

## 2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF BLOSSOM

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022

For more information regarding this report contact:

CITY OF BLOSSOM provides surface water from Pat Mayes located in Lamar County.

Name Jack Baker

Phone 903-982-5900

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 982-5900.

### Definitions and Abbreviations

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The following tables 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.

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 water 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. 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)

## Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
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 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.

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 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>.

### Information about Source Water

CITY OF BLOSSOM purchases water from LAMAR COUNTY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT. LAMAR COUNTY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT provides purchase surface water from Pat Mayes Lake located in Lamar County.

Regulated Contaminants	Levels	Unit Abbrev	Units	MCL
Atrazine	0.400	ug/L	<micrograms/Liter	3 ug/L
Fluoride	0.567	mg/L	<milligrams/Liter	4 mg/L
Nitrate	0.122	mg/L	<milligrams/Liter	10 ml/L
Barium	0.041	mg/l	<milligrams/Liter	2 mg/L

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 Jack Baker at 903-982-5900.

### 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	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

## 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
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Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	41	1.1 – 49.3	No goal for the total	60	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 HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	59	37.4 – 63.3	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 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	0.122	0.122 – 0.122	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

### Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Total	2022	1.66	0.52-3.24	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

### Violations

Lead and Copper Rule			
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)	10/01/2022	2022	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 the period indicated.

### 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	12/19/2022	2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
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Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)			
The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children,			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	05/01/2022	05/31/2022	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 the period indicated.

### IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

**CITY OF BLOSSOM (PWS 1390004)** has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing (or did) to correct these situations.

*We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During (52) 2022, 3YR2021; (53) 2<sup>nd</sup> 6M2014, we did not monitor or test for LCR and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.*

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for [these contaminants], how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples were [or will be] taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	No of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
LCR SAMPLE TAP 2022	10 / annually	0	June 1, 2022 - Sept 30, 2022	Date: 05-18-2023
LCR SAMPLE TAP 3YR2021	10 / triennially	0	June 1, 2021 - Sept 30, 2021	Date: 05-18-2023

#### What is being done?

We RTC (returned to compliance) on May 18, 2023

*Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.*

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact

Water System Official: Jack Baker

Area code + Phone number: 903-982-5900

Posted Date / Delivered on: July 7, 2023

This notice is being sent to you by CITY OF BLOSSOM  
Public Water System Number: TX1390004.

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**Reporting Requirement(s) Not Met for**

**CITY OF BLOSSOM PWS 1390004**

We are required to report the results of monitoring of your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis by MAY 2022, DEC 2019, JUNE 2009. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water meets health standards. During MAY 2022, DEC 2019, JUNE 2009, we did not report the results of monitoring for total coliform.

Our system failed to notify the state drinking water program as required by MAY 2022, DEC 2019, JUNE 2009. Although public health was not impacted, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did to correct the situation.

**What should I do?**

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You do not need to boil your water or take other actions.

What is being done? (Corrective action): In order to return to compliance, we had to collect routine distribution samples and those samples were collected on 06/07/2022, 06/14/2022, 01/14/2020, 01/21/2020, 07/01/2009 and we returned to compliance.

**For more information, please contact:**

**Water System Official: Jack Baker**

**Area code + phone number: 903-982-5900**

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**This notice is being sent to you by CITY OF BLOSSOM**

**State Water System ID# 1390004**

**Public Notice Mandatory Language for Monitoring and Reporting Violation  
Operational Evaluation Report**

The **CITY OF BLOSSOM** PWS ID 1390004 has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems in exceedance of an operational evaluation level are required to conduct an evaluation of their source water, treatment and distribution operations and submit a report of their findings to the TCEQ.

We failed to conduct an operational evaluation and/or submit a report to the TCEQ for TTHM. Compliance Period: 4Q2019.

**What is being done?**

We are taking the following actions to address this issue: We provided our OEL report to TCEQ and return to compliance as of 01/18/2020. We provided OEL report as of January 18, 2020

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

**If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact:**

**Water System Official: Jack Baker**

**Area Code + phone number: 903-982-5900**

**Posted / Delivered on: July 7, 2023**