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. 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 Joe Casillas at 361-595-8090.

Assessments

Any

A REMINDER TO CONSERVE WATER

Most of us take for granted that we will always have enough water. Unfortunately, our area often experiences long periods of drought. We encourage residents to continue to conserve water as we strive to provide the highest water quality in Texas. Conservation is saving tomorrow's water today and conservation begins with each of us.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at: http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.

SOURCE WATER NAME

		Type of Water	Report Status	
14 - W Kenedy St.	W. Kenedy St.	GW	Active	Goliad Sands
19 - 6th/Henrietta	6th/Henrietta	GW	Active	Goliad Sands
21- 3rd/Caesar Sands	3rd/Caesar	GW	Active	Goliad
22- Ave. C/5th Sands	Ave. C/5th	GW	Active	Goliad
23- FM 1356/Hwy 77 Goliad Sands	FM 1356/Hwy 77	GW	Active	
24- 13th/E Kenedy Ave Goliad Sands	13th/E. Kenedy Ave	GW	Active	
25- 1950 N. Armstrong Goliad Sands	1950 N. Armstrong	GW	Active	
SW from Corpus Christi Thru South Texas	CC from TX 1370035 South	SW	Active	Corpus Christi/ Choke Canyon Lake

CITY OF KINGSVILLE purchases water from SOUTH TEXAS WATER AUTHORITY. SOUTH TEXAS WATER AUTHORITY provides purchase surface water from Corpus Christi Lake and Choke Canyon Lake.

Consumer Confidence Report 2022
Drinking Water Quality Report
CITY OF KINGSVILLE
A Superior Water System
(361) 595-8040

CITY OF Kingsville TEXAS

CITY OF Kingsville TEXAS

2022 Consumer Confidence Report

(Drinking Water Quality Report)

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)

2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF KINGSVILLE

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022

CITY OF KINGSVILLE: Self Supply - Ground Water Purchase - Surface Water Phone: **361-595-8040**

TX1370001

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name: **CITY OF KINGSVILLE**

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (361) 595-8040.

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.

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.

LEAD & COPPER RULE MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATION—MANDATORY LANGUAGE—TIER III

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During [compliance period] we [did not monitor or test -or - did not complete all monitoring or testing] for [contaminant(s)] and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

We are monitoring TCEQ's Drinking Water Watch for Compliance Schedules.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Kingsville. Public Water System Number: TX1370001. Date Distributed: July 1, 20 23.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/03/2021	1.3	1.3	0.11	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/03/2021	0	15	1.5	0	ppb	N	

								Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2022 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	9	0 - 13.5	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)	2022	19	0 - 37.6	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 year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2022	6	3.8 - 7.4	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.

While your drinking water meets EPA standards for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPAs standard balances the drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause canc er curin humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and rent understanding of arsenics possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from circulatory problems.

Barium	2022	0.0347	0.0325 - 0.0347	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	03/30/2021	40	40 - 40	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2022	0.57	0.57 - 0.57	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+	2022	4	0.42 - 3.62	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium		9.7						

	2022		8.1 - 9.7	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	2022	10.6	7.2 - 10.6	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.

Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2022	10	6 - 10	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2022	11	10.6 - 11.5	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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
Chloramines	2022	1.22	0.50 - 3.5	4	4	PPM	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Water Loss

Year	Purchased and Produced Water	Total Accounted for Water	Total Unaccounted for Water	% Unaccounted	Reason for Unaccounted Water
2022	1,353,059,841	1,086,505,473	266,554,368	19.70	Water leaks and unauthorized use