2022 Water Quality Report

Kickapoo
TRADITIONAL TRIBE OF TEXAS

Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022

Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas
Water Distribution System
PWS ID# 061620002
PECAN FARM

Release date: JUNE 2023

Este reporte contiene informacion muy importante sobre el agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien o llame al telefono 830-872-0421. Para hablar con una persona bilingue en español.

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This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

Source of Drinking Water
The water for the Kickapoo Traditional Tribe of Texas Reservation is supplied by the City of Eagle Pass Water Works (CEPWW, PWD ID TX6210001) drinking water plant. This water is surface water that comes originally from the Rio Grande River.

Source Water Assessment (SWA)
The 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act authorize a Source Water Assessment Program to determine the susceptibility of a public drinking water supply to contamination. Sources of contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act are required to be inventoried during the assessment process. 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, please contact our water department.

Why are there Contaminants in my 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 pickup 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 swage 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 dischargers, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- **Pesticides and herbicides,** which may come from a variety of source such as agriculture, urban 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 can be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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. In order to insure 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.

Important 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 (800-426-4791).

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. 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

Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. 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.*

Additional Information for Copper

Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over relatively short time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage.

DATA TABLES FOR 2019 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

The following tables are a list of what has been found in the water we provide and at what levels. These are elements in drinking that are not actually contaminants but natural chemical and physical properties inherent to all drinking water. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not vary significantly from year to year, or the system is not considered vulnerable to this type of contamination. As such, some of our data, though representative, may be more than one year old. In this table you will find terms and abbreviations that might not be familiar to you. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below the table.

Lead and Copper

Contaminants	ALG	AL	90th Percentile	Sample Date	# Samples Exceeding AL	Exceeds AL	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	< 1.3	1.3	0.09	2020	0	No	Erosion of Natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Highest Detected	Range Low	Range High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Disinfectants and Disinfection Byproducts (There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial growth)								
Chlorine (mg/L)	< 4.0	4.0	0.04	0.02	0.04	2022	No	Water additive to control growth of microbes
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	No Goal for Total	60	11.5 (AVG)	3.06	19.4	2022 (4 Qtrs.)	No	By Product of Drinking Water Disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)	No Goal for Total	80	47.8 (AVG)	35.4	60.4	2022 (4 Qtrs.)	No	By products of Drinking Water Disinfection
The contaminants below were collected by our water supplier – The City of Eagle Pass; PWS ID# TX1620001								
Radioactive Contaminants								
Alpha emitters (pCi/L)	0	15	3	3	3	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Beta/photon emitters (pCi/L)	0	50	4.3	4.3	4.3	2017	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Uranium (ug/L)	0	30	3.1	3.1	3.1	2017	No	Erosion of natural deposits
Inorganic Contaminants								
Barium (mg/L)	< 2	2	0.097	0.097	0.097	2022	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (mg/L)	< 4	4	0.7	0.74	0.74	2022	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate/Nitrite (mg/L)	<10	10	0.24	0.24	0.24	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	<50	50	4.3	4.3	4.3	2022	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (TT)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.31 NTU	1 NTU	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	No	Soil runoff.

Unit Descriptions

Term	Definition
µg/L	Number of micrograms of substance in one liter of water
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter: a measure of radioactivity
NA	Not applicable
ND	Not detected

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Term	Definition
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: 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.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: 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.
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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
MRDLG	Maximum residual disinfection level goal. 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.
MRDL	Maximum residual disinfectant level. 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.
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
90th Percentile	A value at which 90% of all samples collected tested at or below this value

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR) 4 Results from City of Eagle Pass, TX Water Supplier for Kickapoo Traditional Tribe and Kickapoo Farm PWSs
Sample Year: 2020
UCMR Contaminants Detected

Collection Date	Detected Contaminant	Contaminant Group	Highest Values Detected	Units
2020	Manganese	Inorganic Compound	2.51-3.32	µg/L
2020	HAA9	Disinfection Byproduct	26.5-40.1	µg/L
2020	HAA6Br	Disinfection Byproduct	19.1-33.4	µg/L
2022	HAA5	Disinfection Byproduct	3.8-24.9	µg/L

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