

CITY OF THORNDALE

TX1660003

2022 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

This annual Drinking Water Quality Report provides **information on Thorndale's drinking water** for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires that all drinking water suppliers in the country provide a water quality report to their customers on an annual basis. Our water met all state and national water quality standards. This report is intended to provide information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

The City of Thorndale purchases groundwater from Southwest Milam Water Supply Corporation (TX 1660015). Southwest Milam WSC pumps the water from the Simsboro Aquifer located in Milam and Burleson Counties. The City of Thorndale is located at 105 N. Main St., Thorndale, TX 76577. The phone number is 512-898-2523.

Public participation is encouraged. You may comment at the monthly city council meetings held on the second Wednesday of every month at 5:30 p.m. If you have any questions about this report, questions can be directed to Ray Miller, Jr. at 512-898-2523 or 512-269-9143. **Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (512) 898-2523.**

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>.

The City of Thorndale uses chlorine for disinfection in the drinking water. The amount of free chlorine available in the water for disinfection is measured in milligrams per liter (or parts per million). The minimum residual disinfection level must be at least 0.2 mg/l. The maximum residual disinfection level (MRDL) should not exceed 4.0 mg/l. Chlorine is measured once per day at a certain point in the distribution system and at the water treatment plant. The lowest chlorine residual level measured in 2022 in the system was 0.44 mg/l. The MRDL was 2.02 mg/l. The average disinfection level for the first quarter was 0.98 mg/l, the second quarter was 1.07 mg/l, the third quarter was 1.10 mg/l, and the fourth quarter was 1.08 mg/l.

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The System from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Ray Miller, Jr. with the City of Thorndale.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF THORNDALE

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022.

The City of Thorndale provides ground water from the Simsboro Aquifer through a purchase agreement with the Southwest Milam Water Supply Corporation. The Simsboro Aquifer is located in Milam and Burleson Counties.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Ray Miller, Jr – City Administrator

Phone 512-898-2523

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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

picouries 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.

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- 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.

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Information about Source Water

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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 please contact Ray Miller, Jr. -City Administrator at 512-898-2523 or citymanager@cityofthorndaletx.org.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.154	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	4.84	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2022 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	4	4.1 - 4.1	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)	2022	23	23.4 - 23.4	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								

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 (DLQR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking water
	2022			4	4		ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

SW Milam 2022 CCR
For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022
(Consumer Confidence Report)
Southwest Milam Water Supply Corporation- Public Water System I.D. # 1660015
Phone No.: (512) 446-2604

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022. Southwest Milam WSC provides ground water from:

SOURCE WATER NAME	WELL LOCATION	TYPE OF WATER	AQUIFER
5- ANTHIS	ROCKDALE	GROUNDWATER	CARRIZO-WILCOX
6- BIRKHEAD	ROCKDALE	GROUNDWATER	CARRIZO-WILCOX
7- MILANO	MILANO	GROUNDWATER	CARRIZO-WILCOX
8- ROCKDALE	ROCKDALE	GROUNDWATER	CARRIZO-WILCOX

Information about Source Water

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 your water system is based on the susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Heath Cargill, General Manager at (512) 446-2604.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.233	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	2.48	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2022 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	3	0-4.2	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)	2022	9	1.2-10.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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‘*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
Arsenic	2022	2.8	0-2.8	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2022	0.176	0.125-0.176	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	1	0-0.56	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2022	10.5	0-10.5	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2022	4	4-4	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

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

Combined Radium 226/228	1/13/2021	1.93	1.93-1.93	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
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Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine (Free)	2022	1.53	1.43-1.58	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.