

## 2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

For more information regarding this report, contact Robert Buentello at 830-742-3574

CITY OF POTEET provides ground water from the Carrizo Wilcox Aquifer located in Atascosa County.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830) 742-3574.

### **DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

The following consists of 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.

**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 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 contaminants.

## 2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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)

na: not applicable

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)

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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

**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**

## 2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

**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).**

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.

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>.

## 2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

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 **Robert Buentello at 830-742-3574**

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Copper</b>	06/29/2023	1.3	1.3	0.451	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
<b>Lead</b>	06/29/2023	0	15	0.8	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

### 2024 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)</b>	2024	3	3 - 3	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
<b>Barium</b>	2024	0.0784	0.0784 - 0.0784	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Fluoride</b>	2024	0.18	0.18 - 0.18	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2024	21.3	21.3 - 21.3	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.

Combined Radium 226/228	2024	1.17	1.17 - 1.17	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2024	4.4	4.4 - 4.4	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2024	1.25	0.10 – 2.20	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

The City of Poteet developed its Initial Inventory of Lead Service Lines. To access the inventory, please visit <https://www.poteettx.org/DocumentCenter/View/989/City-of-Poteet-Initial-Inventory-of-Lead-Service-Lines> and/or contact Robert Buentello at 830-742-3574 and/or [rbuentello@poteettexas.gov](mailto:rbuentello@poteettexas.gov).

The Initial Inventory of Lead Service Lines Public Notice can be found here: <https://www.poteettx.org/DocumentCenter/View/990/Initial-Lead-Service-Line-Public-Notice>

### What is the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)?

As part of its responsibilities under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implements Section 1445(a)(2), Monitoring Program for Unregulated Contaminants. SDWA requires that once every five years, EPA issue a list of

## 2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

priority unregulated contaminants to be monitored by certain public water systems across States, Tribes, and Territories. These contaminants may be present in drinking water but are not yet subject to EPA drinking water standards. Under the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR), EPA collects nationally representative drinking water occurrence data to support EPA’s future regulatory determinations and, as appropriate, assist in the development of national primary drinking water regulations (NPDWRs). For each UCMR cycle, EPA establishes a new list of contaminants for monitoring, specifies which systems are required to monitor, identifies the sampling locations, and defines the analytical methods to be used.

PWSs are required to report UCMR results in the CCR when unregulated contaminants are **measured at or above minimum reporting levels [MRLs]**, and must report the average and range of the monitoring results for the report year. Additionally, PWSs are required to notify customers through Tier 3 Public Notification (PN) about the availability of all UCMR results no later than 12 months after they are known by the PWS. If timing and delivery requirements are met, systems may include their PN within the CCR, also known as annual drinking water quality report.

Lithium is a naturally occurring element and may be found at higher concentrations in certain parts of the country, particularly in

Facility Name	Facility Type	Facility Water Type	Sample Point ID	Sample Point Name	Sample Point Type	Sample Event	Monitoring Code	Sample Collection Date	Method Code	Analyte Code	Analyte Name	Sample Analysis Type	Result Measure	Result Below MRL	Unit Of Measure
PLANT - AVE L / DONATO RD	SS	GW	EP003	Sample Tap - Donato Road Plant - EST	EP	SE1	AM	3/17/2025	EPA 200.7	1083	lithium	FS	37.1	N	ug/L
PLANT - PECAN ST / JOYCE MARLENE DR	SS	GW	EP002	Sample Tap - Pecan Street Plant - GST	EP	SE1	AM	3/17/2025	EPA 200.7	1083	lithium	FS	18.8	N	ug/L
PLANT - AVE K / 5TH ST	SS	GW	EP001	Sample Tap - DISCHARGE LINE	EP	SE1	AM	3/17/2025	EPA 200.7	1083	lithium	FS	18.9	N	ug/L

groundwater sources in arid locations in the Western U.S. where geologic formations contain lithium salts.

Lithium was measured at the City’s three well sites. It is the only substance measured at or above minimum reporting levels.

## 2024 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

### DEFINITIONS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SS = Sampling Station

GW = Ground Water

EP = Entry point into the distribution system

AM = Morning

EPA 200.7 = Determination of Metals and Trace Elements in Water and Wastes

Analyte Code = a specific substance or chemical constituent that is being analyzed or measured in a sample.

1 part per billion ( 1 ppb) is equal to 1 microgram per liter (ug/L) because 1 liter of water weighs approximately 1 kilogram.

MRL = Minimum Reporting Level (regulatory)) The value and unit of measure at or above which the concentration of the contaminant must be measured using the approved analytical methods. The UCMR 5 program established a minimum reporting level (MRL) of 9 µg/L for lithium based on laboratory analytical measurement capability using EPA Method 200.7 (EPA, 1994; EPA, 2021a). UCMR MRLs are not associated with contaminant health effects information. Analysis using EPA Method 200.7 provides a concentration of total lithium, accounting for lithium from all compounds present in the water.