



Texas Commission on

Environmental Quality

CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY OF TIER II PUBLIC NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS:

Public Water System (PWS) name: **CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE KILLEEN PWS 0140174**

Violation Period (Month/Qtr/Year):

CCTI (58): 6/15/2023 - present

OCCT (57): 03/3/2017 - 08/30/2017

Type of Violation: CCTI (58) - Failure to deliver the Corrosion Control Treatment Installation Certification to TCEQ due 6/14/2023

Type of Violation: OCCT (57) - Failure to submit the Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Recommendation

Select the type of violations from list below:

- **Failed to submit recommendations for optimal corrosion control treatment (57)**
- **Failed to install and/or operate approved corrosion control treatment and submit certification of treatment (58)**

30 TAC 290.122(b) requires a PWS to notify customers of any non-acute MCL, MRDL, treatment technique violation, or significant deficiency identified in §290.122(b)(1) as soon as possible, but no later than 30 days after the violation or situation is identified. The initial public notice shall be issued in the following manner:

Please indicate how the PWS provided this public notice to customers, mark all that apply:

**COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:**

- Mail or other direct delivery to each customer receiving a bill and to other service connections to which water is delivered (REQUIRED) AND any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS such as: (choose one or more below)
- Publication in a local newspaper
- Delivery of multiple copies for distribution to others (i.e. apartment building owners, large private employers)
- Continuous posting in conspicuous public places within the area served
- On the internet
- Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
- Post PN in public places (community organizations, etc)

**NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEM:**

- Continuously post Notice in conspicuous places within affected PWS or service area **OR**

## 2022 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE KILLEEN

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

For more information regarding this report contact:

CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE KILLEEN provides surface water from Belton Lake located in Bell County.

Name Kenneth Jordan

Phone (254) 526-1585

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (254) 526-7161.

### Definitions and Abbreviations

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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

picrouries 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.

## 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

CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE KILLEEN purchases water from CITY OF COPPERAS COVE. CITY OF COPPERAS COVE provides purchase surface water from **Belton Lake** located in **Bell County**. TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **Kenneth Jordan (254) 526-1585**

### Total Coliform

Year	Contaminant	MCLG	Total Coliform MCL	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Source of Contaminate
2022	Total Coliform Bacteria	0	5% of monthly samples are positive	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are Total Coliform Positive, and one is also fecal Coliform or E. Coli positive	0	N	Naturally present in the environment

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	0.8137	1	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2022	0	15	9.3	2	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

## 2022 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	26	10.1 - 21.5	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	47	34.1 - 46.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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\*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	0.16	0.16 - 0.16	10	10	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
Chloramines	2022	2.20	0.50-3.11	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

## Inorganic Contaminants

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2022	Arsenic	N/D	N/D	N/D	10	0	N	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics solder, test addition
2022	Barium	0.05	0.0347	0.0668	2	2	N	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Cyanide	130	120	170	200	200	N	ppb	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/meat factories
2022	*Fluoride	0.2	0.18	0.23	4	4	N	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2022	Nitrate	0.32	0.32	0.32	10	10	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Nitrite	N/D	N/D	N/D	1	1	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Selenium	N/D	N/D	N/D	50	50	N	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2022	Sodium	26.3	20.4	37.9	N/A	N/A	N	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
2022	Thallium	N/D	N/D	N/D	2	0.5	N	ppb	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories

## Violations

Lead and Copper Rule			
The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2022	11/23/2022	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.
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2021	01/10/2022	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.



- Mail or direct delivery to each customer or service connection  
(At least one of these two options is required)  
AND any other method reasonably calculated to reach other persons served by the PWS such as (choose one or more below):
- Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers
- E-mail to notify employees or students
- Electronic delivery or alert systems (e.g., reverse 911)
- Delivery of multiple copies to central locations (e.g., community centers)

In accordance with 30 TAC §290.122(g), all public water systems that are required to issue public notice to persons in accordance with 30 TAC §290.122, and that sell or otherwise provide drinking water to other public water systems (i.e., consecutive systems), shall provide public notice to the owner or operator of the consecutive systems.

