2020 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System

Campbell Water Supply Corporation

This is your water quality report for **January 1 to December 31, 2020**. Campbell WSC provides ground water from the **Nacatoch Aquifer** located in **Hunt Count**. For more information regarding this report contact: **Carter Ketcham** at **903-862-3760**

En Español

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 903-862-3760.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 is 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 if 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 (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.
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.
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 reasonable 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 EPAs 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 provides 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 immune-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 from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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. Campbell WSC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 re 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 Carter Ketcham at 903-862-3760.

Inorganic Contaminants								
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2020	Arsenic	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	0.01	0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electionics production wastes.
2020	Barium	0.0032	0.0032	0.0032	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Chromium	4.9	4.9	4.9	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mils; Erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Cyanide	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.02	0.2	0.2	ppm	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
2020	Fluoride	0.328	0.328	0.328	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2020	Nitrate	0.0618	0.0437	0.0618	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Nitrite	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2020	Selenium	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.05	0.05	ppm	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits: Discharge from mines.

Organic Contaminants								
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2020	Atrazine	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Volatile Organic Contaminants								
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Min. Level	Max Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2020	Xylenes	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	10,000	10,000	ppb	Discharge from petroleum factories: Discharge from chemical factories.
2020	Ethylbenzene	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	700	700	ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries.

Disinfectants							
Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Max Level	MRDL MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2020	Chlorine	1.4	0.94	2.16	4.0	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Byproducts							
Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Max Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Cantaminant
2020	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	4	4.0	4.0	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2020	Total Trihalomethanes	34	34.4	34.0	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Max Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2020	Chloroform	1.60	1.6	1.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2020	Bromodichloromethane	5.76	5.8	5.8	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2020	Dibromochloromethane	14.3	14.3	14.6	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2020	Bromoform	12.7	12.7	12.7	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Lead	<0.005	0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Copper	0.108	0	1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.

Secondary and Other Constituents - Non Regulated "No associated adverse health effects"

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2020	Bicarbonate	283	283	283	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2020	Chloride	48.7	48.7	48.7	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2020	Hardness as Ca/Mg	1.59	1.59	1.59	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2020	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	18.8	18.8	18.8	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2020	Sodium	195	195	195	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2020	Sulfate	40.8	40.8	40.8	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2020	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	320	320	320	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2020	Total Dissolved Solids	475	475	475	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.

Total Coliform

MCLG	Total Coliform Max Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Max Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
0	**Zero positive monthly sample.**	0	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notifation 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 Began	Violation End	Violation Explanation
None			

Water Loss

Year	Water Loss %	Gallons Lost
2020	5.43	1,446,930