HAWLEY WSC

Public Water Supply ID: TX1270006

Consumer Confidence Report

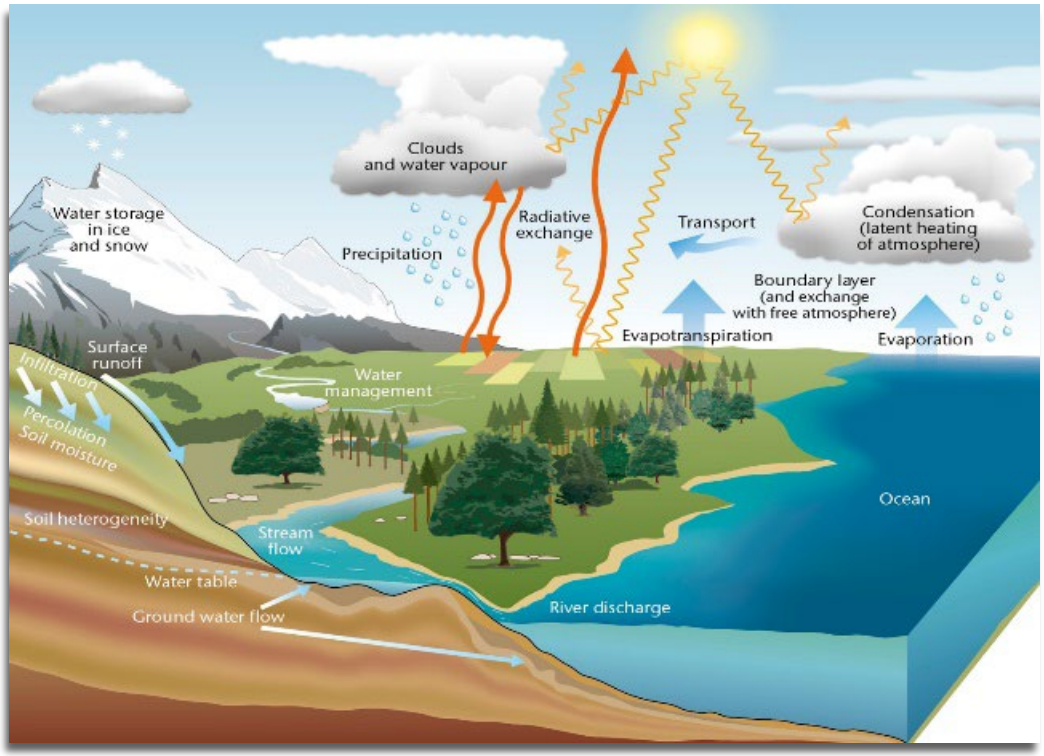
2025 CCR

Annual Water Quality Report

Hawley Water Purchased Water From Anson

The hydrologic cycle (water cycle) is the continuous movement of water on, above, and below the Earth's surface. Powered by the Sun's energy and gravity, it involves water changing states between liquid, vapor, and solid ice. Source USGS

- **Evaporation:** The Sun heats liquid water on the Earth's surface, causing it to change into water vapor (gas) and rise into the atmosphere.
- **Transpiration:** Plants absorb water through their roots and release it as water vapor through tiny pores in their leaves.
- **Condensation:** As water vapor rises, it cools and turns back into tiny liquid water droplets or ice crystals, forming clouds.
- **Precipitation:** When condensed water droplets in clouds become too heavy to remain suspended, they fall back to Earth as rain, snow, or hail.
- **Runoff & Infiltration:** Precipitated water either flows over the land surface into rivers and oceans (runoff), or soaks into the soil and replenishes underground aquifers (infiltration).



Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

HAWLEY WSC

Public Water System ID: TX1270006

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. 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. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (325) 537-9268.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Tim Ferrall

Phone: 325-537-9268

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES
Date: Second Thursday of the month, 7pm
Location: 555 8th ST., Hawley, TX 79525
Meetings may change from time to time. Visit https://hawleywsc.com/board-meetings for more information.

Sources of Drinking Water

HAWLEY WSC is Purchased surface water.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM CITY OF ABILENE	I/C WITH TX1270001	Surface water	Active	Lake Fort Phantom
SW FROM CITY OF ABILENE	I/C WITH TX1270001	Surface water	Active	OH Ivie
SW FROM CITY OF ABILENE	I/C WITH TX1270001	Surface water	Active	Hubbard Creek Lake
SW FROM CITY OF ANSON	I/C WITH TX1270001	Surface water	Active	Hubbard Creek Lake

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 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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov/ServiceLine.

SERVICE LINE CATEGORIES

Category	Count
Lead	0
GRR	0
Non-Lead	2900
Unknown	0

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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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 stormwater 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
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.

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).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. HAWLEY WSC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American

National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact HAWLEY WSC at 325-537-9268. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal (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.
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 our water system on multiple occasions.
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 feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: 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.
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.
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.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
RAA: Running Annual Average.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
na: not applicable.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramines	2025	1.32	ppm	0.50 – 2.90	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023 - 2025	0.1328	0 - 0.5918	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	0	0 - 9.1	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3814 CR 458 FLUSH VALVE, HAWLEY	2025	14	19	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	FM 600 KEESEE, NUGENT	2025	19	30.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3814 CR 458 FLUSH VALVE, HAWLEY	2025	50	77.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	FM 600 KEESEE, NUGENT	2025	64	137	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	12/4/2025	62.7	10.2 - 62.7	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	5/22/2025	0.543	0.295 - 0.543	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	6/9/2021	0.387	0.084 - 0.387	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants Continued

Contaminant	Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	3/6/2025	0.19	0.19	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling waste; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	3/6/2025	148	148	ppm	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Fluoride	3/6/2025	0.184	0.184	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	3/6/2025	0.0014	0.0014	ppm	0	0.1	
Nitrate	3/6/2025	0.29	0.29	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Type of Contaminant	Year	Highest Single Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	0.29	100.00%	95% of monthly samples must be below 0.3 NTU & no samples can be >1 NTU	N	Soil Runoff

Type of Contaminant	Year	Contamination Source	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon	2025	Source Water	6.13	4.41	7.70	ppm	Naturally Present in the environment
Total Organic Carbon	2025	Drinking Water	4.31	2.77	5.30	ppm	Naturally Present in the environment

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. The Table below outlines the data collected.

Analyte	CAS Number	High	Range	Contaminant Classification
Lithium (mg/L)	CAS 7439-93-2	13.4	11.4 – 13.4	PFAS
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 355-67-1	0.0088	0.0049 – 0.0088	PFAS
PFOS (ppb)	CAS 1763-23-1	0.0323	0.0094 – 0.0323	PFAS

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7/1/2025 - 1/20/2026	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.