



2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System THE CONSOLIDATED WSC CENTRAL SYSTEM

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024.

THE CONSOLIDATED WSC CENTRAL SYSTEM provides treated surface water from Houston County Lake, and groundwater from the Carrizo Aquifer located in Houston County, Texas.

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 (936)– 544–2986

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
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
na:	not applicable.
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
pCi/L	picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million
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

THE CONSOLIDATED WSC CENTRAL SYSTEM produces groundwater from a new well in Latexo for most of our members. A portion of the Central System uses purchased treated water from HOUSTON COUNTY WCID 1. We use valves to isolate these two source waters and prevent water quality issues due to mixing of treatment types. HOUSTON COUNTY WCID 1 provides purchased surface water from Houston County Lake located in Houston County, Texas. 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 Amber Stelly at 936-544-2986.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

The following constituents were detected by Houston County WCID 1.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Barium	2024	0.044	0.04– 0.04	2	2	Mg/L	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.0270	0.3 – 0.8	4.0	4.0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Chromium	2024	<0.00100	<0.001	0.1	0.1	Mg/L	NO	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge run off from waste batteries

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. It is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of filtration systems and disinfectants.

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1.5 NTU	1 NTU	YES	Soil runoff.
Yearly percent of samples meeting limits	97.63%	95%	YES	Soil runoff.

Secondary and Other Constituents

Secondary constituents are not necessarily cause for health concerns but may cause taste, color and odor problems.

Constituent	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Violation?	Source in Drinking Water
Aluminum, Total	2024	0.12	0.12 – 0.12	0.2	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.
Bicarbonate	2024	19.7	19.7– 19.7	na	ppm	NO	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
Calcium, Total	2024	15.6	15.6 – 15.6	na	ppm	NO	Abundant naturally occurring element.

Chloride	2024	13.9	13.9 – 13.9	250	ppm	NO	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; by-product
Magnesium, Total	2024	2.32	2.97– 2.97	na	ppm	NO	Abundant naturally occurring element.
pH	2024	7.47	7.0 – 8.9	9	units	NO	Measure of the acidity or basicity of water.
Sodium, Total	2024	6.54	6.54 – 6.54	na	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; By-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2024	25.4	25.4 – 25.4	250	ppm	NO	Naturally occurring; Common industrial by-product; By-product of oil field
Alkalinity, Total	2024	<20	<20 – <20	na	ppm	NO	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved	2024	99	99 – 99	500	ppm	NO	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as	2024	48.4	48.4 – 48.4	na	ppm	NO	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc, total	2024	0.016	0.016 – 0.016	5	ppm	NO	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

The following constituents were detected by **Consolidated WSC**.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	100	19.4 – 322	No goal for the total	60	ppb	YES	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)	2024	90	29 – 250	No goal for the total	80	ppb	YES	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	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.0064	0.0064 – 0.0064	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural
Fluoride	2024	0.3	0.32 – 0.32	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.321	0.018 – 0.321	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural

Lead and copper sampling took place between September and December of 2024 at 40 different sites. Of those 40 sites, there were **NONE** exceeding the action level.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	10/30/2024	1.3	1.3	0.319	0	ppm	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	10/30/2024	0.015	0.015	0.00138	0	ppm	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Coliform Bacteria

We performed **458** bacteriological tests on your water. For every boil water notice issued, we must collect at least one special sample to ensure the safety of your drinking water. During 2024, we collected **218** special samples following boil water notices. No fecal coliform or E. Coli was detected in the distribution system.

Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform Maximum	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	3	0	0	NO	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfectant Residual

We are required by law to maintain a minimum of 0.5 mg/L chlorine residual at all points of the surface water distribution system, and a minimum of 0.2 for the groundwater portion of the distribution system. However, there are times when we fall short of that minimum due to a variety of reasons. Power outages, floods, equipment failures, and line breaks can cause a disruption in service and treatment. When this happens, we immediately issue a boil water notice until we have collected our samples, ensuring that we are meeting the required standards. We took over **15,000** tests confirming we meet this quality standard during 2024.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Total & Free Chlorine	2024	1.73	.15 – 3.21	4	4	ppm	NO	Water additive used to control microbes.

The Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5) testing began in February of 2024, in which we collected samples from two of our plants during each quarter. Of the 30 analytes tested, only ONE was detected to have a recordable level. This was from one of our purchased surface water plants.

PWS ID	PWS Name	Contaminant	Result	Health Based Reference Concentration (ppm)	Collection Date	Facility Name
TX1130031	The Consolidated WSC Central System	PFBA	.0051 ppm	6	5/15/2024	Plant - X

Violations

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2024	06/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

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
WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR)	07/01/2024	12/31/2024	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.

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]			
Infants below the age of six months who drink water containing nitrate in excess of the MCL could become seriously ill and, if untreated, may die. Symptoms include shortness of breath and blue-baby syndrome.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR	01/01/2024	12/31/2024	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.

Violations

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/14/2021	11/05/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	07/05/2024	07/24/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	07/05/2024	08/02/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	08/24/2024	09/05/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2024	06/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

**Mandatory Language for Monitoring and Reporting Violation
Chemical Sampling
CHEMICAL MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR**

The Consolidated WSC Central System water system PWS ID TX1130031 has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to collect and submit chemical samples of water provided to their customers, and report the results of those samples to the TCEQ on a regular basis.

We failed to monitor and/or report the following constituents Nitrates

This/These violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s) 01/01/2024 - 12/31/2024

Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from chemical contamination. We did not complete all monitoring and/or reporting for chemical constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

CWSC put a new well into service in Latexo that provides groundwater to the areas we were once required to test for nitrates and nitrites. Since we are no longer using surface water in the areas where we failed to test, there is no need for nitrate and nitrite testing any longer.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., 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.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact John Owens at (936) - 544- 2986.

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