# Consumer Confidence Report TCEQ Certificate of Delivery
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality

**For small systems - Only systems that serve 500 persons or fewer may use this form.**

For Calendar year: 2021 Date Distributed to Customers: _____

PWS ID Number: 0100013 PWS Name: Medina WSC

**You must use at least one delivery method from the list below.**

**Delivery methods** - You must use at least one delivery method (check all that apply):

- ☐ CCR availability notice was distributed by mail
- ☐ CCR availability notice was distributed by door-to-door delivery
- ☐ CCR availability notice was posted in public places
- ☐ Posting the CCR on the Internet at http:// _____
- ☐ Mailing CCR availability notice to people who receive mail, but who do not receive bills.
- ☐ Advertising the availability of the CCR in news media.
- ☐ Posting the CCR in public places.
- ☐ Delivering multiple copies to single billing addresses serving multiple persons.
- ☐ Delivering multiple copies of the CCR to community organizations.

I certify that the community water system named above has distributed the Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for the calendar year of _____ and that the information in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the TCEQ. Systems serving 100,000 or more people are required to post the CCR on a publicly available web site and provide the direct URL.

**Certified By:**

Name (print): _____ Title: _____ Phone Number: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

All systems are required to mail by July 1 the Certificate of Delivery and complete Consumer Confidence Report to:

| Sending by certified mail: | Sending by regular mail: |
|---|---|
| TCEQ<br>DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR,<br>12100 Park 35 Circle<br>Austin, TX 78753 | TCEQ<br>DWSF, MC-155, Attn: CCR, PO Box<br>13087<br>Austin, TX 78711-3087 |

**Important Information you need to read. Do not include this page with the CCR you provide to customers.**

TCEQ provides the CCR Generator as a tool for systems to begin creating their CCR, you must add information to this draft report to make it complete according to Title 30 Texas Administrative Code Chapter 290 Subchapter H: Consumer Confidence Reports. It is the responsibility of the water system to make sure the CCR provided to customers meets all CCR requirements and contains correct data. The CCR is due to TCEQ and your customers by July 1 of every year. For more information and instruction about how to complete the CCR see https://www.tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/ccr. For specific information about your water system visit Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

# 2021 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System MEDINA WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2021

MEDINA WSC provides ground water from Middle Trinity Aquifer located in Bandera County, Texas.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Kevin Ayers

Phone _830-589-7689_____

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (830)589-7689.

## 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) |

**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 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 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.

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system Medina WSC has a fluoride concentration of 2.02 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

For more information, please call Kevin Ayers of Medina WSC at 830-589-7689. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

### 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 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 Kevin Ayers at Medina WSC 830-589-7689.

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 09/05/2020 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.0834 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead | 09/05/2020 | 0 | 15 | 0.8 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

# 2021 Water Quality Test Results

| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2021 | 4 | 4 - 4 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

*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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arsenic | 2021 | 2.3 | 2.3 - 2.3 | 0 | 10 | ppb | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2021 | 0.0691 | 0.0691 - 0.0691 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 2021 | 2.02 | 1.88 - 2.02 | 4 | 4.0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Selenium | 2021 | 5.7 | 5.7 - 5.7 | 50 | 50 | ppb | N | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines. |

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beta/photon emitters | 2021 | 14.5 | 14.5 - 14.5 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L* | N | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Combined Radium 226/228 | 2021 | 4.99 | 4.99 - 4.99 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium** | 2021 | 13.8 | 13.8 - 13.8 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Xylenes** | 2021 | 0.0005 | 0 - 0.0005 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories. |

## 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gas Chlorine | 2021 | 1.16 | 1.07 – 1.23 | 4 | 4 | mg/L | Y | Water additive used to control microbes. |

## Violations

**Chlorine**

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). | 04/01/2021 | 06/30/2021 | We failed to send in the required DLQOR Report to TCEQ – All residuals were taken as required. |