2022 Annual Drinking

Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

City of Star Harbor

PWS ID TX1070150

903-489-0091

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of

January 1 to December 31, 2022 This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water system to provide safe drinking water.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirement for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data.

Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessment and protection efforts at your system, contact:

Name **Thomas Posey**
Phone **(903)603-1501**

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (903)603-1501

Abbreviations

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measurement of asbestos)
mrem – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
na – not applicatable
NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
pCi/L – picocuries per liter (measure of radio activity)
ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq - part per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
Treatment Technique or TT – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminate in drinking water.

Special Notice

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminations in bottle 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 of 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 infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from physician or health care provides. Additional guide lines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium are available from 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 cooking or drinking. If you have concerns about lead in your water, you may 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 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, can reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount of some contaminates. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants can and potential health effects ban be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791

Contaminant that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or results 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 synthetics and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts 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.

Where Do We Get Our Water?

Our water is obtained from a surface water source. This source being the CEDAR CREEK RESERVOIR. (TRWD)

Information About Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and the results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessment and protection efforts at your system, contact Thomas Posey (903)489-0091

For more information, about your source of water, please refer to the **Source Water Assessment Viewer** available at the following URL:
http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Water Quality Test Results

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.

Action Level Goal(ALG) The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk of health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg. Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual averages 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 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 (MCL) The 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 (MCLG) The level of 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: (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 (MRDLG) The level of the drinking water disinfectant below which there is no 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

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

na: not applicable

NTU nephelomaetric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure a radioactivity)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per milillion – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

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 levelof contaminant in drinking water.

Regulated Contaminants

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level(AL)	90th Percent	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9/28/2021	1.3	1.3	0.165	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits: Leaching from wood preservative: Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfectants and Disinfection By Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detectant	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2022	46	23.3 - 38.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-products 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)	2022	43	18.6 - 47.1	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 Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.054	0.054 - 0.054	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2022	0.1	0.145 - 0.145	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate [Measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0..154	0..154 - 0.154	10	10	ppm	N	Run off from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2022	91.1	91.1 - 91.1	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/Photon Emitters	2/20/2018	4.7	4.7 - 4.7	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2/20/2018	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides.	Collection Date	Highest Level Detectd	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	Violations	Likely source of contamination
Atrazine	2020	0.2	0.2 – 0.2	3	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.