

2022 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT
CITY OF SAN AUGUSTINE AND RURAL WATER CUSTOMERS
Phone No. 936-275-2121
CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT 2022

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

By the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and they have determined that certain water quality issues exist. The City of San Augustine has met all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking water standards.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (936) 275-2121.

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from Lake / River / Reservoir / Aquifer: San Augustine City Lake.

WATER SOURCES: The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of 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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment includes: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

SPECIAL NOTICE for ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV / AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health providers. EPA / Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water HOTLINE (800-426-4791).

ALL drinking water may contain contaminates:

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of service devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain a least small amounts of some contaminates. The presence of contaminates does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminates and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA Safe Drinking Water HOTLINE (800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, odor, and color problems. The taste and color constitutes are called secondary constituents and are regulated by State of Texas, not EPA. **These constituents are not causes for health concerns.** Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About The Following Pages

The pages attached and below listed definitions provide all of the federally regulated or minitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 contaminants. The tables below contain all of the chemical constituents, which have been found in your drinking water. The City of San Augustine tested our water quality over 2,400 times in calendar year 2022.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) – The highest level of contaminant 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 a contaminant in drinking water below which there is not known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (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 (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 contamination.

Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment, or other requirements, which a water system must follow.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units – Turbidity is the amount of particles in the water. **Our source is from soil (Red Dirt) runoff into the City Lake.**

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/l – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)

ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – part per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Public Participation Opportunities:

DATE: July 10, 2023 **TIME:** 10:00 A.M.

LOCATION: City Hall Council Chambers **PHONE:** 936-275-2121

Chris Anding
Superintendant

TURBIDITY

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.

YEAR	CONTAMINANT	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT	LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES MEETING LIMITS	TURBIDITY	UNITS OF LIMITS	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2022	Turbidity	0.72	0.99%	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS TESTED IN 2022

Lead and Cooper

Cooper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over All	Units	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination
	2022	1.3	1.3	0.0844	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives, corrosion of household plumbing systems.

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

YEAR	CONTAMINANT	AVERAGE LEVEL MEASUREMENT	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MCL	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2022	Total Haloacetic Acids	54	1.8	90.5	60	ppb	Byproducts of Drinking Water Disinfection
2022	Total Trihalomethanes	110	46.6	105	80	ppb	Byproducts of Drinking Water Disinfection

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for disinfection Byproducts

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for nature regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

YEAR	CONTAMINANT	AVERAGE LEVEL MEASUREMENT	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MCL	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2022	Total Haloacetic Acids	54	1.8	90.5	60	ppb	Byproducts of Drinking Water Disinfection
2022	Total Trihalomethanes	110	46.6	105	80	ppb	Byproducts of Drinking Water Disinfection

INORGANIC CONTAMINATES

YEAR	CONTAMINANT	AVERAGE LEVEL MEASUREMENT	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MCL	MCLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2022	Gross Alpha	1.2	1.2	1.5	0		pCi/L	Erosion of Natural Deposits
2022	Barium	0.021	0.021	2	2		ppm	Discharge of Drilling Waste
2022	Chromium	0.001	0.001	0.1	0.1		ppb	Discharge from Steel Mills
2022	Nitrate (Measured As Nitrogen)	0.01	0.01	10	10		ppm	Runoff from Fertilizer Use
2022	Fluoride	0.0482	0.0482	4	4		ppm	Erosion of Natural Deposits Runoff from Fertilizer Use

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LEVEL

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operating Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must provide disinfection type, minimum, maximum, and average levels.

YEAR	DISINFECTANT USED	AVERAGE LEVEL QUARTERLY AVG.	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	MRDL	MRDLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2022	Chlorine	1.02	0.23	1.68	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Chlorine Gas

UNREGULATED INITIAL DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM EVALUATION FOR DISINFECTIVE BYPRODUCTS**WAIVED OR NOT YET SAMPLED****TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)**

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfectant byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and Haloacetic Acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

YEAR	CONTAMINANT	AVERAGE LEVEL MEASUREMENT	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2022	Lake Water	2.66	2.3	5.2	ppm	Naturally Present in Lake
2022	Drinking Water	4.3	1.5	9.1	ppm	Naturally Present in Lake
2022	Removal Ratio	1	1	1		

We used alternative calculations

Removal Ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Bromoform, Chloroform, Dichlorobromomethane, and Dibromochloromethane are disinfectant byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

YEAR or RANGE	CONTAMINANT	AVERAGE LEVEL	MINIMUM LEVEL	MAXIMUM LEVEL	UNIT OF MEASURE	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
2022	Bromodichromomethane	16.4	11.5	20.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2022	Dibromochloromethane	12.77	1.67	5.14	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2022	Chloroform	66.2	31.4	80.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

2022 WATER LOSS

Produced Water	Total Water Loss Volume	Total Water Loss %
2022	171,901,789	7,876,569 4.58%

VIOLATIONS

VIOLATION TYPE	HEALTH EFFECTS	VIOLATION BEGIN	VIOLATION END	VIOLATION EXPLANATION	STEPS TO CORRECT
HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR HAA5		7/25/2022	1/15/2023	We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedences of HAA5	We worked with TCEQ to correct the Report and it is back in compliance
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTMH) FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM		3/15/2022	4/14/2022	We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedences of TTHM	The City has stopped using chlorine on the pretreatment, (Raw Water). This has helped reduce the TTHM formation alone with sludge removal

VIOLATIONS continued

VIOLATION TYPE	HEALTH EFFECTS	VIOLATION BEGIN	VIOLATION END	VIOLATION EXPLANATION	STEPS TO CORRECT
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM)		7/25/2022	1/5/2023	We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedences of TTHM	The City has stopped using chlorine on the pretreatment, (Raw Water). This has helped reduce the TTHM formation alone with sludge removal
FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM					
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) MCL, LRAA Distribution: MCL Violation	Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems and may have an increased risk of getting cancer. Proper notices have been made.	1/1/2022	12/31/2022	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.	The City has stopped using chlorine on the pretreatment, (Raw Water). This has helped reduce the TTHM formation alone with sludge removal
<i>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)</i>					
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION RULE		2/13/2022	3/10/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, or drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	The City now has a website and Facebook Page where customers can go to view public notices, and an alert system (TextMyGov) for those subscribed who get the notices immediately.
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION RULE		8/16/2022	11/16/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, or drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.	The City now has a website and Facebook Page where customers can go to view public notices, Facebook Page, and an alert system (TextMyGov) for those subscribed who get the notices immediately.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION					
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION					