TSTC 2021 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
TEXAS STATE TECHNICAL COLLEGE-WACO PWS1550138 July 2022

What this report is about

This report is a Summary of the quality of the water provided to our college campus and customers during 2021. The analysis was made using the most recent data from the TCEQ (Texas Commission of Environmental Quality) required tests.

We offer this information so it will help you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Public input for TSTC Public Water Supply: 254-867-3708

Public input for City of Waco Public Water Supply: 254-299-2489

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Terry Pritchett

(254) 867-3708

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (254) 867-3708

2021 Annual Drinking Water Report

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

- **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 were found. According to the Level 1 Assessment, last year TSTC conducted tests for over 70 contaminants. The lab detected two (2) of those contaminants (7-13-21 & 10-5-21), and repeat testing (the following day(s) resulted in 0 contaminants. Even though we detected E. coli, we were not in violation of the E. coli MCL. It is also important to understand that the Total Chlorine Residual results were within TCEQ standards on all test results. During the months of February, March, and April we conducted 4 tests (each month) and detected 0 contaminates, however, we failed to submit these results to the TCEQ. (For more information see the section labeled Violations.) TSTC is committed to submitting our test results in a timely manner and we have put additional reminders in place to have those submitted monthly.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The primary source for the TSTC-WACO campus and customers is Lake Waco. The City of Waco treats the water and TSTC purchases it directly from the City of Waco.

Source water assessment and its availability

A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source 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. This information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. When found, coliforms indicate the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Why are there contaminants in my 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. 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 might have 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 byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and
- radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contaminants Continued…
Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causing for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office – Terry Pritchett – 254-867-3708.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the *Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).*

Lead - action level at consumer taps

Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure. During routine sampling no elevated levels were detected. Upon receiving the sample data a plan was implemented to change aging plumbing fixtures and piping. 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. Texas State Technical College 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.

Additional Information for 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. Texas State Technical College 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*.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. Although many more contaminants were tested, only those substances listed below were found in your water. All sources of drinking water contain some naturally occurring contaminants. At low levels, these substances are generally not harmful in our drinking water. Removing all contaminants would be extremely expensive, and in most cases, would not provide increased protection of public health. A few naturally occurring minerals may actually improve the taste of drinking water and have nutritional value at low levels. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicated 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 detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Terry Pritchett at 254-867-3708.

2021 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System TEXAS STATE TECHNICAL COLLEGE - WACO

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2021
TEXAS STATE TECHNICAL COLLEGE - WACO provides Purchased

Surface Water from **THE CITY OF WACO** located in **WACO, TEXAS**.

For more information regarding this report contact
Name TERRY PRITCHETT

Phone 254-867-3708

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 254-867-3708.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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)
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)

Definitions and abbreviations

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 surf ace 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 a cause 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: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water

Information about Source Water

TEXAS STATE TECHNICAL COLLEGE - WACO purchases water from CITY OF WACO. CITY OF WACO provides purchase surface water from **WACO LAKE** located in **THE CITY OF WACO, TEXAS**.

*No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. the information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

City of Waco 2021 Positive TCR report, which includes coliform, lead, and copper sample results can be found here and in the table below: https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/Fact.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=448 8&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX1550008%20%20%20&DWWState=TX&begin_date=&end_date=&counter=

TCR Sample Results									
Type/ RP Loc	Sample No.	Date	Sample Point	Sample Pt. Description	Lab ID	Result / Analyte / Method / MP			
RT	2205105-02	05-04-2022	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48170	P	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)	9223B	05-01-2022 05-31-2022
						P	E. COLI(3014)	9223B	05-01-2022 05-31-2022

						3401 TRICE AVENUE (SAMPLE STATION)			
RT	2110072-05	10-05-2021	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48170	P	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)		10-01-2021 10-31-2021
						A	E. COLI(3014)		10-01-2021 10-31-2021
						4200 RANCE LANE (PRIVATE RESIDENCE)			
RT	2107413.07	07-28-2021	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48170	P	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)		07-01-2021 07-31-2021
						A	E. COLI(3014)		07-01-2021 07-31-2021
						N 44th Street at Trice Avenue (Sample Station)			
RT	2107315-08	07-21-2021	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48170	P	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)		07-01-2021 07-31-2021
						A	E. COLI(3014)		07-01-2021 07-31-2021
						*1925 Speight Avenue (Sample Station)			
RT	2107110-04	07-07-2021	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48170	P	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)		07-01-2021 07-31-2021
						A	E. COLI(3014)		07-01-2021 07-31-2021
						3411 Pewitt (Private Residence)			
TG	2105289-01 (2105270-03) (05-17-2021)	05-18-2021	TSM	WELL TAP	48170	P	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)		
						A	E. COLI(3014)		
						G1550008C			
RT	2105270-03	05-17-2021	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48170	P	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)		05-01-2021 05-31-2021
						A	E. COLI(3014)		05-01-2021 05-31-2021
						1624 West Waco Drive (Sample Station)			
RT	2101267-10	01-21-2021	DSTCRRT	ROUTINE TCR SAMPLE	48170	P	COLIFORM (TCR) (3100)		01-01-2021 01-31-2021
						A	E. COLI(3014)		01-01-2021 01-31-2021
						1925 N Valley Mills Dr. (Valley Mills Express Car Wash)			

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility 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 our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **TERRY PRITCHETT** at 254-867-3708.

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	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Other

Lead and Copper	**Date Sampled**	**MCLG**	**Action Level (AL)**	**90th Percentile**	**# Sites Over AL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Copper	07/15/2020	1.3	1.3	0.15	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	07/15/2020	0	15	2.9	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2021 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)	2021	29	5.8 - 24.5	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)	2021	70	13.2 - 70.4	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 a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2021	0.28	0.28 - 0.28	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Total Chlorine/Monochloramin	2021	2.005	.050 – 2.52	4	0.50	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

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).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	07/01/2017	07/06/2021	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)

The Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by E. coli. E. coli are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wa
stes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children,

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	02/01/2021	02/28/2021	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	03/01/2021	03/31/2021	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
MONITORING, ROUTINE, MINOR (RTCR)	04/01/2021	04/30/2021	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.