2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

GUM CREEK WSC

Phone Number: 903-589-1899 ***www.gumcreekwater.com***

Required Information

It is a Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) requirement to provide this 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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Public Participation Opportunities

Water Board Meeting dates are To Be Determined. To learn about future meetings (concerning your drinking water), please call us at 903-589-1899. Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. 903-589-1899 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

Source of 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 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from purchased water treated by a water treatment plant in the City of Jacksonville. The source water is primarily well water from the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer and sometimes mixed with surface water from Lake Jacksonville in Cherokee County TX.

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your 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 Sammy Grimes at 903-589-1899. Source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/

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 (1-800-426-4791).

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 causes for health concern. Therefore; secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Abbreviations

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos
na: not applicable
mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
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
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)
Treatment Technique or TI: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

Definitions

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

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

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.

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

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 and E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 contamination.

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Sample	Range of Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024	Nitrate	0.0265	0.0265	10	10	ppm	N	Run-off from fertilizer: Erosion of natural deposits,
2020	Nitrite	<0.01	N/A	1.0	1.0	ppm	N	Run-off from fertilizer: Erosion of natural deposits,
2014	Cyanide	9.57	0-9.57	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2024	Chlorine	1.34	1.0	1.9	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maxi. Contaminant Level	Total # of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in environment

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND 0 POSITIVE SAMPLES.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	24.5	17.6-24.5	No Goal	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	43.3	32.0-43.3	No Goal	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024	Bromoform	Less than detectable	Less than detectable	No Goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Bromodichloromethane	11.9	9.1 – 11.9	No Goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Bromochloroacetic Acid	3.4	2.7 – 3.4	No Goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Chloroform	28.0	19.7 - 28.0	No Goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Dibromoacetic Acid	Less than detectable	Less than detectable	No Goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Dibromochloromethane	4.12	3.18 4.12	No Goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Dichloroacetic Acid	10.4	8.2 – 10.4	No Goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Monobromoacetic Acid	Less than detectable	Less than detectable	No Goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Monochloroacetic Acid	3.3	0.0 – 3.3	No Goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Trichloroacetic Acid	10.8	9.3 – 10.4	No Goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

LEAD AND COPPER:

Definitions:

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.

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

Date	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	# of Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead	0.0	0	15.0	0	MG/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Copper	0.219	1.3	1.3	0	MG/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

"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 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/

SYSTEM WATER LOSS: In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January thru December 2023, our system lost an estimated __4,766,460__ gallons of water.

Additional lab tests run by the City of Jacksonville on their water that is supplied to Gum Creek:

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Sample	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024	Barium	0.02	0.00 – 0.02	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
2024	Chlorine	1.34	0.20 – 2.48	4	4	Ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2024	Fluoride	0.76	0.0895 – 0.76	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2024	Nitrate	0.0431	0.0236 – 0.0431	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion from natural deposits
2024	Total Organic Carbon	2.93	1.93-2.93	N/A	N/A	ppm	N	Naturally present in the environment
2024	TTHM	96	2119-170	NA	80	ppm	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Turbidity	0.23	0.11-0.23	N/A	TT = 1.0	NTU	N	Soil runoff
Year	**Unregulated Contaminant**	**Amt Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MRL**	**Unit of Measure**	**Violation**	**Comments**
2024	Bromodichloromethane	16.45	2.99-29.9	No goal	No goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Bromoform	ND	<1 UG/L	No goal	No goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Chloroform	69.14	6.28-132	No goal	No goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Dibromochloromethane	4.52	1.19-7.84	No Goal	No goal	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Date	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	MCL G	Action Level (AL)	# of Sites Over AL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2023	Lead	0.0	0	15.0	0	MG/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Copper	0.622	1.3	1.3	0	MG/L	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives