

2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

The City of Van is pleased to present you with our 2022 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=>. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <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:** 310 Chestnut Street, Van Texas 75790

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

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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include: Microbial contaminants such as virus 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 storm water runoff, industrial or wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, and mining or farming. Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, 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, storm water runoff, and septic systems. Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production or 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. The attached tables contain constituents, which have been found in your drinking water for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022 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 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) – A contaminant level 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.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) – 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) – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- 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
Barium (ppm)	0.023	2	2	0.023 - 0.023	2022	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
Fluoride (ppm)	0.0886	4	4	0.0886 - 0.0886	*2020	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizers and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (ppm)	0.0331	10	10	0.0331 - 0.0331	2022	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits of natural deposits

*Year of most recent sample

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)	<0.500	700	700	<0.500	2022	NO	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Xylenes (ppb)	ND	10	10	ND	2022	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from Chemical factories
O-Xylene (ppb)	ND			ND	2022	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from Chemical factories
M & P Xylenes (ppb)	ND			ND	2022	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from Chemical factories

*Year of most recent sample

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 (ppb)	15.5	80	0	15.5- 15.5	2022	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	4.2	60	0	4.2- 4.2	2022	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Chlorine Disinfectant (ppm) (HRAA)	1.10	4	—	0.3 – 1.8	2022	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)	0.00	15	0	0	2022	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper (ppm)	0.0065	1.3	1.3	0	2022	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)	5.57	None		3.63 – 5.57	2022	Unregulated contaminant monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate them.
Bromodichloromethane (ppm)	5.38	None		3.57 – 5.38	2022	
Dibromochloromethane (ppm)	4.54	None		2.83 – 4.54	2022	
Bromoform (ppm)	ND	None		ND	2022	

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	*2021	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	None	147 - 147	*2020	Minerals, Metals, and other parameters commonly found in drinking water.
Aluminum (ppm)	<0.05	0.05	ND	2022	
Bicarbonate, Alkalinity (ppm)	147	None	147 - 147	*2020	
Calcium (ppm)	2.38	None	2.38 – 2.38	2022	
Chloride (ppm)	12.8	300	12.8 – 12.8	*2020	
Dissolved Solids (ppm)	204	1000	204 - 204	*2020	
Dil. Conductance (umhos/cm)	349	None	349 - 349	*2020	
Iron (ppb)	ND	None	ND	2022	
Manganese (ppm)	0.014	50	0.014 - 0.014	2022	
Sodium (ppm)	78.1	None	78.1 – 78.1	2022	
Sulfate (ppm)	13.5	300	13.5 – 13.5	*2020	
Zinc (ppm)	ND	5	ND	2022	
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	7.66	None	7.66 – 7.66	2022	
pH	7.6	> 7.0	6.1 – 7.6	*2020	Measure of the corrosivity of water

*Year of most recent sample

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, instead of 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

NO VIOLATIONS REPORTED IN 2022			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation

As you can see by Table 8, our water system had **NO (0) VIOLATIONS** during the 2022 calendar year.

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.

Water Loss for 2022

In the water loss information submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January - December 2022, our system lost an estimated 17,771,292 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call Kevin Johnson, City of Van, (903) 963-7216.

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.