

2022 Test Results

We routinely monitor for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. The test results table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2022.

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).

| 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 | 6 | | 0 | No | Naturally present in the environment. |

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|---|
| Contaminant (Units) | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Copper (ppm) | 2020 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.12 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

| Disinfection By Products | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----------|--|
| Contaminant (Units) | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)* | 2022 | 2 | 2.2-2.2 | No goal for the total | 60 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)** | 2022 | 13 | 12.8-12.8 | No goal for the total | 80 | No | 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.
 **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 Contaminates | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-----------|--|
| Contaminant (Units) | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Barium (ppm) | 2022 | 0.012 | 0.012-0.012 | 2 | 2 | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Chromium (ppb) | 2022 | 3.9 | 3.9-3.9 | 100 | 100 | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2021 | 0.241 | 0.142-0.241 | 4 | 4.0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate (measured at Nitrogen) (ppm) | 2022 | 1 | 0.0614-0.542 | 10 | 10 | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Radioactive Contaminates | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Contaminant (Units) | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L) | 2021 | 1.5 | 1.5-1.5 | 0 | 5 | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-----------|--|
| Contaminant (Units) | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Xylenes (ppm) | 2022 | 0.00314 | 0-0.00314 | 10 | 10 | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories. |

Definitions

The charts on the following pages may contain terms and abbreviations with which you are not familiar. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG) – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg. – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is 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 (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 (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 (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 (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).

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) – a measure of radioactivity.

Parts per billion (ppb) – micrograms per liter (µg/l) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Parts per million (ppm) – milligrams per liter (mg/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) – picograms per liter (pg/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Parts per trillion (ppt) – nanograms per liter (ng/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

Treatment Techniques or TT – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Disinfectant Residual

| Contaminant (Units) | Collection Date | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDG | Violation | Source of Drinking Water |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------------|------|------|-----------|--|
| Free (ppm) | 2022 | 1.3 | 0.35-2.2 | 4 | 4 | No | Water additive used to control microbes. |

VIOLATIONS

E. coli

Fecal coliforms and E. Coli are bacteria whose presence indicated that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Microbes in these wastes can cause short-term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a special health risk for infants, young children, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---|
| Monitor GWR Triggered/ Additional, Minor | 6/22/2022 | 8/22/2022 | We failed to collect all the required follow-up samples within 24 hours of learning of the total coliform-positive sample. These needed to be tested for fecal indicator from all sources that were being used at the time the positive sample was collected. Level 1 and Level 2 Assessment Completed. |

Source 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.

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.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

The Town of Ponder has six water wells, and provides ground water from the Trinity Aquifer, located in Denton County. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate 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 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 Gary Morris (940) 479-7010 or email abril.caranza@tceq.texas.gov.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amount 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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (Such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and color constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Additional Health 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 material 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 or at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

