

Public Participation

If you have any questions about this report . please contact:
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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

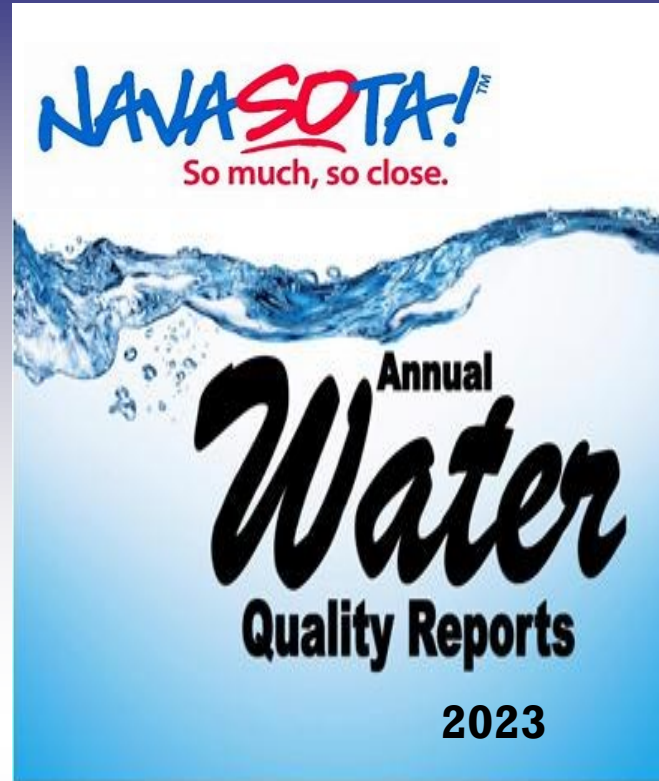
Bert Miller, Mayor
Bernie Gessner, Mayor Pro-Tem
Josh Fultz
Pattie Pederson
James Harris
Jason Weeks, City Manager

ESPAÑOL? 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



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, 2023**

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 source water 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/gis/swaview> Further details may also be found at Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/> or contact Jennifer Reyna at 936.825.6450

Lead /Copper Reporting

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

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 2023, our system lost an estimated 49,657,816 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 potential cause health problems if humans ingest them. EPA considers total coliforms a useful indicator of other pathogens for drinking water. Total coliforms are used to determine the adequacy of water treatment and the integrity of the distribution system.

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.

2023 Annual Water Quality Test Results

City of Navasota PWS ID# 0930001

Inorganic Contaminants

| YEAR SAMPLED | SUBSTANCE | HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED | UNITS | VIOLATION? Y / N | MCLG | MCL | POSSIBLE SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINANT |
|--------------|-----------|------------------------|-------|------------------|------|-----|--|
| 2023 | FLUORIDE | 0.8 | ppm | N | 4 | 4.0 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer |
| 2022 | BARIUM | 0.165 | ppm | N | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 2023 | NITRATE | 0.05 | mg/L | N | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits |
| 2022 | SELENIUM | 0.0030 | mg/L | N | 50 | 50 | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines |

Lead and Copper

| YEAR SAMPLED | SUBSTANCE | HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED | UNITS | VIOLATION? Y / N | MCLG | ACTION LEVEL | POSSIBLE SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINANT |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------|------------------|------|--------------|--|
| 2023 | LEAD | 0.0004 (90th PERCENTILE) | mg/L | N | 0 | .015 = AL | Erosion of natural deposits; corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| 2023 | COPPER | 0.21 (90th PERCENTILE) | mg/L | N | 1.3 | 1.3 = AL | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems |

Microbial Contaminants

| YEAR SAMPLED | SUBSTANCE | HIGHEST NO. OF POSITIVE | VIOLATION? Y / N | TOTAL NO. OF POSITIVE E. COLI OR FECAL COLIFORM SAMPLES | MCL | FECAL COLIFORM OR E.COLI MAX. CONTAMINANT LEVEL | POSSIBLE SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINANT |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|------------------|---|-----|---|--------------------------------------|
| 2023 | TOTAL COLIFORM | 3 | N | 1 | 0 | N/A | Naturally present in the environment |

| VIOLATION TYPE | BEGIN | END | VIOLATION EXPLANATION |
|---|------------|------------|---|
| Monitor GWR/Triggered Additional, Minor | 05/17/2023 | 09/06/2023 | We failed to collect all the required follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested indicators from all sources that were being used at the time of positive |

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. During the past year we were required to conduct One Level 1 assessment. One Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take One corrective actions and we completed One of these actions

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.

Volatile Organic Contaminants—Regulated Contaminants

| YEAR SAMPLED | SUBSTANCE | AVERAGE LEVEL DETECTED Avg. of 4 Quarterly Reports | LOWEST LEVEL DETECTED | HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED | UNITS | VIOLATION? Y / N | MRDL | MRDLG | POSSIBLE SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINANT |
|--------------|----------------|---|-----------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------|------|-------|---------------------------------------|
| 2023 | CHLORINE (CLz) | 2.04 | 0.62 | 3.55 | mg/L | N | 4 | 4.0 | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

| YEAR SAMPLED | SUBSTANCE | HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED | UNITS | VIOLATION? Y / N | MCLG | MCL | POSSIBLE SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINANT |
|--------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------|------|-----|--|
| 2023 | HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 3.4 | ug/L | N | N/A | 60 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| 2023 | TRICHALOMETHANES | 8.0 | ppb | N | N/A | 80 | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |

Radioactive Contaminants

| YEAR SAMPLED | SUBSTANCE | HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED | UNITS | VIOLATION? Y / N | MCLG | MCL | POSSIBLE SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINANT |
|--------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------|------|-----|--|
| 2022 | BETA / PHOTON EMITTERS | 9.4 | pCi/L | N | 0 | 50 | Decay of natural and man made deposits |
| 2022 | COMBINED RADIUM 226/228 | 1.61 | pCi/L | N | 0 | 5 | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2022 | GROSS ALPHA EXCLUDING RADON | 6.6 | pCi/L | N | 0 | 15 | Erosion of natural deposits |

Secondary and Other Non Regulated Constituents

| YEAR SAMPLED | SUBSTANCE | AVERAGE LEVEL | UNITS | POSSIBLE SOURCE(S) OF CONTAMINANT |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|--|
| 2023 | LITHIUM | 77.6 | mg/L) | This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations. |
| 2020 | BICARBONATE | 582 | mg/L | Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone. |
| 2023 | CHLORIDE | 88 | mg/L | Abundant naturally occurring element. Used in water purification. |
| 2023 | PH | 7.8 | mg/L | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| 2023 | ALKALINITY | 460 | mg/L | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| 2023 | TOTAL DISSOLVED | 662 | mg/L | Total Dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| 2022 | TOTAL HARDNESS | 80.0 | mg/L | |

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 allow for a margin of safety.

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

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.

Abbreviations

ppm—Parts per Million: Equiv. (milligrams per liter (mg/l)) One part per million is equivalent to half of an aspirin tablet dissolved in a full bathtub of water (appx. 50 gallons).

ppb-Parts per Billion: Equiv. (micrograms per liter (ug/l)) One part per billion is equivalent to half of an aspirin table dissolved in 1,000 bathtubs of water (appx. 50,000 gallons).

pCi/L=picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

mRem/yr = One REM ~ One Roentgen, relates to the absorption of radiation on parts of the body over time.