NORTH HOPKINS WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

2023 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR)

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT for the period of January 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023.

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 Leeo Casey Janway, Manager, at 903-945-2619.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para assistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (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 2023, our water department distributed 169,270,100 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 (Jim Chapman 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.

INFORMATION ON SOURCES OF WATER

The sources of drinking water include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. To make sure that your tap water is safe, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amounts of certain contaminants allowed in water after its treatment, when it is delivered by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for the contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for the public health. 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 before it is treated 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 4th Thursday of the Month

Time: 7:00 p.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 available by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The information contained in the assessment allows focus on source water protection strategies.

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.](http://gis.3tceq.state.tx.us/swav/controller/index/isp/wtrsrs.)

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.

Further details about sources of source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: [http://dww2.tceq.texas,gov/DWW/](http://dww.tceq.texas,giv.dww./)

Coliform Bacteria 2023

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | E. Coliform  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 |
| 2023 | 0 | 2 or more samples in any single month | 0 | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

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

Disinfectant Residual

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year |  | Min Level | Max Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Units | Source of chemical |
| 2023 | Chlorine  (chloramines) | .50 | 3.80 | 4.0 | 4.0 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

Lead and Copper

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead & Copper | Year | Action  Level Goal  (AL) | 90th  Percentile | # Sites  Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper | 2022 | 1.3 | .0508 | 0/20 | mg/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead | 2022 | .015 | 0 | 0/20 | mg/L | 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.>

Disinfection Byproducts

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Disinfection by-product | Min  Level | Max  Level | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 2023 | Chlorite | <0.01 | 0.201 | 1.000 | mg/L | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| 2023 | Total Haloacetic Acids | 19.4 | 26.9 | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| 2023 | Total Trihalomethanes | 25.0 | 50.6 | 80 | ppb | N | By product of drinking water chlorination |

Turbidity

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year |  | Level  (Treatment  Technique) | Level  Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 2023 | Highest single measurement | 1.0 NTU | 0.16 | N | Soil runoff |
| 2023 | Lowest monthly % meeting limit | <0.3 NTU | 100% | N | Soil runoff |

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.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Contaminant | Level  Detected | MCL | MCLG | Units | Violation | Likely Source of contamination |
| 2023 | Atrazine | 0.1 | 3 | 3 | ppb | N | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| 2023 | Metolachlor | 0.3 | 700 |  | ppb | N | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |

Atrazine Advisory: Some people who drink water containing Atrazine well in excess of MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

Inorganic Contaminants

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Contaminant | Level | | MCL | | | MCLG | | Units | | Violation | | Likely Source of contamination | |
| 2023 | Fluoride | 0.36 | | 4 | | | 4 | | mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. | |
| 2023 | Nitrate  (measured as  Nitrogen) | 0.624 | | 10 | | | 10 | | mg/L | | N | | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits | |
| 2023 | Barium | 0.047 | | 2 | | | 2 | | mg/L | | N | | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder | |
| Year | Secondary Constituents | | Level Detected | | MCL | MCLG | | Units | | Violation | | Likely source of contamination | |
| 2023 | Alkalinity | | 33.7 | |  |  | | mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| 2023 | Aluminum | | 0.072 | |  |  | | mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| 2023 | Calcium | | 26.9 | |  |  | | mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| 2023 | Magnesium | | 2.48 | |  |  | | mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| 2023 | Potassium | | 3.61 | |  |  | | mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| 2023 | Sodium | | 12.5 | |  |  | | mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| 2023 | Chloride | | 7.61 | |  |  | | mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| 2023 | Texas Copper | | 0.0027 | |  |  | | mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| 2023 | Sulfate | | 59.4 | |  |  | | mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| 2023 | Total Dissolved Solids | | 142 | |  |  | | mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| 2023 | Chromium | | 0.0018 | |  |  | | mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| 2023 | Cyanide | | 0.0817 | |  |  | | mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits | |
| 2023 | Manganese | | 0.001 | |  |  | | Mg/L | | N | | Erosion of natural deposits | |

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCS)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | VOC | Min Level | Max Level | Units | Violation | Likely Source of contamination |
| 2023 | Chloroform | 17.2 | 33.8 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |
| 2023 | Bromochloroacetic acid | 2.6 | 4.7 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |
| 2023 | Bromodichloromethane | 6.50 | 13.50 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |
| 2023 | Dibromochloromethane | 1.07 | 3.33 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |
| 2023 | Dichloroacetic Acid | 10.8 | 15.6 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |
| 2023 | Trichloroacetic Acid | 6.90 | 9.50 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |
| 2023 | Monochloroacetic Acid | 1.3 | 2.8 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |

Total Organic Carbon (TOC)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Source | Maximum Level Detected | Range of Level Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Source Water | 6.18 | 5.18-6.18 | ppm | Naturally present in the environment |
| Treated Water | 3.47 | 2.80-3.47 | ppm | Naturally present in the environment |
| Removal Ratio | 51% | 35.9%-50.6% | %  removal | Removal ratio > = 35% |

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, 2023 - December 31, 2023, our system lost an estimated 41,593,400 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 thee 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

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| --- | --- |
| 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 |
| ppm | Milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ppt | Nanograms per liter (ng/L) or parts per trillion |
| ppq | Picograms per liter (pg/L) or parts per quadrillion |