

BRINKER WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION
PWS ID #: TX 1120011

2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
Annual Water Quality Report for Jan. 1 - Dec. 31, 2022

Public Participant Opportunities	
Date:	Brinker WSC meets the 2nd Thursday of each month
Time:	5:30 P.M.
Location:	Brinker Water Supply Office 4534 I-30 E 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>.

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.isp?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 CR2431
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 of HWY 11 on CR 2431

2022 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
								Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Copper	2/18/2020	1.3	1.3	0.649	0	ppm	N	

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)*	2022	4	1-6.6	no goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-Product of drinking Water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2022	31	0 - 48.4	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 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	10/20/2020	0.012	0.012-0.012	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	10/20/2020	3.5	3.5 - 3.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/20/2020	0.143	0.143-0.143	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits. Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	2022	1	0.0152-0.645	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite	2022	0.0486	.0486-.0486	1	1	ppm	N	

[measured as Nitrogen]

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine	2022	0.81	0.20	0.87	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 2022 Regulated Contaminants

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level								
Year or Range		Min. Level	Max. Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Chemical
2022	Chloramine	2.6	3.9	4	4	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Disinfection Byproducts							
Year or Range		Min. Level	Max. Level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2022	Chlorite	<0.01	0.288	1	mg/L	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2022	Total Haloacetic Acids	13.1	22.7	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2022	Total Trihalomethanes	19.1	41.8	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Inorganic Contaminants							
Year		Level	MCL	MCLG	UNITS	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2022	Asbestos	0.197	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Fluoride	0.52	4	4	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2022	Barium	0.041	2	2	mg/L	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder
2022	Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	0.177	10	10	mg/L	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 than 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 agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Secondary Constituents								
2022	Alkalinity	54.8				mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Aluminum	0.085				mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2022	Calcium	27.5				mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Chloride	8.98				mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Magnesium	2.59				mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Potassium	3.25				mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Sodium	16.6				mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Sulfate	553				mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Texas Copper	0.0032				mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	TDS*	145				mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*Total Dissolved Solids - Total dissolved mineral constituents in water

Coliform Bacteria 2021					
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.	1	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.

TURBIDITY								
Year		Level (Treatment Technique)		Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination		
2022	Highest single measurement	1.0 NTU		1.33	N	Soil Runoff		
2022	Lowest monthly % meeting	< 0.3 NTU		99%	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 presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.								
LEAD AND COPPER								
Year		90th Percentile	Exceeded Action Level	Action Level	Action Level Goal	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2021	Lead	0	0	0.015	0%	mg/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2021	Copper	0.18	0	1.3	1.3	mg/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
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)								
Source		Maximum Level		Range of Level Detected		Units	Likely Source of Contamination	
Source Water		5.5		0 - 5.50		ppm	Naturally present in the environment	
Treated Water		4.94		2.52 - 4.94		ppm	Naturally present in the environment	
Removal Ratio		45%		35.5% - 44.5		% removal		
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 and treated water.								
Synthetic Organic Contaminants								
Year	Contaminate	Level Detected	MCL	MCLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
2022	Atrazine	0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Run off from herbicide used on row crops	
2022	Metolachlor	0.1	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)			Min Level	Max Level	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination	
2022	Acetone	6.33			ppb	N	Nat occurs in plants, vehicle exhaust, decomposition	
2022	Chloroform	10.2		23.2	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product	
2022	Bromochloroacetic Acid	3.1		5.5	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product	
2022	Bromodichloromethane	6.44		14.3	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product	
2022	Dibromochloromethane	2.11		4.44	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product	
2022	Dibromoacetic Acid	1		1.1	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product	
2022	Trichloroacetic Acid	4.9		8.1	ppb	N	A disinfection by-product	
2022	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	0.5			ppb	N	A disinfection by-product	

Violations - City of Sulphur Springs			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Acute	12/24/2022 1:00AM	12/24/2022 1:30AM	Multiple Barrier Failure - Acute Treatment Technique Violation. Combined Filter Effluent Turbidity was greater than 1.0 NTU while an Individual Filter Effluent Turbidity was greater than 2.0 NTU