2024 Consumer Confidence Report for The City of Richland

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

For more information regarding this report contact: Ronda Franks at 903-362-3707

Este reporte incluye informacion sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 903-362-3707

Richland gets Surface Water from the City of Corsicana (Navarro Mills and Lake Halbert)

Definitions and Abbreviations

The following table 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 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 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. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasable 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. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level or MRDL:	The highest level of 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. MRDLG's 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 radition 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 Tecnique 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 and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reerviors, 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 animal or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may be resonably 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 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 the 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 occuring or result from urban storm water runnoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides, which may come from a variety of sorces 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 occuring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescirbes 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 found in drinking water that may cause taste, color or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily 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 certyain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuncompromised 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 from infection by Cryptosporidium are avalible 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 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 tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, ans steps you can take to mnimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Information about Source Water

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibillity and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Rory Evans. Source Water Name: Surface Water form The City of Corsicana. Location : Navarro Mills, the repor status is active.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper								Likely source of Contamination
	Sampled	MCLG	Action Level	90th Percentile	#sites over AL	Units	Violation	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives;
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.098	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2024	0	1.5	2.26	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural
								deposits
Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (Haa5)	2024	18	0 - 18.4	no goal	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	60	35.7 - 61.2	no goal	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 samples collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	3	0.246 - 2.82	10	10	ppb	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
								Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as Nitrogen)	7/27/21	0.0143	0.143-0.143	1	1	ppm	N	Run off from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
								; Erosin of natural depostis

2024 Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Average Level	Range of Levels	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation Y/N	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	1.52	.50-4.0	4	4	ppm	N	Water Additive used to control microbes

From the City of Corsicana

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely source of Contamination
								Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries;
Barium	2024	0.057	0.044-0.057	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2024	110	0-110	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge
								from steel/metal factories
Fluoride	2024	0.5	.481-0.496	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	0.2-1.38	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage;
								Erosion of natural deposits.
Synthetic Organic Contaminants including pesticides and herbicides.								
Atrazine	2024	0.3	0-0.7	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2024	1	0-1	0	6	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Turbidity 2024

caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicastor of water quality and effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

	Level Detected	Limit (TT)	Violation	ource of Contamination	
Highest Single Measurement	0.2	1 NTU	N	Soil Runoff	
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil Runoff	

Total Organic Carbon 2024

easured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Violations

Chlorine

Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MDRL could experience somach discomfort.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR)	4/1/24	6/30/24	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
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR)	7/1/24	9/30/24	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

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
CCR REPORT	7/1/24	11/21/24	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that informs you about the quality of our drinking water and characterizes the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Lead Service Line Inventory - A lead service line inventory has been prepared, to access inventory visit: https://clients.municipalimpact.com/documents/480/2Copy_of_Lead_and_Copper_Report.xlsx.pdf or contact the city office at 903-362-3707.