

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

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS							
Contaminants (unit of measure)	YEAR or RANGE	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Typical Source of Contamanant
Arsenic (ppb)	2024	0.001	0.001	10	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium (ppm)	2024	0.19	0.19 - 0.19	2	2	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from drilling waste
Fluoride (ppm)	2024	0.1	0.106	4	4	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (ppm) (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	0.248	0.248 - 0.248	10	10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks or sewage
Chromium	2024	0.001	0.001	100	100	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2024	0.05	0.05	50	50	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from petroleum refineries
Cyanide (mg/L)	5/26/2022	89.6	89.6 - 89.6	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 Contamanant
Beta/photon Emitters (pCi/L)	5/6/2022	7.9	7.9 - 7.9	0	50	N	Erosion of natural deposits; decay of natural and man made deposits
Gross Alpha	2024	<3.0	<3.0	0		N	Erosion of natural deposits; decay of natural and man made deposits
Gross Beta	2024	10.7	7.7 - 10.7	0	50	N	Erosion of natural deposits; decay of natural and man made deposits
Radium 228 (pCi/L)	2024	<1.0	<1.0	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits; decay of natural and man made deposits
Uranium (mg/L)	2023	0.29	0 - 0.29	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 Contamanant
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	2024	15	4.4 - 21	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)	2024	44	29.3 - 54.8	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)	2024	0.027	<0.005	0.027	0.2	Naturally present in the enviroment	
Bicarbonate (ppm)	2024	117.5	108	127	na	Corrosion of carbonate rocks, such as limestone	
Calcium (ppm)	2024	66	44.2	87.8	na	Naturally present in the enviroment	
Copper (ppm)	2024	0.725	0.15	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion from natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives	
Magnesium (ppm)	2024	16.7	0.2	16.7	na	Naturally present in the enviroment	
Manganese (ppm)	2024	0.0245	0.0059	0.043	0.05	Naturally present in the enviroment	
Nickel (ppm)	2024	0.0034	<0.001	0.0034	na	Erosion of natural deposits	
pH (units)	2024	7.98	7.7	8.3	>7.7	Measure of corrosivity of water	
Sodium (ppm)	2024	93.8	79.6	93.8	na	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity	
Sulfate (ppm)	2024	116	116	116	300	naturally occuring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity	
Total Alkalinity as CaCO2 (ppm)	2024	188.26	93.4	130	na	Naturally occuring soluble mineral salts	
Total Dissolved solids (ppm)	2024	515	515	515	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water	
Total Hardness as CaCO2 (ppm)	2024	215	215	215	na	Naturally occuring calcium	
Chloride (ppm)	2024	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)	2022	1.3	1.3	0.15	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Lead (ppb)	2022	0	15	0	0	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

Sampling Results Continued....

Definitions:

AL (Action Level): The concentration of contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirments 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 turbity 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 Assessmment: A leve 2 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an e. coli MCL violation has occured and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on muple occasions.

Type of Treatment	YEAR or RANGE	Disinfectant Used	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Chemical
MRDL	2024	Chloramines (ppm)	1.37	0.05	3.6	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	2024	Total Coliform Bacteria	1	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 Dectected	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limits	Violation	Source of Contaminant	
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	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.

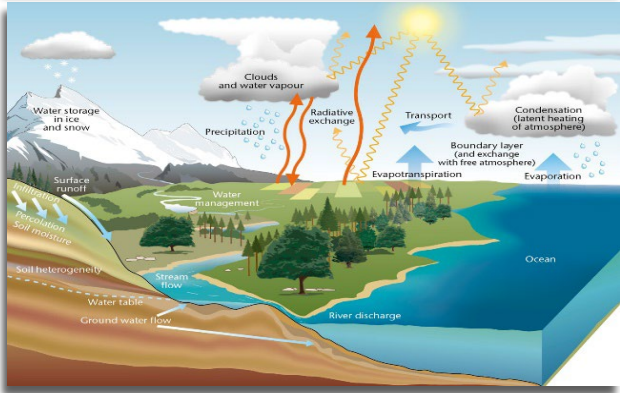
Our system lost an estimated 33,188,199 gallons of water for the period of Jan- Dec 2024.

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

The UCMR program was developed in coordination with the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The CCL is a list of contaminants that are not regulated by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems and may warrant regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Data collected through UCMR are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) to support analysis and review of contaminant occurrence, to guide the CCL selection process and to support the Administrator's determination of whether to regulate a contaminant in the interest of protecting public health.

Analyte	CAS Number	High	Range	Contaminant Class
Lithium	CAS 7439-93-2	13.4	11.4 - 13.4	Metals/ Pharma
PFBA (ppb)	CAS 375-22-4	0.0218	0.0074 - 0.0218	PFAS
PFPeA (ppb)	CAS 2706-90-3	0.0227	0.0066 - 0.0227	PFAS
PFBS (ppb)	CAS 375-73-5	0.0095	0.0030 - 0.0095	PFAS
PFHxA (ppb)	CAS 307-24-4	0.0269	0.0070 - 0.0269	PFAS
PFHpA (ppb)	CAS 375-85-9	0.0119	0.0036 - 0.0119	PFAS
PFHxS (ppb)	CAS 355-46-4	0.0364	0.0092 - 0.0364	PFAS
PFOA (ppb)	CAS 335-67-1	0.0088	0.0049 - 0.0088	PFAS
PFOS (ppb)	CAS 1763-23-1	0.0323	0.0094 - 0.0323	PFAS

ANNUAL
WATER
QUALITY
REPORT
January - December 2024
Anson Customers



Presented by: 