

NORTH HOPKINS WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION  
2020 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT  
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT for the period of January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020.

Public Water System ID Number 1120017

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. For more information, contact Edgar Clements, Jr., Manager, at 903-945-2619.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. 903-945-2619

#### Special Notice

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 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, those 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 at (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. 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>.

In 2020, our water department distributed 162,751,200 gallons of water to our customers. North Hopkins Water Supply Corporation purchases pre-treated surface water from the City of Sulphur Springs. Our water comes from Cooper Lake with back up water supply from Lake Sulphur Springs. Your water is treated using disinfection and filtration to remove harmful contaminants that may come from source water.

## OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required test, and is presented in the additional pages. We hope information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

## INFORMATION ON SOURCES OF 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.

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.

## INFORMATION ABOUT SECONDARY CONTAMINANTS

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can

cause taste, color and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

### Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Board Meetings 4<sup>th</sup> Saturday of the Month  
 Time: 7:00 a.m.  
 Place: Office - 9364 Texas Highway 19 North  
 Sulphur Springs, Texas 75482  
 Phone: 903-945-2619

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

### Information About Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The sampling requirements for your water systems are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>.

Further details about sources of source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Lead & Copper	Year	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2019	1.3	1.3	0.3	0/20	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2019	0	15	1.52	0/20	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Required Additional Health Information for Lead:

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing component. 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>.

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Year	Disinfection by-product	Min Level	Max Level	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2020	Chlorite	0	.25	0.8	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Total Haloacetic Acids	15.0	27.5	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2020	Total Trihalomethanes	21	37.8	80	ppb	N	By product of drinking water chlorination

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Year		Level (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2020	Highest single measurement	1.0 NTU	0.15	N	Soil runoff
2020	Lowest monthly % meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	N	Soil runoff

## Coliform Bacteria 2020

E.coli Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest Number of Coliform Positive	Number of E-coli Positive Results	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	2 or more samples in any single month	1	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

Note: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present.

## Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Disinfection by-product	Min Level	Max Level	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2020	Chlorite	0	0.25	0.8	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2020	Total Haloacetic Acids	15.0	27.5	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
2020	Total Trihalomethanes	21	37.8	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

## Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Min Level	Max Level	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of contamination
2020	Fluoride	0.434	0.434	4	4	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2020	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.474	0.474	10	10	mg/L	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits

2020	Barium	0.037	0.037	2	2	mg/L	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
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Nitrate Advisory: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/L is a health risk for infants of less than 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year		Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of chemical
2020	Chlorine (chloramines)	0.53	2.93	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCS)

Year	VOC	Min Level	Max Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of contamination
2020	Chloroform	12.0	25.8	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product
2020	Bromochloroacetic acid	2.0	4.3	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product
2020	Bromodichloromethane	5.1	10.1	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product
2020	Dibromochloromethane	1.7	2.2	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product
2020	Dichloroacetic Acid	8.0	16.2	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product
2020	Monobromoacetic Acid	1.0	1.0	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product
2020	Monochloroacetic Acid	1.0	3.0	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product
2020	Trichloroacetic Acid	5.0	10.8	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product

Secondary and Other Constituents

Year		Min Level	Max Level	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely source of contamination
2020	Alkalinity	45.4	45.4			mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Aluminum	0.058	0.058	0.2	0.2	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

2020	Calcium	24.2	24.2			mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Magnesium	2.47	2.47			mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Potassium	2.69	2.69			mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Sodium	17.2	17.2			mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Chloride	6.89	6.89			mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Copper (Free)	0.005	0.005			mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	Sulfate	51.9	51.9			mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2020	TDS*	150	150			mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

\*Total Dissolved Solids-Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

Source	Maximum Level Detected	Range of Level Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water	7.26	7.26-4.32	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Treated Water	3.08	3.08-2.25	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
Removal Ratio	58%	58%-37%	% removal	NA

Note: Total Organic Carbon has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process. TCEQ requires a certain percentage to be removed each month based on the parameters of the source and treated water.

TWDB Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit survey submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 1, 2020 - December 31, 2020, our system lost an estimated 1,633,628 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-945-2619.

Violations

None

## Terms to Know

The following tables in this report use scientific terms and measures to label/clarify the amounts of different compounds. Below is some explanation of these terms and measures.

Level 1 Assessment	A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria were found.
Level 2 Assessment	A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E.Coli maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Contaminant Level (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 Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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
Action Level (AL)	The concentration which, if exceeded, triggers treatment of other requirements which a water system must follow.
Treatment Technique (TT)	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.



## Abbreviations

Avg	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
MFL	Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
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 (ug/L) or parts per billion-one ounce in 7,500,000 gallons of water
ppm	Milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million-one ounce in 7,500 gallons of water
ppt	Nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion-one ounce in 7,500,000,000 gallons of water
ppq	Picograms per liter (pg/L) or parts per quadrillion-one ounce in 7,500,000,000,000 gallons of water