ONALASKA WSC

Public Water Supply ID: **TX1870009**

Consumer Confidence Report

2025

We are pleased to present the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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. (Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar). Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono *(936) 646-5393*

Opportunity for Public Participation

The public is encouraged to participate in decisions that may affect the quality of your drinking water. The Board of Directors holds regular meetings on the third Tuesday of each month at 3:00 p.m. These meetings are open to the public and offer customers an opportunity to learn about water system operations, discuss water quality issues, and provide input on matters affecting the water system.

For additional information regarding board meetings or public participation opportunities, please contact our office.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Sidney L. Chance Jr.
Phone: *936-646-5393*

Sources of Drinking Water

ONALASKA WSC provides groundwater from the **Catahoula**, located in **Polk County**
Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
10 - ELBOW BEND / PLANT 2	Ground water	YES	TCEQ SWAP Viewer: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview or Onalaska WSC office at 1598 FM 3459, Onalaska, TX 77360
11 - ELBOW BEND / PLANT 2	Ground water	YES	SAME AS ABOVE
12 - PONDEROSA	Ground water	YES	SAME AS ABOVE
13 - HWY 190 / FM 3459	Ground water	YES	SAME AS ABOVE
14 - HWY 190 / FM 3459	Ground water	YES	SAME AS ABOVE
15 -	Ground water	NO – INACTIVE	
16 - PONDEROSA DR	Ground water	YES	SAME AS ABOVE
2 - PONDEROSA RIDGE / PLANT 1	Ground water	YES	SAME AS ABOVE
4 - PONDEROSA RIDGE / PLANT 1	Ground water	YES	SAME AS ABOVE
5 - ELBOW BEND / PLANT 2	Ground water	YES	SAME AS ABOVE
9 - IDLEWILDE / PLANT 3	Ground water	YES	SAME AS ABOVE

Sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the land surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from animal or human activity.
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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 EPA'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, 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
Radioactive Contaminants – which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities
To ensure tap water is safe to drink, the EPA sets regulations that limit the levels of certain contaminants in water from public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits on contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same level of public health protection.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Contaminants in drinking water may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily cause for concern. For more information on the taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Immunocompromised people, such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants, can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from their healthcare providers about drinking water. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate measures to reduce the risk of infection from Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water primarily comes from materials and parts used in service lines and home plumbing. ONALASKA WSC is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water and for removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of plumbing materials used in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead-containing materials in your home's plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute-accredited certifier to reduce lead exposure is effective. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or a galvanized line requiring replacement, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact ONALASKA WSC at 936-646-5393. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Lead Service Line Inventory

We have developed a service line inventory. To access the inventory, please contact our office @ **936.646.5393 or email info@onalaskawaterandgas.com to request a scheduled appointment.**

In the tables below, 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:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant that, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.
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.
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 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 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 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 disinfectant use in controlling microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on a running annual average of monthly samples.
RAA: Running Annual Average.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Lead and copper	Period	Range of sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021-2023	0-0.197	1.3	0.135	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021-2023	0-021.8	15	0	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest LRAA	Range		MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	4	3.7		No goal for the	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 HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	28	27.6	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

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.0658	0.0658	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from
Fluoride	2024	0.8	0.8 - 0.8	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, a water additive that promotes strong teeth, and discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Nitrate-Nitrite	2021	0.11	0.07 - 0.11	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2025	14.7	9.6 - 14.7	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Free Chlorine	2025	1.5	ppm	0.02	4.0

	UCMR Minimum Reporting Level (MRL, µg/L)	Non-Regulatory Health-Based Ref Conc (µg/L)	Total Results	Results ≥ MRL	Results > Health-Based Ref Conc	% of Results > Health-Based Ref Conc	Total PWSs with Results	PWSs with Results ≥ MRL	PWSs with Results > Health-Based Ref Conc	% of PWSs with Results > Health-Based Ref Conc
Lithium	9	10	8	8	8	100	1	1	1	100%

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we show the regulated contaminants detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required annually; therefore, the information in this table refers to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of August, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Violations

During the period covered by this report, we had the following violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7/1/2025 - 1/27/2026	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time

Corrective Action Explanation

The Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) was not posted by the required deadline due to administrative oversight. Upon notification of the violation, the water system took immediate corrective action by submitting the required CCR documentation to the appropriate regulatory agency. Procedures have been reviewed and updated to ensure future CCR reports are prepared, distributed, and submitted within all required deadlines.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are naturally occurring bacteria used as indicators that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed, and this was a warning of potential problems.

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community because of

materials used in your home plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

No additional required health effect violation notices are required.

We found coliforms, indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessments to identify problems and correct those found.

During the past year, we were required to conduct a Level 1 assessment. 1. Level 1 assessment was completed. In addition, we were required to take corrective action, and we completed the corrective action in accordance with TCEQ guidelines and requirements.