2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF HAMLIN

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2022

CITY OF HAMLIN provides surface water from **LAKE FORT PHANTOM HILL- ABILENE, HUBBARD CREEK LAKE- BRECKENRIDGE, LAKE O.H. IVIE- BALLINGER, AND LAKE ABILENE.**

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (325) 576-2711.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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 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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.

Information about your 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 EPAs 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 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).

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

CITY OF HAMLIN purchases water from CITY OF ABILENE. CITY OF ABILENE provides purchase surface water from **LAKE FORT PHANTOM HILL- ABILENE, HUBBARD CREEK LAKE- BRECKENRIDGE, LAKE O.H. IVIE- BALLINGER, AND LAKE ABILENE, Abilene.**
The following is from the City of Abilene:

Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Contaminant (unit of measure)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants	2022	Arsenic (ppb)	1.3	< 1.0 - 1.3	10	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
	2022	Barium (ppm)	0.17	0.15 - 0.17	2	2	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
	2022	Cyanide (ppb)	145	37.4-145	200	200	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
	2022	Fluoride (ppm)	0.77	0.66-0.77	4	4.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	2022	Nitrate (ppm)	<1	0.16-0.22	10.00	10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks or sewage
	2022	Selenium (ppb)	< 5.0	< 5.0	50.0	50	N	Erosion from natural deposits; discharge from petroleum refineries
Radioactive Contaminants	2020	Uranium	<0.0010	<0.0010	0	0.03	N	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man made deposits.
	2020	Gross Alpha	<3.0	<3.0	0	15	N	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man made deposits.
	2020	Gross Beta	6.6	6.6	na	na	N	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man made deposits.
	2020	Radium 228 (pCi/L)	<1.0	<1.0	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man made deposits.
	2017	Uranium (ug/L)	2.3	0-2.3	0	30	N	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man made deposits.

Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Contaminant (unit of measure)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Unregulated Contaminants	2022	Chloroform (ppb)	1.65	<1.0 - 1.65	na	na	na	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	2022	Bromoform (ppb)	27.5	8.83-27.5	na	na	na	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	2022	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	4.91	2.32-4.91	na	na	na	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	2022	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	8.95	6.39-8.95	na	na	na	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Highest Single Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	2022	0.28	100.00%	1	0.3	N	Soil runoff.

Type of Contaminant	Year or Range	Contamination Source	Average Level	Mimimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant	
Total Organic Carbon	2022	Source Water	7.25	4.43	9.86	ppm	Naturally present in environment.	
Total Organic Carbon	2022	Drinking Water	4.13	2.73	5.51	ppm	Naturally present in environment.	
Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Mimimum Level	Maximum Level	MFL	Construction Materials	
Asbestos	2012	Asbestos	ND	ND	ND	7		

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

City of Hamlin 2022 Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.98	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	1.3	0	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	13	0 - 16.2	No goal for the total	60	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 sample results collected at a location over a year.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	39	18.4 - 59.4	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 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
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.184	0.184 - 0.184	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2022	1.20	0.70 – 2.48	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.