# 2023 Consumer Confidence Report for Winkler Water Supply Corporation

**This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2023**

**For more information regarding this report contact: Douglas Spain at 903-599-9096.**

**Este reporte incluye informacion sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 903-599-9096**

**Winkler WSC provides surface water from Richland Chambers Reservoir located in Navarro County/Freestone County**

## Definitions and Abbreviations

**The following table 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 MCL's are based onaverage of monthly samples |
| **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 coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. |
| **Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL** | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasable 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. |
| **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL:** | The highest level of 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. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| **MFL** | million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) |
| **mrem:** | nillirems per year (a measure of radition absorbed by the body) |
| **NA:** | Not applicable |
| **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 |
| **ppm** | milligrams per liter or parts per million |
| **ppq** | parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/l) |
| **ppt** | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l) |
| **Treatment Tecnique or TT:** | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

## Information about your Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 animal or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be resonably 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 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 the 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 occuring or result from urban storm water runnoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sorces 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 occuring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescirbes 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 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 immuncompromised 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 from infection by Cryptosporidium are avalible 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 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 tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, ans steps you can take to mnimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

### Information about Source Water

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

## 2023 Water Quality Test Results

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | | Likely source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sampled | MCLG | 90thPercentile | #sites over AL | Action Level | Units | Violation | |
| Lead | 2023 | 0 | 10.6 | 1 | 15 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Copper | 2023 | 1.3 | 0.117 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

## 2021 Water Quality Test Results Cont.

| **Disinfection By-Products** | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (Haa5) | 2023 | 42 | 21.7-57.4 | no goal | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 77 | 34.5-114 | no goal | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| The value in the highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 and TTHM samples collected at a location over a year | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely source of Contamination |
| Barium | 2023 | 0.052 | .052 -.052 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; |
| | | | | | | | | Erosion of Natural deposits |
| Fluoride | 2023 | 0.2 | 0.246 -0.246 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes |
| | | | | | | | | strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2023 | 0.404 | 0.404- 0.404 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; |
| | | | | | | | | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Radioactive Contaminants** | | | | | | | | |
| Beta/photon emitters | 2/8/2018 | 4.6 | 4.6-4.6 | 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. | | | | | | | | |

| Radioactive Contaminants Cont. | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 2/8/2018 | 1.5 | 1.5-1.5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides** | | | | | | | | |
| **and herbicides** | | | | | | | | |
| Atrazine | 2023 | 0.2 | 0.2 - 0.2 | 3 | 3 | ppb | N | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops |
| **Disinfectant Residual** | Year | Average Level | Range | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of measure | Violation | Source in Drinking Water |
| **Disinfectant Used: Chloramines** | 2023 | 2.07 | .56 -3.85 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Water Additive used to control micorbes |
| **Turbidity** | Level | Limit | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination | | | | |
| | Detected | TT | | | | | | |
| Highest Single Measurement | 0.4 | 1 NTU | N | Soil Runoff | | | | |
| Lowest Monthly % meeting Limit | 98% | 0.3 NTU | N | Soil Runoff | | | | |
| **Total Organic Carbon** | The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section. | | | | | | | |

## Violations

Consumer Confidence Report

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 system.

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| CCR Report | 7/1/2020 | 1/24/2024 | 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 risk from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. |
| CCR Report | 7/1/2021 | 9/22/2023 | 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 risk from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. |

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation | 5/11/2023 | 6/20/2023 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations. |