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P.O. BOX 899
HALLSVILLE, TEXAS 75650
(903) 668-2313

DEAR WATER CUSTOMER:

ENCLOSED IS THE 2022 "CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT" FOR THE CITY OF HALLSVILLE'S WATER. IT MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE FEDERAL SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT AND HAS BEEN PREPARED FOR YOU ALONG THOSE GUIDELINES.

YOU MAY NOTE THAT THERE MAY BE TWO SEPARATE REPORTS ENCLOSED. ONE IS FOR THE WATER PRODUCED BY OUR WELLS IN HALLSVILLE WHICH PRODUCE WATER FROM THE CARIZZO AQUIFER AND THE OTHER REPORT IS FOR LONGVIEW'S WATER, WHICH IS PURCHASED BY THE CITY OF HALLSVILLE THROUGH A CONTRACT WITH THE CITY OF LONGVIEW TO SUPPLEMENT THE LOCAL WELL SUPPLY AND IS MIXED WITH THE WELL WATER.

IF YOU RECEIVE A REPORT COVERING ONLY THE LONGVIEW WATER, THIS MEANS THAT YOUR AREA IS SERVED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE LONGVIEW WATER.

*THE 2022 CCR WILL BE POSTED AT CITY HALL AND ON CITY HALL'S WEBSITE.

2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CITY OF HALLSVILLE

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

CITY OF HALLSVILLE provides Purchased Surface Water from [Lake Cherokee, Sabine River, and Lake Of the Pines] located in [Marion County, Rusk County, Panola County].

Name Rickey DUBBER

Phone (903) 668-2313

Definitions and Abbreviations

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The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level:

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 EPA's 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 HALLSVILLE purchases water from CITY OF LONGVIEW, CITY OF LONGVIEW provides purchase surface water from [Lake Cherokee, Sabine River, and Lake O' the Pines] located in [Marion County, Rock County, Panola County]. 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 will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact [Pickley Dugger][903-668-2313]

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS TESTED IN YOUR WATER SYSTEM:

This chart lists other items for which the water is tested. These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic quality. These parameters are often important to industrial water users or customers with special needs.

Constituent	Units of measure	Longview water
Aluminum	ppm	0.11 - 0.40
Manganese	ppm	ND - 0.048
Nickel	ppm	ND
Copper	ppm	ND - 0.011
Chloride	ppm	13.5 - 42.4
Sulfate	ppm	30.2 - 52.9
pH	pH units	8.6 - 9.0
Conductivity	umhos/cm	183 - 310
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	ppm	26.6 - 46.7
Bicarbonate	ppm	23.6 - 41.4
Dissolved solids	ppm	101 - 168
Calcium	ppm	17.4 - 21.4
Magnesium	ppm	3.42 - 4.52
Potassium	ppm	2.10 - 4.50
Cyanide	ppm	ND - 0.139
Sodium	ppm	9.81 - 26.00
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	ppm	58.1 - 72.1
Total Hardness in Grains	Grains/gallon	3.39 - 4.21

Longview's Sources of Drinking Water

Longview uses surface water from three sources: Lake Cherokee, Sabine River, and Lake O' the Pines. A source water assessment has been completed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for all three water sources and the report is available to review by calling us at 903-291-5234 or 903-237-2780. It allows us to focus on our source water protection activities. The results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact us at 903-291-5234. To monitor water quality in local rivers, streams, and reservoirs, the City of Longview has a Watershed Management Program. We work closely with the Sabine River Authority, Cherokee Water Company, Northeast Texas Municipal Water District, Texas Railroad Commission, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission, American Water Works Association, Texas Water Utilities Association and local industries to monitor and maintain a high level of water quality.

Longview...Committed to Excellence 2022 Water Quality Report

Safe drinking water is an essential and precious resource for our community. We utilize the latest technology to treat your drinking water and this water is tested continuously to ensure high quality.

It is important to us that you have information about your drinking water so you can have confidence in the product we deliver. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality and sources of the drinking water you received in 2022. As you read this report, you will learn that the water delivered to your tap meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality standards. We hope that you will find it useful and reassuring that your water is safe to drink.

If you have any health concerns related to the information in this report, we encourage you to contact your health care provider. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the Water Purification Division at 903-237-2780.

Special Health Information

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Thirsty for more information about your water?

- Billing questions 903-237-1030
- Questions about the quality of your drinking water: 903-237-2780
- Water and sewer emergency, service interruptions: 903-236-3030
- To report water security issues: 903-236-3030
- For Backflow Prevention questions: 903-237-2780
- Water conservation or to request a speaker: 903-237-1034
- Source Water Assessment Questions: 903-291-5234
- Storm Water Runoff and Pollution Management 903-237-1067
- To report water pollution: 903-291-5234

You can also find us on the internet

- www.LongviewTexas.gov

The Longview City Hall is located at 300 W. Cotton St. Offices are open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 903-237-2786, 903-237-1060, or 903-239-5554.

Substances Expected in Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Substances 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 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants: which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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. 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Table Definitions

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 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 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.
Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) – The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. This is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Treatment Technique (TT) – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Action Level (AL) – The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers a treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow.
Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – the arithmetic average of analytical results for samples taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.
millirem/yr – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).
ppm – Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l).
ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/l).
NA – Not applicable.
ND – Not detectable at testing limits.

Year	Constituent	Average	Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
2022	Chloramines (ppm)	2.44	2.08 - 2.71	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2022	Chlorite (ppm)	0.176	0.012 - 0.580	1	0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2022	Barium (ppm)	0.047	0.042 - 0.053	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Fluoride (ppm)	0.538	0.311 - 0.717	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2022	Nitrate (ppm)	0.170	0.0155 - 0.319	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	Gross Beta particles & Photon emitters (pCi/L)	1.467	ND - 4.4	50	NA	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.

Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Units	Turbidity Units	Source of Contaminant
2022	Turbidity (NTU)	0.27	100	0.3	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is measured in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) and is a measurement of water clarity. This water quality parameter is monitored as a treatment technique (TT).

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	0.352	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
Halacetic Acids (HAAS)	2022	23	3.9 - 15.2	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	34	10 - 29.5	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 HAAS 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 Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.235	0.235 - 0.235	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	10/23/2017	0.412	0.412 - 0.412	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
	2022	1.60	0.5 - 3.8	4	4	MGL	N	Water additive used to control microbes.