

Sampling Results for Anson Water Customers of the Hawley Water Supply Corporation

We are pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements. We are required by the Safe Drinking Water Act to prepare and deliver the Drinking Water Quality Report to you on an annual basis. This report designated to inform you about the quality of water and services we deliver to you with a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. We want you to understand the efforts we make continually to improve the water treatment process and protect our sources. We are committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water. *Our Drinking Water meets or exceeds all Federal Drinking water

Definitions:

AL (Action Level): The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

ALG (Action Level Goal): The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Avg (Average): Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): The highest level of contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there are no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

MRDL (Maximum residual disinfectant): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

MRDLG (Maximum residual disinfectant 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.

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)

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

TT (Treatment Technique): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking

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 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.

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminants (unit of measure) | YEAR or RANGE | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Typical Source of Contamnant |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------|--|
| Arsenic (ppb) | 2023 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | N | Erosion of natural deposits |
| Barium (ppm) | 2023 | 0.19 | 0.19 - 0.19 | 2 | 2 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from drilling waste |
| Fluoride (ppm) | 2023 | 0.194 | 0.194-0.194 | 4 | 4 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Nitrate (ppm) (measured as Nitrogen) | 2023 | 0.228 | 0.228-0.288 | 10 | 10 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks or sewage |
| Chromium | 2023 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 100 | N | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Selenium (ppb) | 2023 | 0 | 0 | 50 | 50 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum refineries |
| Cyanide (mg/L) | 5/26/2022 | 0.896 | .896 - .896 | 200 | 200 | N | Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel/metal factories |

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

| Contaminants (unit of measure) | YEAR or RANGE | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Typical Source of Contamnant |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-----------|---|
| Beta/photon Emitters (pCi/L) | 2019 | 6/12/2019 | 7.2-7.2 | 0 | 50 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; decay of natural and man made deposits |
| Gross Alpha | 2022 | <3 | <3 | 0 | | N | Erosion of natural deposits; decay of natural and man made deposits |
| Gross Beta | 2022 | 7.9 | 7.9 | 0 | 50 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; decay of natural and man made deposits |
| Radium 228 (pCi/L) | 2022 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 5 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; decay of natural and man made deposits |
| Uranium (mg/L) | 2019 | 0.0023 | <0.0010 - 0.0023 | 0 | | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

DISINFECTANT BY-PRODUCTS

| Contaminants (unit of measure) | YEAR or RANGE | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Violation | Typical Source of Contamnant |
|--|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-----------|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAAs) (ppb) | 2023 | 15 | 7.1 - 20.6 | No goal for the total | 60 | 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) (ppb) | 2023 | 34 | 14.9 - 42.5 | No goal for the total | 80 | 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. | | | | | | | |

Secondary and other constituents not regulated

| Contaminants (unit of measure) | YEAR or RANGE | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | Secondary Limit | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--|
| Aluminum (ppm) | 2023 | 0.06 | <5 | 0.2 | 0.05 | Naturally present in the enviroment |
| Bicarbonate (ppm) | 2023 | 109 | 109 | 109 | na | Corrosion of carbonate rocks, such as limestone |
| Calcium (ppm) | 2023 | 60.2 | 53 | 53 | na | Naturally present in the enviroment |
| Copper (ppm) | 2023 | 0.0037 | 0.0037 | 0.0037 | 1 | Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion from natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives |
| Magnesium (ppm) | 2023 | 17.2 | 17.2 | 17.2 | na | Naturally present in the enviroment |
| Manganese (ppm) | 2023 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.05 | Naturally present in the enviroment |
| Nickel (ppm) | 2023 | <0.001 | <0.001 | <0.001 | na | Erosion of natural deposits |
| pH (units) | 2023 | 8.18 | 8.18 | 8.1 | >7.7 | Measure of corrosivity of water |
| Sodium (ppm) | 2023 | 79.6 | 79.6 | 79.6 | na | Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity |
| Sulfate (ppm) | 2023 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 66.9 | 300 | naturally occuring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO2 (ppm) | 2023 | 109 | 109 | 157 | na | Naturally occuring soluble mineral salts |
| Total Dissolved solids (ppm) | 2023 | 515 | 515 | 515 | 1000 | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water |
| Total Hardness as CaCO2 (ppm) | 2023 | 221 | 221 | 221 | na | Naturally occuring calcium |
| Chloride (ppm) | 2023 | 143 | 143 - 143 | 143 | 300 | Naturally present in the enviroment |

