

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

For the period January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023

for

FORT BELKNAP WSC

PHONE NUMBER: 940.549.6922

PWS ID NUMBER: TX2520007

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

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.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION ON LEAD

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. Fort Belknap 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>.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Fort Belknap WSC provides treated surface water purchased from the City of Graham (PWS ID Number 2520001). This surface water source is Lake Eddleman/Lake Graham. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. 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.

Public Participation Opportunities:

Board of Directors meetings are held the third Tuesday of each month at 7pm at 315 5th Street, Graham.

To learn about future meetings, or to request to schedule one, please call our office.

For more information regarding this report, contact:
James Jones at 940.549.6922

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

SOURCES OF 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.

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 the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period January-December 2023, our system lost an estimated 20,535,764 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call our office at 940.549.6922

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (940) 549-6922.

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment 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 water received the assessment report.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact James Jones at 940.549.6922.

A Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>.

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:

<http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants.

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 our office.

Definitions & 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 that a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (ALG)	The level of 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 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)
na:	not applicable.
mrem	millerems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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 once ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
Treatment Technique or TT	A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.
ppt:	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq:	Parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

2023 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. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.3	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood; preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	3.8	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - Year Sampled 2023 – No Violations

Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source
Chloramine	2.31	0.99	3.68	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection ByProducts	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	24	16.1 – 46.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	55	19.7 – 108	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants

Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2023	0.49	0.0353 - 0.49	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	2023	0.475	0 – 0.475	1		ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion on natural deposits.

Source Water -- Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	14	5.3-17.4	No goal for total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)	2023	24	16-21.6	No goal for total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2023	0.09	0.09-0.09	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2023	3	3-3	100	100	ppm	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.2	0.239-0.239	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2023	0.0618	0.0618-0.0618	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Radio Active Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level of Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination.
Beta/photon emitters	2022	7.7	7.7-7.7	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.