

YANTIS WATER DEPARTMENT

2020 DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT

We're pleased to present you with our 2020 Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the water quality and services we deliver to you every day. We are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act to prepare and deliver this report to you on an annual basis. Our constant goal is to provide you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make to continually improve the water treatment process and protect our water resources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

This report shows our water quality and what it means.

If you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact John D. Norris, III, Mayor.

YANTIS WATER DEPARTMENT
P. O. BOX 245
YANTIS, TEXAS 75497
(903) 383-2610 - OFFICE
(903) 383-7982 - FAX

Opportunity for public participation in decisions that may affect the quality of the water is at the Yantis City Council meetings. The council meets monthly on the 3rd Tuesday at 6:00 p.m. at Yantis City Hall, 103 City Circle, Yantis, TX 75497.

Yantis Water Department utilizes ground water from the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer as its water source. Yantis Water Department has two wells, all being located on State Hwy. 154, Wood County, Texas.

Yantis Water Department routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The enclosed table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

As you can see by the enclosed table, our water system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels.

Yantis Water Department is not required to monitor annually for regulated contaminants; therefore, the data in this report is from the most recent testing done in accordance with the regulations.

We at **Yantis Water Department** strive to maintain safe drinking water to our customers. We ask that all our customers help us to protect our water sources, which are at the heart of our community. Thank you for allowing us to continue providing your family with quality water this year.

David Freeman
Water Superintendent

2020 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF YANTIS

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2020

For more information regarding this report contact:

CITY OF YANTIS provides ground water from Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer located in Wood County.

DAVID FREEMAN
(903) 383-2610

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 383-2610.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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| 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. |
| 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 | picocuries 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.

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

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 this 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 **DAVID FREEMAN (903) 383-2610**.

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|--|
| Copper | 09/06/2019 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.11 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |

2020 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) | 2020 | 12 | 1.2 - 17 | 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) | 2020 | 85 | 5.35 - 72.4 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | Y | 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 Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Barium | 08/15/2019 | 0.029 | 0.029 - 0.029 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium | 08/15/2019 | 2.1 | 2.1 - 2.1 | 100 | 100 | ppb | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 08/15/2019 | 0.274 | 0.274 - 0.274 | 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] | 2020 | 0.0167 | 0.0167 - 0.0167 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

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 (DLQOR).

| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Source in Drinking Water |
|-----------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Chlorine | 2020 | .50 | .21 – 1.40 | 4 | 4 | mg/L | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

Violations

| | | | |
|--|------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Chlorine | | | |
| Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. | | | |
| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |

Violations

| | | | |
|--|------------|------------|---|
| Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). | 04/01/2020 | 06/30/2020 | 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. |
|--|------------|------------|---|

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---|
| LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR) | 12/30/2019 | 03/18/2020 | We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. |

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)

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.

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
| MCL, LRAA | 01/01/2020 | 03/31/2020 | 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. |