

## 2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System THE CONSOLIDATED WSC RURAL SYSTEM

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022

THE CONSOLIDATED WSC RURAL SYSTEM provides ground water from the from Carrizo Wilcox and Sparta Aquifers located in Houston County, Texas.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name <u>Amber Stelly</u> - General Manger

Phone <u>936-544-2986</u>

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (936) 544-2986

#### **Definitions and Abbreviations**

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain 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.
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.
na:	not applicable.
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

### 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 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

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 the **General Manager, Amber Stelly, at (936)–544-2986** 

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9/01/2022	1.3	1.3	0.224	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	9/01/2022	0.015	0.015	0	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

# **2022 Water Quality Test Results**

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	8/24/2022	10.8	10.8 - 10.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	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)	8/24/2022	27.8	27.8 - 27.8	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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\*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
Barium	11/16/2021	0.0072	0.0072 - 0.0072	2	2	ppm	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	11/16/2021	0.261	0.261 - 0.261	4	4.0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.0489	0.0164 - 0.0489	10	10	ppm	NO	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
Combined Radium 226/228	04/03/2018	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	NO	Erosion of natural deposits.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2022	0.001	0 0 001	10	10	nnm	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories: Discharge

### **Disinfectant Residual**

We are required by law to maintain a minimum of 0.2 mg/L chlorine residual at all points of the distribution system. We take on average <u>14,000</u> yearly tests confirming we meet this quality standard.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Free Chlorine	2022	2.15	0.71 - 4.30	4	4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

### **Coliform Bacteria**

#### We performed <u>355</u> bacteriological tests on your water. No E. coli was detected.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	3	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment.

## **Violations**

ead and Copper Rule								
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.								
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation					
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	10/01/2022	12/30/2022	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.					
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	10/07/2022	12/30/2022	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.					

evised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)									
The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, and seniors.									
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation						
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	12/01/2022	12/31/2022	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.						

## IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Consolidated WSC has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During June  $1^{st}$  – September  $30^{th}$  2022 we did not complete all monitoring or testing for lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The table below lists the contaminant we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for lead and copper, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples were will be taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Lead and copper tap water sampling	20	10	June 1 <sup>st</sup> -Sept 30 2022	June 1 <sup>st-</sup> Sept. 30 <sup>th</sup> 2025
Lead and Copper entry point sampling				
Water quality parameters				

# What is being done?

Since the consolidation of our multiple PWS ID's in 2020, there was a change to our lead and copper sample sites that caused us to not sample all 20 state approved sites. We are working with TCEQ to correct our sample site information. For more information, please contact General Manager, Amber Stelly at (936) - 544 - 2986 or 401 NE Loop 304, Crockett, Tx. 75835.

*Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.* 

This notice is being sent to you by <u>The Consolidated WSC</u>. Public Water System Number: TX<u>1130033</u> Date Distributed: <u>6/16/2023</u>



# **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

# Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Consolidated WSC Rural System

Our system failed to collect every required coliform sample. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the October 2022 – December 2022 monitoring period, we did not complete all monitoring for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, we are required to notify you within 24 hours.

## What is being done?

We have since implemented administrative changes, including redefined roles and personnel changes to prevent this failure in the future. Since implementing these changes, we have continued working towards compliance.

For more information, please contact General Manager, Amber Stelly at (936)-544-2986 or by mail at, 401 NE Loop 304, Crockett, Tx. 75835.

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# **IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

# Monitoring Requirements Not Met for Consolidated WSC Rural System

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We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During the January 2023 – March 2023 monitoring period, we did not complete all monitoring for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

### What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, we are required to notify you within 24 hours.

## What is being done?

We have since implemented administrative changes, including redefined roles and personnel changes to prevent this failure in the future. Since implementing these changes, we have completed all required monitoring and returned to compliance.

For more information, please contact General Manager, Amber Stelly at (936)-544-2986 or by mail at, 401 NE Loop 304, Crockett, Tx. 75835.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

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