

Consumer Confidence Report TCEQ Certificate of Delivery Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

For Calendar year: 2023 PWS Name: Post Oak Sup PWS ID Number: 1090030 Date Distributed to Customers: 5 /13/

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- Comments	Mail a paper copy of the CCR Mail notification that CCR
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-	Email direct web address of the CCR, available at https:// CCR. Email CCR as an attachment to or an embedded image in an email.
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1	ertify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer
i	infidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2023 and that the information in the report
4	correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ.
-	stems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available
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t	e CCR generator and request for the Public Notice be reviewed for compliance.
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TCEQ-20652b (Rev. 5/8/2023)

Information about your 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

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hötline at (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 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 may come from 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 by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- 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, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which 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 system's business office.

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; persons 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 providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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

Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain 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 system contact Jason

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2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF CORSICANA

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023

For more information regarding this report contact:

CITY OF CORSICANA provides surface water from Navarro Mills Lake, Richland Chambers Reservoir, and Lake Halbert located in Navarro County.

Name Jason Beard, Environmental Services Director

Phone 903-654-4889

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 654 - 4889.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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

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

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 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

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.

MFL

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

NTU

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Definitions and Abbreviations

micrograms per liter or parts per billion

milligrams per liter or parts per million

parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Treatment Technique or TT:

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

5/31/2024

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Variances or Exemptions

Variance or Exemptions	Explanation of Variance	Date Variance was issued	Date Variance Expires	Brief status on the steps the System is taking to comply with the terms and Schedule of the Variance.	Any opportunity for public input on the review or removal of the Variance.
Variance Alternative Capacity Requirement (ACR)	ACR is a reduction in the TCEQ's .6gpm/connection Rule	6/1/2010	N/A	The City is monitoring water pumpage so not to exceed variance requirements	Not at this time.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1	П	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.05	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	5.7	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2023 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	24	12.3 - 31.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAAS sample results collected at a location over a year

								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	54	36 - 70	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2023	0.049	0.043 ~ 0.049	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	30,6	0 - 30.6	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2023	0.6	0.47 - 0.586	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2023	0.27	0.0554 0.00		T			
		u.z,	0.0664 - 0.27	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks,
								sewage; Erosion of natural eposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminat #ion
Atrazine	2023	0.7	0-0.7	3	3	ppb	l N	
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2023					.,	19	Runoff from herbicide used c> = n row crops.
, te cosymexys pinnamice	1.1	1.1	0-1.1	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chr emical factories.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2023	2.37	0.5 - 3.8	4	4	ppm		
urbidity							19	Water additive used to cont_ arol microbes.

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.16 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
owest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Suil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our fil areation system and UCMR 5 Data

UCMR5 Contaminant	Average level in ppb	Range of Individual Samples	Sample year	For more data and future results visit the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule Date
PFBA	0.00606 ppb	0.0051 - 0.0077 ppb		
PFPeA		- PPC	2023	https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-fir der
	0.004467 ppb	0.0030 - 0.0055 ppb	2023	https://www.epa.gov/dwucmc/fifth.upraceleb.d
PFHxA	0.0045 ppb	0.0041 - 0.0048 ppb		https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-fin
			2023	https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fift'i-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-fin

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.