

2021 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF BARSTOW

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2021

For more information regarding this report contact:

CITY OF BARSTOW provides ground water from CITY OF PECOS LOCATED IN PECOS,
REEVES COUNTY, TEXAS.

Name ROBIN HERNANDEZ

Phone 432-445-6838

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de
llamar al telefono 432-445-6838

Definitions and Abbreviations

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Action Level:

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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.

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.

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.

MFL

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem:

millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na:

not applicable.

NTU

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 Technique 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 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.

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

CITY OF BARSTOW purchases water from CITY OF PECOS. CITY OF PECOS provides purchase ground water from {insert source name of aquifer, reservoir, and/or river} located in [insert name of County or City]. [insert a table containing any contaminant that was detected in the provider's water for this calendar year, unless that contaminant has been separately monitored in your water system (i.e. TTHM, HAA5, Lead and Copper, Coliforms)].

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact [insert water system contact][insert phone number].

2021 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	2	1.79 - 1.79	No goal for the total	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 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
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Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2021	2	2.47 - 2.47	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
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Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
FREE CHLORINE	2021	0.70mg/L	0.36-1.06mg/L	4	4		ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR)	07/01/2021	09/30/2021	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.
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR)	10/01/2021	12/31/2021	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 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)	01/01/2021	2021	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.
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2021	2021	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

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	08/23/2021	09/24/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	



Consumer Confidence Report TCEQ Certificate of Delivery
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

For small systems - Only systems that serve 500 persons or fewer may use this form.

For Calendar year: 2021

Date Distributed to Customers: June 21, 2022

PWS ID Number: 2380006

PWS Name: CITY OF BARSTOW

You must use at least one delivery method from the list below.

Delivery methods - You must use at least one delivery method (check all that apply):

- ☒ CCR availability notice was distributed by mail
- ☐ CCR availability notice was distributed by door-to-door delivery
- ☐ CCR availability notice was posted in public places
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at <http://> _____
- ☐ Mailing CCR availability notice to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills.
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media.
- ☒ Posting the CCR in public places.
- ☐ Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons.
- ☐ Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations.

I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of 2021 and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ. Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the direct URL.

Certified By:

Name (print): ROBIN R HERNANDEZ Title: CITY SECRETARY Phone Number: 432-445-6838

Signature: *Robin R Hernandez* Date: June 27, 2022

All systems are required to mail by July 1 the Certificate of Delivery and complete Consumer Confidence Report to:

Sending by certified mail:	Sending by regular mail:
TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, 12100 Park 35 Circle Austin, TX 78753	TCEQ DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box 13087 Austin, TX 78711-3087



Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY OF TIER III PUBLIC NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS:

Public Water System (PWS) name: CITY OF BARSTOW

PWS ID: 2380006

Type of Violation or Situation	Time Period(s) of Violation	# Samples Required	# Samples Submitted
LEAD & COPPER MONITORING	1 ST 6M2021	20	0
LEAD & COPPER MONITORING	2 ND 6M2021	20	0

30 TAC 290.122(c) states that the owner or operator of a PWS who fails to perform required monitoring, fails to comply with a test procedure, or is subject to variance or exemption granted under §290.102(b) shall notify persons served by the system no later than one year after the PWS learns of the violation. The initial public notice shall be issued in the following manner:

Please indicate how the PWS provided this public notice to customers, mark all that apply:

COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:

- ☐ Mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered **OR**
- ☒ Reporting in the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) (**At least one of these two options is required**)
AND any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS such as (choose one or more below):
- ☐ Delivery of multiple copies for distribution to others (i.e. apartment building owners, large private employers)
- ☒ Continuous posting in conspicuous public places within the area served
- ☐ On the internet
- ☐ Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
- ☐ Delivery to community organizations

NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:

- ☐ Continuously post Notice in conspicuous places within affected PWS or service area **OR**
- ☐ Mail or direct delivery to each customer or service connection (**At least one of these two options is required**)
AND any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS

- such as (choose one or more below):
- ☐ Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers
 - ☐ E-mail to notify employees or students
 - ☐ Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies to central locations (e.g., community centers, large employers)
 - ☐ On the internet

In accordance with 30 TAC §290.122(g), all public water systems that are required to issue public notice to persons in accordance with 30 TAC §290.122, and that sell or otherwise provide drinking water to other public water systems (i.e., consecutive systems), shall provide public notice to the owner or operator of the consecutive systems.

☐ This PWS provides water to consecutive systems and those systems have been provided public notice.

Notice to Consecutive Systems was delivered on: _____ (date)
by the following means: _____

Comments: _____

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations."

NOTE: 30 TAC 290.122(f) requires the PWS to provide a copy of the Public Notice issued and a signed Certificate of Delivery to the Executive Director within 10 days.

Date of Delivery to Customers: June 21, 2022 Phone: 432-445-6838

Certified by (print name): ROBIN HERNANDEZ Title: CITY SECRETARY

Signature:  Date: June 27, 2022

Submit a copy of the Public Notice delivered to customers and a copy of this completed Certificate of Delivery to the TCEQ at:

E-mail: pwspn@tceq.texas.gov

Mail: TCEQ, Water Supply Division, MC-155
Attn: Public Notice
P.O. Box 13087
Austin, TX 78711-3087

A Word version of the PN and COD are located on the TCEQ web page titled 'Public Notice Language for Drinking Water Compliance':

https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/public_notice.html