

How Can I Learn More About Our Drinking Water?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please call (936) 653-2241, by writing to this address: P. O. Box 187, Coldspring, TX 77331, or visiting our website at www.camillawatersupply.com

We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. You can attend a scheduled public meeting at our office on July 26, 2022 at 5:30 pm (2713 FM 222 Loop North, Coldspring, TX 77331).

En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua de beber. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Camilla WSC
P. O. Box 187
Coldspring, TX 77331



Camilla WSC

PWS ID #TX2040002

2021

*Annual Drinking
Water Quality Report*

Camilla WSC is pleased to share this water quality report with you. It describes to you, our customer, the quality of your drinking water. This report covers January 1 through December 31, 2021. Our drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations from both the State of Texas and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which requires all water suppliers to prepare reports like this every year.

Camilla Water Supply Corporation strives to account for all water resources used throughout the District. For the time period of January - December 2021, our system lost an estimated 320,000 gallons. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (936) 653-2241.

Where Does Our Drinking Water Come From?

Our water source is ground water from the Jasper Aquifer.

Source Water Assessment Program

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at Camilla Water Supply Corporation, call (936) 653-2241.

What Contaminants Can Be In Our 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, can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 assure tap water is safe to drink, EPA has regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (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 Camilla WSC at (936) 653-2241 .

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead and Drinking Water

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 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>.

2021 Test Results

Inorganic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic (ppb)	No	2019	2.7	2.5-2.7	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	No	2019	0.236	0.0954-0.236	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride (ppm)	No	2021	0.28	0.19-0.28	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	No	2021	0.13	0-0.13	10	10	Runoff from fertilizere use; eaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectants and Disinfectant By-Products

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG [MRDLG]	MCL [MRDLG]	Likely Source of Contamination
HAA5 [Haloacetic Acids] (ppb)	No	2021	<6.0	N/A	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM [Total Trihalomethanes] (ppb)	No	2021	<4.0	N/A	N/A	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	No	2021	1.39	1.23-1.57	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

* Average for the year

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	No	2021	2.25	2.25-2.25	0	5	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium (pCi/L)	No	2021	6.3	6.3-6.3	0	15	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Lead and Copper

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	# Sizes Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	No	2020	1.3	1.3	0.0519	0	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead (ppb)	No	2020	0	15	<0.005	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Contaminant (Units)	Violation	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes (ppm)	No	2021	0.0021	0.0011-0.0021	10	10	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Total Coliform - REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform - REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.



Definitions:

Action Level – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal – 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 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 (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.

NA – not applicable.

Parts per billion (ppb) – micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Parts per million (ppm) – milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Abbreviations:

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

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).

