ or contact Jennifer Reyna at 936.825.6450.

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 causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Water Loss Reported to the TCEQ
The Texas Legislature now requires all retail public water suppliers to file a water loss audit report annually and notify water customers of the results. Water loss is water that is produced by the utility for which the utility does not receive revenue. A variety of factors contribute to water loss, including meter accuracy, reported breaks and leaks, unauthorized consumption and unreported water losses. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2022, our system lost an estimated 88,434,500 gallons of water.

If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call the Navasota Public Works Department at 936.825.6450.

Additional Information
Chlorine: Some people who use water containing chlorine in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose or could experience stomach discomfort.

Total Coliform are a group of related bacteria that are (with few exceptions) not harmful to humans. A variety of bacteria, parasites, and viruses, known as pathogens, can potentially cause health problems if humans ingest them. EPA considers total coliforms a useful indicator of other pathogens for drinking water. Total coliform counts that exceed the standard for drinking water that have not been controlled. Total coliforms can pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

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.

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 at 1.800.426.4791.

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## 2022 Annual Water Quality Test Results

### Inorganic Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR SAMPLED</th>
<th>SUBSTANCE</th>
<th>HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>VIOLATION?</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>POSSIBLE SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>FLUORIDE</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; water additive placed in swimming pools to promote strong tooth enamel formation; discharge from fertilizer parking lots; discharge of cooling water; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>BARIUM</td>
<td>0.165</td>
<td>ppm</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; excessive wear by natural debris; discharge from metal refineries; discharge from mining operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>NITRATE</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>SELENIUM</td>
<td>0.0030</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines; discharge from mining operations; discharge from metal refineries</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Lead and Copper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR SAMPLED</th>
<th>SUBSTANCE</th>
<th>HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>VIOLATION?</th>
<th>MCLG</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>ACTION LEVEL</th>
<th>POSSIBLE SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>LEAD</td>
<td>0.0949</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>.015</td>
<td>AL</td>
<td>.015 = AL</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>COPPER</td>
<td>0.290</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>AL</td>
<td>1.3 = AL</td>
<td>Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Microbial Contaminants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR SAMPLED</th>
<th>SUBSTANCE</th>
<th>HIGHEST NO. OF POSITIVE</th>
<th>VIOLATION?</th>
<th>TOTAL NO. OF POSITIVE E. COLI OR Fecal Coliform Samples</th>
<th>MCL</th>
<th>FECAL COLIFORM OR E. COLI MAX. CONTAMINANT LEVEL</th>
<th>POSSIBLE SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>TOTAL COLIFORM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Naturally present in the environment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Water Conservation Tips

**No Violations**

**Water Conservation Tips**

Commit to at least one water saving technique each day and over time it will result in saving water. Savings may be minimal, however every drop counts. You can make a difference.

- Water your lawn and outdoor plants late in the day to reduce evaporation.
- Use a shut-off nozzle on your outdoor water hose.
- Use native plants that require less water.
- Mulch around plants to hold water in the soil.
- Use a low flow showerhead. This can save up to a gallon or two per minute.

### Secondary and Other Non Regulated Constituents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR SAMPLED</th>
<th>SUBSTANCE</th>
<th>AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
<th>POSSIBLE SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINANT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>BICARBONATE</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>CHLORIDE</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>Naturally occurring element. Used in water purification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>pH</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>Measure of corrosivity of water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>ALKALINITY</td>
<td>477</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>TOTAL DISSOLVED</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td>Total Dissolved mineral constituents in water.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>TOTAL HARDNESS</td>
<td>76.3</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Abbreviations

- ppb-Parts per Billion: (micrograms per liter (mg/l)). One part per billion is equivalent to half of an aspirin tablet dissolved in a full bathtub of water (appx. 50 gallons).
- pCi/L=picocuries (a measure of radioactivity)
- mRem/yr = One REM
- – One Roentgen

### Definitions

- **Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG):** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):** The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are established to protect the health ofلمات people who drink water as a primary consumer (e.g., children, infants, and the elderly).
- **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.
- **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 the control of microbial contaminants.
- **Action Level (AL):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.