**North Runnels Water Supply Corporation 2023 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, 2023**

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: Roger Coxe, 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 cause 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 provider. 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.](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 *Roger Coxe, 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) **na:** not applicable

**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-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. **ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

**ppm:** milligrams per liter or parts per million-or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water. **ppq:** parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Disinfectant** | **Year of Range** | **Average**  **Level** | **Minimum**  **Level** | **Maximum**  **Level** | **MRDL** | **MRDLG** | **Unit of Measurement** | **Violation** | **Source of Chemical** |
| Chloramines | 2023 | 2.6 | 0.2 | 4.9 | 4.0 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

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

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| **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 | 2023 | One positive monthly sample | 0 | 0 | N | Naturally present in environment |

**2023 Water Loss Audit Information**

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Time Period Covered by Audit** | **Estimated Gallons of Water Lost During 2023** | **Comments and/or Explanations** |
| January to December 2023 | 46,655,577 | Most of the water lost during 2023 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.

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| **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**

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| **Disinfection**  **By-Products** | **Collection**  **Date** | **Highest**  **Level**  **Detected** | **Range of**  **Individual Samples** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Haloacetic Acids  (HAA5) | 2023 | 48 | 16.2-44.4 | No Goal for  the Total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| TotalTrihalomethanes  (TTHM) | 2023 | 51 | 12.8-52.5 | No Goal for  the Total | 80 | ppb | N | 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] | 2023 | 0.0991 | 0. 0991  -0. 0991 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage;  Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Regulated Contaminants in the Source Water – City of Winters**

**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.

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| **Lead and**  **Copper** | **Date**  **Sampled** | **MCLG** | **Action**  **Level(AL)** | **90th**  **Percentile** | **#Sites**  **Over AL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of**  **Contamination** |
| Copper | 08/31/2022 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.299 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching  from wood preservatives; Corrosion  of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 08/31/2022 | 0 | 15 | 1.84 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing  systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Disinfection**  **By-Products** | **Collection**  **Date** | **Highest**  **Level**  **Detected** | **Range of**  **Individual Samples** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Haloacetic Acids  (HAA5) | 2023 | 20 | 6.4-26 | No Goal for  the Total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water  disinfection. |
| TotalTrihalomethanes  (TTHM) | 2023 | 26 | 9.04-46.2 | No Goal for  the Total | 80 | ppb | N | 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 | 2023 | 2 | 1.8-1.8 | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and  electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2023 | 0.28 | 0.28-0.28 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge  from metal refineries; Erosion of  natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 2023 | 54.8 | 54.8-54.8 | 200 | 200 | ppb | N | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| Fluoride | 2023 | 0.3 | 0.258-0.258 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (measured  as N) | 2023 | 0.202 | 0.202-0.202 | 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**

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| **Disinfection**  **By-Products** | **Collection**  **Date** | **Highest**  **Level**  **Detected** | **Range of**  **Individual Samples** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Chlorite | 2023 | 0.946 | 0-0.946 | 0.8 | 1 | ppm | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023 | 29 | 16.6-38 | No goal for  the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes  (TTHM) | 2023 | 97 | 41.2-108 | No goal for  the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

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| **Inorganic Contaminants** | **Collection**  **Date** | **Highest**  **Level**  **Detected** | **Range of**  **Individual  Samples** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Arsenic | 2023 | 1 | 1.1-1.1 | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from  orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2023 | 0.19 | 0.19-0.19 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 2023 | 128 | 0-128 | 200 | 200 | ppb | N | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| Fluoride | 2023 | 0.2 | 0.19-0.19 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (measured  as N) | 2023 | 0.0821924 | 0.219-0.219 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

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| **Radioactive Contaminants** | **Collection**  **Date** | **Highest**  **Level**  **Detected** | **Range of**  **Individual**  **Samples** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Beta/photon emitters | 02/28/2022 | 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.

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| Uranium | 02/28/2022 | 1.9 | 1.9-1.9 | 0 | 30 | ug/l | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Violations- City Winters**

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| **Consumer Confidence Rule** | | | | | | |
| The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems. | | | | | | |
| **Violation Type** | **Violation Begin** | | **Violation End** | | **Violation Explanation** | |
| CCR ADEQUACY/  AVAILABILITY/CONTENT | 07/01/2022 | | 08/03/2023 | | 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. | |
| CCR REPORT | 07/01/2021 | | 08/31/2023 | | 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. | |
| **Interim Enhanced SWTR** | | | | | | | |
| The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule. | | | | | | | |
| **Violation Type** | | **Violation Begin** | | **Violation End** | | **Violation Explanation** | |
| MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MAJOR | | 07/01/2022 | | 08/03/2023 | | We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. | |
| MONITORING, ROUTINE (IESWTR/LT1), MINOR | | 07/01/2021 | | 08/03/2023 | | We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. | |

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| **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 | 04/28/2023 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |
| PUBLIC NOTICE RULE  LINKED TO VIOLATION | 01/16/2023 | 04/28/2023 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |
| PUBLIC NOTICE RULE  LINKED TO VIOLATION | 02/19/2023 | 04/28/2023 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |
| PUBLIC NOTICE RULE  LINKED TO VIOLATION | 03/12/2023 | 04/28/2023 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |
| PUBLIC NOTICE RULE  LINKED TO VIOLATION | 08/21/2023 | 2023 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |
| PUBLIC NOTICE RULE  LINKED TO VIOLATION | 11/17/2023 | 12/19/2023 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |
| PUBLIC NOTICE RULE  LINKED TO VIOLATION | 02/28/2023 | 04/28/2023 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |

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| **Surface Water Treatment Rule (SWTR)** | | | | | | | | |
| The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule. | | | | | | | | |
| **Violation Type** | | **Violation Begin** | **Violation End** | | **Violation Explanation** | | | |
| MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER) | | 05/01/2023 | 05/31/2023 | | 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) | | 06/01/2023 | 06/30/2023 | | 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) | | 04/01/2023 | 04/30/2023 | | 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**

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| **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. |
| PUBLIC NOTICE RULE  LINKED TO VIOLATION | 07/05/2023 | 08/03/2023 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |

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| **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 with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency). | | | |
| **Violation Type** | **Violation Begin** | **Violation End** | **Violation Explanation** |
| FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM | 06/24/2023 | 08/03/2023 | We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedances of TTHM. |
| MCL, LRAA | 01/01/2023 | 03/31/2023 | 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. |
| MCL, LRAA | 04/01/2023 | 06/30/2023 | 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. |
| MCL, LRAA | 07/01/2023 | 09/30/2023 | 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. |