

2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

PWS Name: NEW HOPE SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT
PWS ID #: TX2500008

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

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. Opportunities for public participation in decisions affecting the quality of water are available at the monthly board meetings at the New Hope SUD office at 413 CR 2651, Mineola, Texas on the third Monday of each month at 5 pm.

New Hope SUD provides Ground Water from the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer located in Wood County, Texas

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Jim Slayton or Thomas Crawford Phone 903-569-3820

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (903) 569-3820.

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.

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.

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 Immuno-compromised 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>.

Information about 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 water system contact Jim Slayton, General Manager or Thomas Crawford, Operations Manager at 903-569-3820.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by New Hope SUD is Ground Water from the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer. 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/sway/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>.

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:
<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 – Plant A/SUD Office	GW	-	413 CR 2651 Mineola
2 – Plant B/FM 49	GW	Y	952 FM 49 Mineola
3 – Plant A	GW	Y	413 CR 2651 Mineola

Required Additional Information for Lead and Copper

Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation
Copper	2021	1.3	1.3	0.321	0	ppm	No

Likely Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Lead	2021	0	15	0	0	ppb	No
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Likely Source of Contamination: Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits

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 MCL's are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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.

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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of a 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 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)

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/l: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

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

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

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/l)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/l)

na: not applicable.

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)* drinking	2023	0	0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)* drinking	2023	2	2.11	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of water disinfection
Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2023	0.071	0.071	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide and Discharge	2020	0.02	0-27.4	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic fertilizer factories; from steel/metal factories.
Chromium	2021	0.001	0.0004-0.001	0.1	0.1	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Fluoride	2023	0.0682	0.0558-0.0682	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2023	0.0236	0-0.0236	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural Deposits
Selenium	2023	0.005	0.002-0.005	.050	.050	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

Radioactive Contaminants

Beta/Photon emitters	05/16/2018	6.6	6.6-6.6	0	50	pCi/l*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
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*EPA considers 50 pCi/l to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Combined Radium	05/16/2018	1.0	1-1	0	5	pCi/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excl	05/16/2018	9.5	0-9.5	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Ethylbenzene	2023	0.5		700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes	2023	0.5		10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum Factories; Discharge from Chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfection
2023	Chlorine Free Residual	0.99	0.56	2.00	4.0	4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts: Not reported or none detected

Unregulated Initial Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts: Waived or not yet sampled

Unregulated Contaminants: Not reported or none detected

Turbidity: Not required

Total Coliform: Reported monthly – Tests found no coliform bacteria

Fecal Coliform: Reported monthly – Tests found no fecal coliform bacteria

Coliform Bacteria:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 0 Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level – 0 Highest No. of Positive – 0 Total No. of Positive E. Coli of Fecal Coliform Samples – 0 Violation – N Likely Source of Contamination – Naturally present in the environment.

Violations Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
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No violations for 2023

Water Loss

The water loss reported to the Texas Water Development Board for 2023 was 10.06%. For more information regarding the water loss please contact Thomas Crawford, Operations Manager at our office at 903-569-3820.