

2020 Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Van is pleased to present you with our 2020 Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires us to prepare and deliver this report to you on an annual basis. The City of Van is committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

En Español

This report includes important information about your drinking water. To receive a copy of this information or have it translated into Spanish, please call (903) 963-7216.

Este reporte incluye la información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 963-7216.

The City of Van's water meets or exceeds all Federal (EPA) drinking water requirements.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages.

Where does our drinking water come from?

Our drinking water is obtained from ground water sources in Van Zandt County. The deep wells draw from the Carrizo-Wilcox formation. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source has been conducted by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The report indicates that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sampling data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following [URL:http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=](http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=). Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following [URL:http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW](http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW). For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts for our system please call us (903) 963-7216.

Public Inquiries:

If you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact Kevin Johnson at (903) 963-7216. We want you to be informed about our water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled city council meetings.

Day: 2nd Thursday of each month **Time:** 7:00 p.m. **Location:** The Movie House (255 E. Main Street)

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS OR OTHER IMMUNE PROBLEMS

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or Immuno-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 for infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). §290.273

About the Attached Tables

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 animal or human activity.

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. The attached tables contain constituents, which have been found in your drinking water for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2020 unless otherwise noted. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

In the following tables, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not know. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- **Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The “Maximum Allowed” is 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 (MCLG)** – The “Goal” is 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 (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 (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 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 system on multiple occasions.
- **Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **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 known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- **Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l)** – One part per million equals a single penny in \$10,000 or one drop of soda in 35 Big Gulps (32 oz. each).
- **Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter** – One part per billion equals one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in \$10,000,000.
- **Million Fibers per liter (MFL)** – A measure of asbestos.
- **Millirems per year (mrem)** – A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- **Parts per Trillion (ppt)** – Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter
- **Parts per Quadrillion (ppq)** – Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter
- **Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU)** – Measure of Turbidity.
- **Micromhos per cm umhos/cm** – This property is a measure of the ability of water to conduct electricity.
- **Picocuries per liter (pCi/L)** – The measure of radioactivity.
- **HRA Avg. (Highest Running Annual Average)** – The highest of four values calculated by averaging each quarter's average result with the three (3) previous quarter's average results.
- **Not Applicable (NA)** – Item does not apply.
- **None Detected (ND)** - Below the minimum testing level measured for the contaminant

The state requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Table 1. Inorganic Constituents

| Constituent | City of Van Max. Level | MCL | MCLG | Range of Detection | Sample Year | Violation | Typical Sources of Constituent |
|----------------|------------------------|-----|------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|---|
| Asbestos | <0.0002 | >10 | >7 | 0 - <0.0002 | 2014 | NO | Natural occurring. Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 0.071 | 2 | 2 | 0 - 0.071 | 2019 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 0.0886 | 4 | 4 | 0 - 0.0886 | 2020 | NO | Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (ppm) | 0.0279 | 10 | 10 | 0 - 0.0279 | 2020 | NO | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits of natural deposits |

Table 2. Volatile Organic Constituents

| Constituent | City of Van Max. Level | MCL | MCLG | Range of Detection | Sample Year | Violation | Typical Sources of Constituent |
|--------------------|------------------------|-----|------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|---|
| Ethylbenzene (ppb) | 0.68 | 700 | 700 | ND- 0.68 | 2020 | NO | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 0.00311 | 10 | 10 | ND- 0.00311 | 2020 | NO | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from Chemical factories |

Table 3. Disinfection Byproducts & Disinfection Residual

| Constituent | City of Van Max. Level | MCL | MCLG | Range of Detection | Sample Year | Violation | Typical Sources of Constituent |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----|------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|--|
| Total Trihalomethanes (ppm) | 54.6 | 80 | 0 | ND- 54.6 | 2020 | NO | By product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Total Haloacetic Acids (ppm) | 1 | 60 | 0 | ND- 1.00 | 2020 | NO | By product of drinking water chlorination. |
| Chlorine Disinfectant (ppm) (HRAA) | 1.3 | 4 | -- | 0.6 – 2.2 | 2020 | NO | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |

* Maximum level determined by the highest running annual average (HRAA)

Additional Health Information for Lead (§290.273)

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of material 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 water for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your drinking 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>.

