2020 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
CITY OF CELESTE

PWS ID Number: TX 1160002

PWS Name: CITY OF CELESTE

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 1st Tuesday Every Month

Time: 7:00 PM

Location: 201 N. HWY 69

Phone Number: 903-568-4512

Contact: Jeremy Whitson

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by City of Celeste is Ground water from the Woodbine Aquifer.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Jeremy Whitson.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the 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/

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. **903-568-4512** para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

WATER SOURCES

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 before treatment 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.

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).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Abbreviations

- NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter
- ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Definitions

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 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 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.

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.

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

NA: not applicable.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly or immune-compromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

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. The City of Celeste 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.

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Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2018	Barium	.0063	.0063	.0063	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2018	Chromium	1.3	1.3	1.3	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
2018	Fluoride	1.61	1.61	1.61	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2020	Nitrate	0.063	0.063	0.063	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2019	Nitrite	0.0255	0.0255	0.0255	1	1	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2018	Combined Radium 226/228	1.5	1.5	1.5	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Organic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Atrazine	<1	<1	<1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Systems must complete and submit disinfection data on the Disinfection Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). On the CCR Report, the system must provide disinfectant type, minimum, maximum and average levels.

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Chemical
2020	Chlorine	1.52	.22	2.2	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2020	Total Haloacetic Acids	2	2	2	60	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2020	Total Trihalomethanes	15	14.9	14.9	80	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2020	Chloroform	<1	<1	<1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2020	Bromodichloromethane	1.21	1.12	1.29	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2020	Dibromochloromethane	4.32	4.12	4.51	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2020	Bromoform	7.11	5.00	9.25	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Coliform Bacteria

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	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2020	Lead	No Detect	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
2020	Copper	.121	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2019	Turbidity	0.17	0.08	100	0.3	NTU	Soil runoff.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated (No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2018	Bicarbonate	365	365	365	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2018	Chloride	117	117	117	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2018	Hardness as Ca/Mg	5.03	5.03	5.03	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2018	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	2.88	2.88	2.88	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2018	Sodium	315	315	315	20,000	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
2018	Sulfate	160	160	160	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
2018	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	371	371	371	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2018	Total Dissolved Solids	833	833	833	1000	ppm	Total dissolved minerals constituents in water.

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2020, our system lost an estimated 2,243,483 gallons of water. This is an estimated 8.68% of total water purchased. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 903-568-4512.

Violations Table

Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Year	Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
2020	MONITOR GWR TRIGGERED/ADDITIONAL, MAJOR	04/10/2020	2020	We failed to collect follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicators from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected.