

## ***2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System MULTI-COUNTY WSC*** ***This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022***

### **NOTICE**

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 bottle 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>.

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### **Sources of Drinking Water**

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 stormwater 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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Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar.  
Para asistencia en Espanol, favor de llamar al telefonon (254) 865-2269.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: Denton Dick  
Phone: (254) 865-2269

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC PARTICIPATION IN DECISIONS THAT MAY  
AFFECT THE QUALITY OF WATER:

Monthly Board Meetings are generally held the 3<sup>rd</sup> Thursday of each month at  
9:00 a.m.

**Information about Source Water**

MULTI COUNTY WSC purchases water from CITY OF HAMILTON. CITY OF HAMILTON provides purchased surface water from Upper Leon Water Supply located in Comanche County. UPPER LEON RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT – TX0470015 CITY OF HAMILTON – TX0970001 MULTI COUNTY WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION – TX0500044

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 MULTI COUNTY WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION at (254) 865-2269

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/12/2021	1.3	1.3	0.2	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservations; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/12/2021	0	15	3.3	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**Multi County Water Supply Corporation**  
*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	54	6.5 – 87.8	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	204	45.8 – 280	No goal for total	80	ppb	Y	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
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	0.15	0.15 – 0.15	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

## Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Level Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2022	1.84	.53 – 3.93	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

## Violations

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	01/06/2022	02/01/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/29/2022	03/14/2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

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	01/01/2022	03/31/2022	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.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2022	06/30/2022	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.

MCL, LRAA	07/01/2022	09/30/2022	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.
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2022	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.

## City of Hamilton

### 2022 Water Quality Test Results

#### Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0 Positive monthly samples	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

#### 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 limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2022	Turbidity	0.56	96.5%	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

#### TOC-Total Organic Compound

Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Average Raw Water TOC	Average Treated Water TOC	Average Monthly Compliance Ratio	Average Treated Water SUVA (l/mg-m)	Treatment Technique Violation	Source of Contaminant
2022	Total Organic Compound (ppm)	8.59	6.35	0.79	1.59	No	TOC is naturally present in the environment.

## 2022 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2022	33	22.1 – 42.8	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	62	34.4 – 114	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 samples collected at a location over a year.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2022	0.15	0.15	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

## Upper Leon Municipal Water District 2022 Water Quality Test Results

### Regulated Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	9/21/2022	0.0020	<0.0020	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Ruoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	9/21/2022	0.0892	0.0892	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	8/18/2021	<0.05	<0.05	200	200	mg/L	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.

Flouride	8/18/2021	0.12	<0.12	4	4	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	9/21/2022	0.15	0.15	10	10	mg/L	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	9/21/2022	0.0030	<0.0030	50	50	mg/L	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	3/21/2018	8.4	<8.4	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	5/29/2018	<1.0	<1.0	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	# Sites Overall	Units	Violatin	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	9/17/2020	1.3	1.3	0.048	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	9/27/2017	0	15	1	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2022	2.20	1.63 – 2.90	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

## **Definitions and Abbreviations**

Definitions and Abbreviations:	The tables in this report 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.
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.
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 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. MRWDLGs 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
ppq:	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppt:	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment or Technique:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.