

**2024 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)**

For the period of Jan. 01- Dec. 31, 2024

ONE-FIVE-O WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

7630 STATE HWY 150 WEST

New Waverly, Texas 77358

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PWS ID# TX2040019

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar.

Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefona

936-767-8212

Public Participation Opportunities:

AUGUST 12, 2025, at 7:00 PM at **ONE-FIVE-O WSC's** office located at 7630 State Hwy 150 West, New Waverly, Texas. To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us. **Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements.** This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. (EPA) Environmental Protection Agency required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised 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 infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The MRDL and MRDLG for chlorine, chloramines, chlorine dioxide and bromate can be found in 30 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) 290.275(1) Appendix B Sources of Regulated Contaminants located at <http://www.tceg.texas.gov/publications/rg/rg-346.html>.

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. 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 EPS's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

***Microbial contaminants:** such as viruses and bacteria, this may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

***Inorganic contaminants:** such as salts and metals, this 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:** This 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by **ONE FIVE O WSC** is **Ground Water** from the Gulf Coast Aquifer in San Jacinto County, Texas. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus on source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on **Texas Drinking Water Watch at:** <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us. The One-Five-O Water Supply Corp. has three (3) deep ground water wells located as follows:

Well #1--located at 100 FM 2693 Road West, New Waverly, Texas 77358;
Well #2--located at 191 FM 2693 Road West, New Waverly, Texas 77358; and
Well #3--located at 90 Oxbo, Cleveland, Texas 77358.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc>

ALL DRINKING WATER MAY CONTAIN CONTAMINANTS

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (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, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Required Additional Health Information for 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. 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 or at:

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc>

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.

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 are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection 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 One-Five-O Water Supply Corp. at 936-767-8212

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL FOR 2024

Disinfectant Residual	Average Level	Range Detected	MRDLG	MRDL	Violation	Unit Of Measure	Source of Chemical
Chlorine (free)	1.31	1.00-1.60	4.0	4.0	No	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

What causes the brownish discoloration in our water? IRON & MANGANESE:

These natural occurring minerals are found in the water that is produced by all of our well sites. Although these minerals produce no known health concerns, they are aesthetically unpleasant and can cause unwanted color, taste, and odors. Other secondary constituents such as calcium and sodium are also found. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Water Quality Test Results

Definitions and Abbreviations:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measure, 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.

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

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 (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 contaminants.

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)

MREM: 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)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion

- ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million
- ppq:** parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
- ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- na:** not applicable.
- TT:** treatment technique-a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

<i>Lead& Copper</i>	<i>Date Sampled</i>	<i>MCL G</i>	<i>Action Level (AL)</i>	<i>90th Percentile</i>	<i>#of sites over AL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Copper</i>	<i>6/13/2023</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>0.0932</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits. Leaching from wood Preservatives. Corrosion of household plumbing systems.</i>

Lead Service Line Inventory:

Service Line Inventory was performed and completed 10/7/2024 in which no lead was found. You may request a copy of the Service Line Inventory by contacting our office via email at 150wsc@eastex.net.

<i>Inorganic Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of Levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Arsenic</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.1-4.1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>ppb</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits. runoff from orchards, glass & electronics production wastes.</i>
<i>Barium</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>0.309</i>	<i>0.309-0.309</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>ppm</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Discharge of drilling wastes. Metal refineries. & erosion of natural deposits.</i>

<i>Radioactive Contaminants</i>	<i>Collection Date</i>	<i>Highest Level Detected</i>	<i>Range of levels Detected</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Violation</i>	<i>Likely Source of Contamination</i>
<i>Combined Radium 226/228</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>1.37</i>	<i>1.37-1.37</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>pCi/L</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits.</i>
<i>Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium</i>	<i>2024</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.6-6.6</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>pCi/L</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Erosion of natural deposits.</i>

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus on source water protection strategies. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

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