2021 Consumer Confidence Report

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

TX1070200-2021

VIRGINIA HILL WSC
(903) 675-7487

Virginia Hill WSC provides ground water from the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer located in Henderson County

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.

For more information regarding this report contact: Debbie Scott at (903) 675-7487.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 675-7487.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: August 16, 2022
Time: 6:30 p.m.
Location: 707 E College St, Athens, TX
Phone Number: (903) 675-7487

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

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 in 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 you 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.

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 pickup 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.

Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your system are 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 Debbie Scott at (903) 675-7487.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Location
South Plant, Anderson	GW	CR 4618
South Plant	GW	SH 19 S
Baxter Plant	GW	CR 4511
Baxter Plant, North Well	GW	CR 4511
Baxter Plant, South Well	GW	CR 4515
Baxter Plant #2	GW	CR 4712

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

Water Loss Audit

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 45,275,590 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-675-7487.

Control of Pressure by Customer

The Corporation is required by state regulations to maintain a certain pressure at the far ends of the system. Therefore, it is the customer's responsibility to take necessary precautions to control pressure (if needed) on their side of the meter by installing and maintaining a pressure regulator to regulate pressure on the customer's side of the meter. The Corporation **DOES NOT** install or maintain these regulators.

Leak Adjustment Policy

When any customer of the Corporation has a water line break that causes a minimum of $300.00 above normal usage, upon customer request, the Corporation will send personnel to verify that a leak occurred. The customer can then request an adjustment to their billing by providing a written request to the office stating the problem encountered and the action taken to remedy the problem. Once it has been verified by Corporation personnel that the above average usage was caused by a leak and that the leak has been repaired, the billing in question will be adjusted by using an average of the previous six month billings plus 15% of the amount of the billing requested to be adjusted.

Definitions and Abbreviations

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

Definitions:

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 MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: 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 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's 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. MCLG's 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. MRDLG's 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)

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)

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

2021 Water Quality Test Results

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. ALG's 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.

Contaminant	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	9/1/2020	15	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	9/1/2020	1.3	1.3	0.132	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfection By-Products

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	6	5.9 - 5.9	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2021	11	10.9 - 10.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate(measured as Nitrogen	2021	0.264	0.0435 - 0.264	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2020	0.106	0.0848 - 0.106	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chromium	2021	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2021	0.059	0.059 - 0.059	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
2021	Chlorine (Free)	1.135	0.75 - 1.425	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Total Coliform Reported monthly test found no coliform bacteria

Fecal Coliform Reported monthly test found no fecal coliform bacteria