

Potosi WSC 2023 Annual Drinking Water Report

(Also known as the Consumer Confidence Report)
Water System Identification Number – TX2210008

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

Potosi WSC purchases treated surface water from the City of Abilene which treats surface water from Lake Fort Phantom, Lake Ivie and Hubbard Creek Lake

For more information regarding this report contact: Holly Casey Manager at (325) 529-3269

Este reporte incluye informacion sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar at telefono (325) 529-3269

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES AT WATER BOARD MEETINGS

Date: Second Thursday of every other month. **Time:** 7:00 pm

Location: Water office – 734 FM 1750, Abilene, Texas 79602

Sources of 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 Assessments

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicated that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on the source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Holly Casey Manager at 325-529-3269.

Water Quality Test Results Explanation of Acronyms Used in this Report: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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.

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

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)

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.

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

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

Disinfectant (Chloramine) levels Testing Results in the Potosi WSC Distribution System

| Disinfectant | Year of Range | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measurement | Violation | Source of Chemical |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|---------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Chloramines | 2023 | 1.95 | 1.5 | 2.38 | 4.0 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

Microbiological (Coliforms) Testing Results in the Potosi WSC System

| Type of Contaminant | Sample Year | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | E. coli Maximum Contaminant Level | Total Number of Positive E. coli or Total coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------------|--|-----------|----------------------------------|
| Coliform bacteria | 2023 | Two or more samples collected in a month which are total coliform positive | 0 | 0 | N | Naturally present in environment |

2023 Water Loss Audit Information

| Time Period Covered by Audit | Estimated Gallons of Water Lost During 2023 | Comments and/or Explanations |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| January to December 2023 | 28,401,678 | Most of the water lost during 2023 was the result of flushing to maintain water quality or leaks in the distribution system |

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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. Action Level:

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level(AL) | 90 th Percentile | #Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 09/02/2021 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.343 | 1 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 09/02/2021 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 1 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Regulated Contaminants in the Potosi WSC Distribution System

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023 | 15 | 6.4-18.7 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 44 | 18.9 - 55.6 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2023 | 0.325 | 0.185-0.325 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

POTOSI WSC purchases water from CITY OF ABILENE. CITY OF ABILENE provides purchase surface water from WEST CENTRAL TEXAS MWD located in STEPHENS County.

Regulated Contaminants in the Source Water – City of Abilene

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90 th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------|--------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper | 2023 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.249 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Chlorite | 2023 | 0.693 | 0-0.693 | 0.8 | 1 | ppm | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) | 2023 | 21 | 11.5-25.1 | No Goal for the total | 60 | ppm | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 65 | 16.3-80.6 | No Goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

| <u>Inorganic Contaminants</u> | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|--------|-----------|--|
| Barium | 2023 | 0.2 | 0.18-0.2 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 2023 | 147 | 65.7-147 | 200 | 200 | ppb | N | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories. |
| Fluoride | 2023 | 0.8 | 0.691-0.8 | 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] | 2023 | 0.29 | 0.237-0.29 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| <u>Radioactive Contaminants</u> | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Beta/photon emitters | 2023 | 10.7 | 7.7-10.7 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L* | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Uranium | 2023 | 2.9 | 0-2.9 | 0 | 30 | Ug/l | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

Turbidity

| | Level Detected | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest Single measurement | 0.19 NTU | 1 NTU | N | Soil runoff. |
| Lowest monthly % meeting Limit | 100% | 0.3 NTU | N | Soil runoff. |

Violations – Potosi WSC

| 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 | 01/07/2023 | 06/26/2023 | We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations |

| Consumer Confidence Rule | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|--|
| 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 systems. | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| CCR REPORT | 07/01/2023 | 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 risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. |

Violations – City of Abilene

| Chlorite | | | |
|---|------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia. | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
| MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR | 01/01/2023 | 01/31/2023 | 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. |