LEAD AND COPPER

| Type of Contaminant | YEAR or RANGE | MCGL | Action Level | 90th percentile | # Sites over AL | Violation | Typical Source of Contaminant |
|---------------------|---------------|------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|--|
| Copper (ppm) | 2023 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.249 | 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |
| Lead (ppb) | 2023 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits |

Sampling Results Continued....

| Type of Treatment | YEAR or RANGE | Disinfectant Used | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Source of Chemical |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|---|----------------------------------|
| MRDL | 2023 | Chloramines (ppm) | 1.34 | 0.5 | 3.2 | 4 | 4 | Disinfectant to control microbes |
| Type of Contaminant | YEAR or RANGE | Contaminant | Highest # of Positive Samples | MCL | Unit of Measure | Violation | Source of Contaminant | |
| Total Coliform | 2023 | Total Coliform Bacteria | 0 | 0 | Presence | N | NOTE: Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: a routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is a fecal coliform or E. Coli positive | |
| Type of Contaminant | Year or Range | Highest Single Level Detected | Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits | Violation | Source of Contaminant | |
| Turbidity (NTU) | 2023 | 0.28 | 100.00% | 1 | 100.00% | N | Soil Runoff | |

All drinking water may contain contaminants. When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (800) 426-4791.

Secondary Constituents
Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not cause by health concerns.

Lead can be harmful. "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. This water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but 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 testing, testing methods, and steps you can to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Sources of Drinking Water: The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As the water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and in 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 sewage 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 productions, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and Herbicides**, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm 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 runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

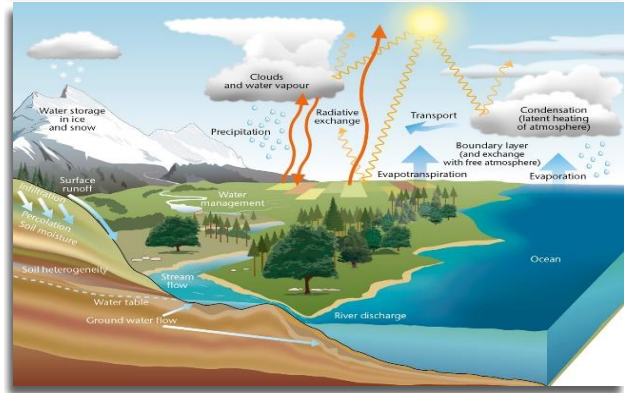
Our system lost an estimated 31,680,496 gallons of water for the period of Jan- Dec 2023.

Hawley Water Supply was not required to sample under the UCMR program in 2023. However, we began sampling in 2024, results will be made available later this year.

A source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources is currently being updated by the TCEQ. <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview> This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at: <https://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/> For more information on water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Tim Ferrall at (325) 537-9268.

IMPORTANT HEALTH INFORMATION
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)

Hawley Water Supply purchases treated surface water from the City of Anson. Our drinking water is obtained from source water sources such as Hubbard Creek Lake in Stephens County. These lakes provide good quality raw water. Trained certified operators consistently treat water to meet or exceed federal and state drinking water quality standards. Water is analyzed in all stages of production...from the creeks, lakes, treatment plants and distribution system to the customer's homes to assure it is the best it can be.



Community Participation
You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water or any other matter. We typically meet on the 2nd Thursday of the month at 7pm at our office located on 555 8th Street, Hawley, Texas 79525. Please check our website at <https://hawleywsc.com/board-meetings> for more information on monthly meetings.

If you have any questions about this Water Quality Report or require more information, contact Tim Ferrall at 325-537-9268. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia enespanol, favor de llamar al telefono. (325) 537-9268

Hawley Water Supply Corporation
PO BOX 296
Hawley, TX 79525

ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

January - December 2023
Anson Customers



Presented by: **HAWLEY WATER SUPPLY**