This PWS provides water to consecutive systems and those systems have been provided public notice.

Notice to Consecutive Systems was delivered on: \_\_\_\_\_ (date) by the following means: \_\_\_\_\_


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 Comments: CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE KILLEEN ONLY PROVIDES WATER TO OUR CAMPUS.

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment for knowing violations."

NOTE: 30 TAC 290.122(f) requires the PWS to provide a copy of the Public Notice issued and a signed Certificate of Delivery to the Executive Director within 10 days.

Date of Delivery to Customers: 09/25/2023  
 Phone: 254-526-1585 or P.O. BOX 1800; Killeen, TX 76540

Certified by: (print name): Kenneth Jordan Title: Assistant Director-Facilities MGMT

Signature:  Date signed: 9-19-23  
 Submit a copy of the Public Notice delivered to customers and a copy of this completed Certificate of Delivery to the TCEQ at:

E-mail: [pwspn@tceq.texas.gov](mailto:pwspn@tceq.texas.gov)  
 Mail: TCEQ, Water Supply Division, MC-155  
 Attn: Public Notice  
 P.O. Box 13087  
 Austin, TX 78711-3087

**LEAD & COPPER RULE  
CORROSION CONTROL  
MANDATORY LANGUAGE - TIER II**

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER**

**PWS 0140174 CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE KILLEEN  
Water Contains High Levels of Lead and/or Copper**

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) sets minimum water quality standards for public drinking water. Our water system recently violated a drinking water requirement. Even though this is not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened, what you should do, and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

The list below has the corrosion control treatment actions which we did not complete, or properly complete, within the required time allowed by drinking water regulations.

**Violation List:**

- Failed to submit recommendations for optimal corrosion control treatment
- Failed to install and/or operate approved corrosion control treatment and submit certification of treatment

**What should I do?**

Listed below are some steps you can take to reduce your exposure to lead and/or copper:

- Call us at the number below to find out how to get your water tested for lead and copper.
- Find out whether your pipes contain lead, lead solder, or copper.
- Run your water for 15-30 seconds or until it becomes cold before using it for drinking or cooking. This flushes any standing lead and copper from the pipes.
- Don't cook with or drink water from the hot water tap; lead and copper dissolves more easily into hot water.
- **Do not boil your water to remove lead and copper.** Excessive boiling water makes the lead and copper more concentrated – the lead and copper remains when the water evaporates.

**What does this mean?**

This is not an emergency. If it had been, you would have been notified **within 24 hours**. Typically, lead and copper enters water supplies by leaching from lead, copper or brass pipes and plumbing components. New lead pipes and plumbing components containing lead are no longer allowed for this reason. **However**, many older homes may contain lead pipes. Your water is more likely to contain high lead levels if water pipes in/or leading to your home are made of lead or contain lead solder.

*\*Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities. Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure  
Children and adults who drink water containing copper in excess could experience stomach and intestinal distress as well as liver and/or kidney damage. \**



Copper Health Effects

Short term exposure: Gastrointestinal distress, Long term exposure: Liver or kidney damage, People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor if the amount of copper in their water exceeds the action level

**What is being done?**

**Central Texas College Killeen is in the process of completing the Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment Recommendation. Corrosion control, and necessary components, will be in place by September 30<sup>TH</sup> 2023.**

For more information, please contact:

Water System Official: KENNETH JORDAN Area code + phone number: 254-526-1585

Date posted:/delivered September 25<sup>TH</sup> 2023

*\*Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. \**

This notice is being sent to you by CENTRAL TEXAS COLLEGE KILLEEN.  
State Water System ID#: TX0140174

**Instructions for preparing the required Public Notice:**

Recopy the mandatory language above and insert the underlined information in the spaces indicated.

**Public Notice delivery timelines:**

The initial public notice shall be issued as soon as possible, but in no case later than 30 days following the initial violation. All notifications require the attached Certificate of Delivery due 10 days from the posting date of the above notice.

Refer to 30 TAC §290.122 for additional information on Public Notification.