



2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Ground Water System

ID# 1840025

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021.

En Espanol

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Providing Safe and Reliable Drinking Water

The Parker County Special Utility District (PCSUD) provides safe and reliable drinking water to meet the needs of the citizens it serves. It is of the utmost importance to assure that water quality meets or exceeds all Safe Drinking Water Standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as regulations set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The *Consumer Confidence Report* (CCR) is a summary of the quality of the water PCSUD provides to its customers. The report includes analysis results from the most current EPA required water quality tests. PCSUD hopes this information helps you, the consumer, become more knowledgeable about your drinking water supply.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The source of drinking water used by Parker County Special Utility District Ground Water System 1840025 Comes from 3 water wells located at the Greenwood Pump Station.

Well T-1 Registration Number 922 GW Active

Well T-2 Registration Number 921 GW Inactive

Well T-3 Registration Number 920 GW Active

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in this assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us./DWW/> For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	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)
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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Thursday of Every Month

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Location: 500 Brock Spur

Millsap, Texas 76066

Phone: 817-594-2900

To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, please call the PCSUD office.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Phone: 817-594-2900

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (817) 594-2900.

Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Vulnerability of Some Populations to Contaminants in Drinking Water

Immuno-compromised individuals such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorder, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (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 (1-800-426-4791)**. 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 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 want to have it 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 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 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, can 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).

Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection 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 **Parker County Special Utility District at 817-594-2900**.

2020 Parker County Special Utility District Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper								
Definitions: Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety. Action Level: The concentration of a contamination which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.								
Contaminant	Collection Date	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.098	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021	0	15	.005	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts								
Disinfectants and Disinfectants By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	09/17/2019	4.4	4.4 – 4.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes	09/17/2019	6.39	6.39 – 6.39	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

(TTHM)								
Inorganic Contaminants								
Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	09/17/2019	0.055	0.055 – 0.055	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	09/17/2019	5.8	5.8 – 5.8	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2021	0.191	0.191 – 0.191	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water Additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2021	0.02	0.02 – 0.02	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radioactive Contaminants								
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2021	5.9	5.9 – 5.9	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
*** EPA considers 50pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles								
Combined Radium 226/228	2021	4.48	4.48 – 4.48	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross Alpha excluding radon and uranium	2021	10	10 - 10	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Uranium	2021	4.9	4.9 – 4.9	0	30	Ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Maximum Residual Disinfection Level								
Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Surface Water Monthly Operations Report (SWMOR). On the CCR report, the system must Provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average.								
Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Free Chlorine	2021	2.48	1.80 – 3.60	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Water Loss Information:

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan 1-Dec 31, 2021 our Ground Water system produced approx. 10,396,884 gallons of water and it is estimated to have lost approx. 2,570,643 gallons of water. This amount equates to 24.73% of the total volume of water produced in a year. "Water loss" is water that cannot be accurately accounted for such as, water used in fighting fires, flushing water mains, testing fire hydrants, broken water mains, undetected leaking water mains, water theft, etc. If you have any questions regarding the water loss audit, please call 817-594-2900.