

CRYSTAL FARMS

WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

11928 CR 2191 N

P.O. Box 1089

Tatum, Texas 75691

2019 Drinking Water Quality Report

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID#2010012

**Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31 2021.**

**For more information regarding this report contact: Ron Martin (903) 947-2238**

**Este reporte incluye informacion inportante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 947-2238**

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.

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 contaminates 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 Crystal Farms WSC at (903) 947-2238.

**SPECIAL NOTICE**

**Required Language for ALL public water supplies:**

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 Assessments**

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for Crystal Farms Water Supply 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 assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact (Ron Martin at (903) 947-2238. For more information about your sources 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?wtrsc= Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW

Name of Aquifer from which groundwater was pumped is the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer.

Source Water Name Type of Water Report Status Location

1. - Plant 1 GW Active FM 1797/CR 2191

2. - O.5 Miles SW of 1 GW Active 0.5 Miles SW of 1

3. - Plant 2 GW Active 17954 CR 2187 E.

**Opportunities for Public Participation**

The Public is always welcome to attend the Board of Director's meetings held the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Office of Crystal Farms WSC, located at 11928 CR 2191 N., Tatum, Texas 72691. The date and time of each Board of Director's meeting is filed and posted at the on our Website, crystalfarmswater.com and is posted at the office of Crystal Farms WSC at least seventy-two hours preceding the beginning of the meeting. For more information about these meetings, call (903) 947-2238.

**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 to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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) way 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)

na: not applicable.

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 or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

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

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

**2021 Regulated Contaminants Detected**

Lead and Copper

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | #Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper | 2021 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.189 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing system |

Coliform Bacteria

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Maximum Conatminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 0 | 1 Positive monthly sample | 1 |  | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment |

**2019 Water Quality Test Results**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 017**Disinfection By-Products** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level or Average Detected** | **Range of Individual Samples** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)** | 2021 | 24 | 1.3-23.5 | No goal for the total | 60 | 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 sample results collected at a location over a year'

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)** | 2021 | 94 | 0-93.5 | 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'

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2017**Inorganic Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level or Average Detected** | **Range of Individual Samples** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Barium** | 2021 | 0.016 | 0.016-0.016 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Fluoride** | 2021 | 0.676 | 0.676-0.676 | 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]** | 2021 | 0.0183 | 0-0.0183 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 2017**Radioactive Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level or Average Detected** | **Range of Individual Samples** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Combined Radium 226/228** | 06/20/2018 | 1.5 | 1.5-1.5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

**Disinfectant Residual**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Disinfectant Residual** | **Year** | **Average Level** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MRDL** | **MRDLG** | **Unit of Measure** | **Violation (Y/N)** | **Source in Drinking Water** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chloramines | 2021 | 1.64 | 1.54-1.75 | 4 | 4 | PPM | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

**Water Loss Audit 2021**

In the Water Loss Audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January-December 2021, our system lost an estimated 530,460 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (903) 947-2238.