town of ANNETTA

TOWN OF ANNETTA – DEER CREEK

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

2024 Consumer Confidence Report

PWS #1840111

2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System TOWN OF ANNETTA DEER CREEK

This is your water quality report for January 1 to Decembe
r 31, 2024
TOWN OF ANNETTA DEER CREEK provides ground water from
Trinity Aquifer located in Town of Annetta, Texas.

For more information regarding this report contact:

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Phone (817) 441-5770

Este reporte incluye informaci□n importante sobre el agua para tomar. Par
a asistencia en espa□ol, favor de llamar al telefono (817) 441-5770.

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 sy
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 ou
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 feas ible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCL	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs all
Maximum residual disinfectant level o	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a d isinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level g oal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do n ot 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 a re responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbin g components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by fl ushing 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.

The service line inventories have no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unkown service lines.

Information about Source Water

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 th is Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Ryan Berry at (817) 441-5 770.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percent ile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.1184	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leach ing from wood preservatives; Corro
Lead	2024	0	15	1.5	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing sy stems; Erosion of natural deposits

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Produ cts	Collection Dat e	Highest Level D etected	Range of Indivi dual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA 5)	2024	3	2.9 - 2.9	No goal for t he total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfe ction.

*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)	2024	7	6.9 - 6.9	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
Barium	2024	0.044	0.037 - 0.044	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	2024	2.4	0 - 2.4	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.58	0.32 - 0.58	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and alumi
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	1	0.079 - 0.831	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	11/08/2023	5.1	3.7 - 5.1	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Xylenes	2024	0.00073	0 - 0.00073	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

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
Chlorine	2024	1.31	0.3-3.8	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2024	02/14/2025	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