



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

WATER TESTING

PERFORMED IN 2021

PRITCHETT WATER SUPPLY
CORPORATION

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID
NUMBER: TX2300012

2021 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System PRITCHETT WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

Public Participation Opportunities

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

We encourage participation in our public forum during monthly board meetings to voice your concerns about your drinking water. The Board of Directors meets each month the second Tuesday of every month at 6:00 pm at our office located at 3670 State Hwy 155 S Gilmer, TX 75645.

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. For more information, contact Charles Meador at 903-734-5438.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (903) 734-5438.

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.

Pritchett Water Supply Corporation (PWSC) provides ground water from the **Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer** located in **Upshur County**.

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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) 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 tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes 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 system's business office.

Important Health Information

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).

Lead in Home Plumbing

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>.

Water Loss

PWSC did not experience any water shortages or implement any conservation plans during 2021. In the Water Loss Audit, submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of January 2021 through December 2021, our system lost an estimated 92,231,272 gallons of water. While this is approximately 30.18% of our water pumped, this includes any water line breaks, flushing of water lines as well as estimated losses. If you have any questions about the Water Loss Audit, please call PWSC at (903) 734-5438.

Source Water Assessments

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 **Charles Meador, 903-734-5438**.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
2- PLANT 2	GW	A	6040 FM 1795, Gilmer, TX 75644
4- PLANT 4	GW	A	4715 US Hwy 271 S, Gilmer, TX 75645
5- PLANT 5	GW	A	2262 Black Walnut Rd, Gilmer, TX 75644
6- PLANT 6	GW	A	8343 FM 1795, Big Sandy, TX 75755
8- PLANT 8	GW	A	2963 ST Hwy 155 S, Gilmer, TX 75645
9- Well 9	GW	A	7880 FM 1795, Big Sandy, TX 75755
10- PLANT 10	GW	A	1525 Sycamore Rd, Big Sandy, TX 75755
12- PLANT 12	GW	A	3020 Blackhaw Rd, Gilmer, TX 75645
14- PLANT 14	GW	E	2726 Cherry Laurel Rd, Gilmer, TX 75645
15- PLANT 15	GW	A	4068 Pignut Rd, Gilmer, TX 75644
17- PLANT 17	GW	A	5871 FM 49, Gilmer, TX 75644
18- WELL 18	GW	A	3951 Red Cedar Rd, Big Sandy, TX 75755
20- PLANT 20	GW	A	3670 ST Hwy 155 S, Gilmer, TX 75645
21- PLANT 21	GW	A	149 Red Fox Rd, Big Sandy, TX 75755
22- PLANT 22	GW	A	158 Eagle Landing Rd, Winnsboro, TX 75494
23- PLANT 23	GW	A	2761 US Hwy 271 S, Gilmer, TX 75645
24- PLANT 24	GW	A	2098 Red Maple Rd, Big Sandy, TX 75755

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 is 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.
ND	- Not detected
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.

2021 Water Quality Test Results

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.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.409	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2021	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2021	6.1	5.9 – 6.1	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*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)	2021	18.7	16.4 – 18.7	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
Barium	12/17/2020	0.068	0.013 – 0.068	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2020	6.2	0 – 6.2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	12/17/2020	0.311	0.0929 – 0.311	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]	2021	1	0.032 – 0.626	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	10/15/2019	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	0	5	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
Ethylbenzene	2021	0.99	0 – 0.99	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Xylenes	2021	0.00687	0 – 0.00687	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2020	1.58	0.58-2.8	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.