# BRINKER WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
# PWS ID #: TX 1120011

## 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
## Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
## Annual Water Quality Report for Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2024

| Public Participant Opportunities | |
|---|---|
| Date: | Brinker WSC meets the 2nd Thursday of each month |
| Time: | 5:30 P.M. |
| Location: | Brinker Water Supply Office<br>4534 I-30 E<br>Sulphur Springs, Tx. 75482 |
| Phone #: | 903-885-8888 |
| PWS ID #: | TX 1120011 |

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 regarding this report contact Scott Courson at 903-885-8888.

**En Español**

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 903-885-8888.

### Sources of Drinking Water

The source of drinking water used by BRINKER WATER SUPPLY is ground water and surface water. The ground water comes from the **Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer** in Hopkins County Texas and the surface water comes from the **City of Sulphur Springs, Texas** which is obtained from Cooper Lake in Hopkins County Texas (their main supply) and Lake Sulphur Springs (their backup supply).

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 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.

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 the 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.

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 established 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 under-going 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 at (800)-426-4791.

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and younger 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 Service Line Inventory is available for viewing at the Brinker WSC Office.

## 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 may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Scott Courson at 903-885-8888.

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?wtsrc=

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

| Source Water Name | Address | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3-Big H /CR 2431 | CR 2431 / 2 MI S of CR 2324 | GW | A | 4 Miles S of HWY 11 on CR 2431 |
| 4-Bethel CR 2333/FM269 | Bethel | GW | A | 4 Miles N of 269 on CR 2348 |
| City of Sulphur Springs | CC From TX1120002 City | SW | A | Cooper Lake |
| Neal-0.5 Miles N of Big H | Neal | GW | A | 4 Miles S of HWY 11 on CR 2431 |

# 2024 Water Quality Test Results

| | |
|---|---|
| Definitions: | 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) |
| 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. |

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | ACTION LEVEL (AL) | 90TH Percentile | # Sites Over Al | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 2023 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.632 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

## Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Product | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* | 2024 | 10 | 1.1 - 8.6 | no goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-Product of drinking Water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)* | 2024 | 26 | 8.66 - 25.9 | 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 HAA5 and 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 | 7/20/2023 | 0.013 | 0.013 - 0.013 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride | 7/20/2023 | 0.12 | 0.12 - 0.12 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate * *[measured as Nitrogen] | 2024 | 1 | 0.0169 - 0.607 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| **Synthetic organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides** | | | | | | | | |
| Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2024 | 3 | 0 - 13.2 | 0 | 6 | ppb | N | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories |

| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine | 2024 | 1.3 | 0.21 - 6.0 | 4.0 | 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

BRINKER WSC purchases water from CITY OF SULPHUR SPRINGS which provides purchased surface water from COOPER LAKE as their main supply and LAKE SULPHUR SPRINGS as their back-up, both located in Hopkins County, Texas.

# City of Sulphur Springs 2024 Regulated Contaminants

| Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year or Range | Chlorine | Average Level | Minumum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG Measure | Unit of Measure | Source of Chemical |
| 2024 | Chloramine | 3.6 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Water additive used to control microbes |

| REGULATED CONTAMINANTS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Disinfection by-products | Average | Range | MCL | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 2024 | Chlorite | 0.056 | 0 - 0.201 | 1 | ppm | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2024 (HAA5) | Total Haloacetic Acids | 27.6 | 18.4 - 40.6 | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |
| 2024 | Total | 39.5 | 22.2 -61.3 | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water chlorination. |

| Inorganic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Contaminant | Level | MCL | MCLG | UNITS | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 2024 | Barium | 0.045 | 2 | 2 | ppm | N | Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2024 | Cyanide | 22.7 | 200 | 200 | ppb | N | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer, aluminum factories. |
| 2024 | Fluoride | 0.4 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharge from fertilizer/aluminum factories. |
| 2024 (measured as Nitrogen) | Nitrate | 0.443 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; Erosion of natural deposits. |

Nitrate Advisory-Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 mg/l is a health risk for infants of less that 6 months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or

| Secondary Constituents | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | | Level Detected | | | Units | Violation | |
| 2024 | Alkalinity | 54.5 | | | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2024 | Aluminum | 0.05 | | | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2024 | Calcium | 26.1 | | | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2024 | Chloride | 9.1 | | | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2024 | Magnesium | 2.46 | | | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2024 | Manganese | 0.0014 | | | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2024 | Potassium | 3.01 | | | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2024 | Sodium | 18.4 | | | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2024 | Sulfate | 58.7 | | | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2024 | Texas Copper | 0.0016 | | | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| 2024 | TDS* | 171 | | | ppm | N | Erosion of natural depostis |

*Total Dissolved Solids - Total dissolved mineral constituents in water

| Radioactive Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year | Contaminant | Level | MCL | MCLG | Units | Violation | Likely Source of contamination |
| 2023 | Combined Radium 226/228 | 1.5 | 5 | 0 | pCi/L | N | Erosion of natural deposits |

*Radioactive contaminant testing schedule is once every 6 years.

## TURBIDITY

| Year | | Level (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Highest single | 1.0 NTU | 0.2 | N | Soil Runoff |
| 2024 | Lowest monthly % meeting limit | < 0.3 NTU | 100% | N | Soil Runoff |

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the

## LEAD AND COPPER

| Year | | 90th Percentile | Exceeded Action Level | Action Level | Action Level Goal | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Lead | 0 | 0 | 0.015 | 0% | ppm | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2024 | Copper | 0.133 | 0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | ppm | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; |

### Required Additional Health Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious helath 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. This water supply 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 (800)426-4791 or the following URL: https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead

## Total Organic Carbon (TOC) 2024

| Source | Average Level Detected | Range of Level Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Source Water | 5.81 | 5.14 - 9.04 | ppm | Naturally present in the environment |
| Treated Water | 3 | 2.68 - 3.49 | ppm | Naturally present in the environment |
| Removal Ratio | 52% | 42.2% - 61.4% | % Removal Ratio Required: >=35% | |

TOC Advisory: Total Organic Carbon has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set , unless a TOC violation is noted.

## Synthetic Organic Contaminants

| Year | Contaminate | Level Detected | MCL | MCLG | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Atrazine | 0.4 | 3 | 3 | ppb | N | Run off from herbicide used on row crops |
| 2024 | Metolachlor | 0.4 | 700 | | ppb | N | Run off from herbicide used on row crops |

**Atrazine Advisory:** Some people who drink water containing atrazine well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience problems with their cardiovascular system or reproductive difficulties.

| Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC's) | | Average | Range | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Monochloroacetic Acid | 2.5 | 1.5 - 5.3 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |
| 2024 | Dichloroacetic Acid | 15.6 | 10.2 - 21.1 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |
| 2024 | Trichloracetic Acid | 9.6 | 6.1 - 15.8 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |
| 2024 | Monobromoacetic Acid | 1 | 1 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |
| 2024 | Bromochloroacetic Acid | 3.8 | 2.8 - 4.9 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |
| 2024 | Chloroform | 30 | 17.4 - 43.8 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |
| 2024 | Bromodichloromethane | 10.8 | 6.78 - 15.2 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |
| 2024 | Dibromochloromethane | 2.3 | 1.56 - 3.43 | ppb | N | A disinfection by-product |

| Coliform Bacteria 2024 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| E. Coli Max Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Max Contaminant Level | Highest number of Coliform Positive | Number of E. Coli Positive Results | Violation | Likely source of contamination |
| 0 | 2 or more samples in any given month. | 0 | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment |
| Note: Reported monthly test found no fecal coliform bacteria. 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. | | | | | |