Table 4. Lead & Copper

| Constituent | City of Van Water 90 th percentile | AL | MCL G | Number of sites found above the AL | Sample Year | Typical Sources of Constituent |
|--------------|---|-----|-------|------------------------------------|-------------|---|
| Lead (ppb) | 0.0023 | 15 | 0 | 0 | *2018 | Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Copper (ppm) | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0 | *2018 | Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Leaching from wood preservatives. |

*Year of most recent sample

Table 5. Unregulated Constituents

| Constituent | City of Van Max. Level | MCL | MCLG | Range of Detection | Sample Year | Typical Sources of Constituent |
|----------------------------|------------------------|------|------|--------------------|-------------|---|
| Chloroform (ppm) | 37.9 | None | | 2.61 – 37.9 | 2020 | Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate them. |
| Bromodichloromethane (ppm) | 13.4 | None | | 2.31 – 13.4 | 2020 | |
| Dibromochloromethane (ppm) | 3.36 | None | | 1.75 – 3.36 | 2020 | |
| Bromoform (ppm) | <1.00 | None | | ND | 2020 | |

Table 6. Radionuclides

| Constituent | City of Van Max. Level | MCL | MCLG | Range of Detection | Sample Year | Violation | Typical Sources of Constituent |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----|------|--------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) | 1.5 | 5 | 0 | 1.5 – 1.5 | *2015 | NO | Erosion of natural deposits |

*Year of most recent sample

Table 7. Secondary Constituents & Properties of Water

| Constituent | City of Van Water | Secondary Limit | Range of Detections | Sample Year | Typical Sources of Constituent |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------------|--|
| Alkalinity Total (ppm) | 147 | | ND - 147 | 2020 | Minerals, Metals, and other parameters commonly found in drinking water. |
| Aluminum (ppm) | <0.05 | 0.05 | ND | 2019 | |
| Bicarbonate (ppm) | 147 | None | ND - 147 | 2020 | |
| Calcium (ppm) | 12.3 | None | ND - 12.3 | 2020 | |
| Chloride (ppm) | 12.8 | 300 | ND – 12.8 | 2020 | |
| Dissolved Solids (ppm) | 204 | 1000 | ND - 204 | 2020 | |
| Dil. Conductance (umhos/cm) | 349 | | ND - 349 | 2020 | |
| Iron (ppb) | 0.807 | None | 0 - 0.807 | 2019 | |
| Manganese (ppm) | 0.169 | 50 | 0.00341 - 0.169 | 2019 | |
| Sodium (ppm) | 84.6 | None | 65.2 - 84.6 | 2019 | |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 13.5 | 300 | ND – 13.5 | 2020 | |
| Zinc (ppm) | ND | 5 | ND | 2019 | |
| Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm) | 19.0 | None | 0 – 19.0 | 2019 | |
| pH | 7.6 | > 7.0 | 6.1 – 7.6 | 2020 | Measure of the corrosivity of water |

Secondary constituents may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color and odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. The State of Texas regulates these constituents, not the EPA. We are not required to report these constituents in this document, but do so to help inform you the consumer. For more information on these constituents, please call us.

Table 8. Violations

| Lead and Copper Rule (LCR) | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------------------|---|
| 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 |
| Follow-up or Routine Tap M/R (LCR) | 07/01/2018 | 01/16/2020 | 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 this period indicated |

As you can see by Table 8, our system had one (1) violation. After the period indicated on the LCR violation routine Lead and Copper sampling was conducted by the water system, as required. The violation has been returned to compliance.

We are proud that your **drinking water meets or exceeds** all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water **IS SAFE** at these levels.

Please call our office if you have any questions regarding the Consumer Confidence Report contents. Kevin Johnson can be reached at (903) 963-7216 between the hours of 8:00 AM – 4:00 PM Monday – Friday.