North Runnels Water Supply Corporation 2022 Annual Drinking Water Report

(Also known as the Consumer Confidence Report)

Water System Identification Number – TX2000005

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

North Runnels WSC purchases treated surface water from the City of Winters which obtains water from Lake winters and the City of Ballinger which obtains water from Ballinger Lake and Lake Ivie.

For more information regarding this report contact: Billie Berry, Manager at (325) 754-5000

Este reporte incluye informacion sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar at telephono (325) 754-5000

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES AT WATER BOARD MEETINGS

Date: Second Wednesday each month. **Time:** 7:00 pm

Note – The meeting time and date may change due to conflicting community events

Location: Water office – 1020 N. Main, Winters, Texas

Sources 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 EPAs 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 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 Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicated 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 the source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact *Billie Berry, Manager at (325) 754-5000.*

Water Quality Test Results Explanation of Acronyms Used in this Report: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

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.

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.

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

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

na: not applicable

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

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

Disinfectant (Chloramine) levels Testing Results in the NORTH RUNNELS WSC Distribution System

Disinfectant	Year of Range	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measurement	Violation	Source of Chemical
Chloramines	2022	3.03	0.59	6.0	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Microbiological (Coliforms) Testing Results in the NORTH RUNNELS WSC System

Type of Contaminant	Sample Year	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	E. coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Number of Positive E. coli or Total coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Coliform bacteria	2022	One positive monthly sample	0	0	N	Naturally present in environment

2022 Water Loss Audit Information

Time Period Covered by Audit	Estimated Gallons of Water Lost During 2022	Comments and/or Explanations
January to December 2022	32,133,017	Most of the water lost during 2022 was the result of flushing to maintain water quality or leaks in the distribution system

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper Definitions:

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level(AL)	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/28/2021	1.3	1.3	0.304	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Regulated Contaminants in the NORTH RUNNELS WSC Distribution System

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	39	2.6-109	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	53	9.9-128	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Individual Samples**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.169	0.169-0.169	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

NORTH RUNNELS WSC purchases water from CITY OF WINTERS. CITY OF WINTERS provides purchase surface water from Elm Creek reservoir, located in Runnels County.

Regulated Contaminants in the Source Water – City of Winters

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.27	0.25 - 0.25	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2022	167	71.7 - 71.7	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2022	0.2	0.197 - 0.197	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]	2022	0.194	0.139 - 0.139	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**
Beta/photon emitters	03/22/2018	10.1	10.1 - 10.1	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Regulated Contaminants in the Source Water – City of Ballinger

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2022	0.862	0.023-0.862	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	23	16.3	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	88	33.8-97.3	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2022	2	1.7 - 1.7	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2022	0.14	0.14 - 0.14	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2022	1.9	1.9-1.9	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2022	134	61.2-134	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2022	0.5	0.639 - 0.639	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]	2022	0.335	0.335- 0.335	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
Beta/photon emitters	2022	8.4	8.4-8.4	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.

Uranium	2022	1.9	1.9 - 1.9	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations- North Runnels

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/15/2022	2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	04/22/2022	2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Violations- City of Winters

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	**11/03/2022**	**2022**	**We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.**
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	**02/28/2022**	**2022**	**We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.**

Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)			
The Surface Water Treatment Rule seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by viruses, Legionella, and Giardia lamblia. The rule requires that water systems filter and disinfect water from surface water sources to reduce the occurrence of unsafe levels of these microbes.			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	05/01/2022	05/31/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	06/01/2022	06/30/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	08/01/2022	08/31/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER)	09/01/2022	09/30/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.

Total Organic Carbon			
Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	04/01/2022	06/30/2022	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated..

Violations- City of Ballinger

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**

PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	04/08/2019	01/31/2023	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	**Violation Begin**	**Violation End**	**Violation Explanation**
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2022	09/30/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.