2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System AMON G CARTER LAKE WSC

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

AMON G CARTER LAKE WSC provides Purchased Surface Water from the City of Bowie located in Montague County, Texas.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Kathy Adam

Phone (940) 872-5505

Este reporte incluye information importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 872-5505

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 follow.

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

Level 2 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.

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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 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 or MRDL:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

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.

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 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.

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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million

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

PPt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Treatment Technique orTT:

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 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.

Information about Source Water

AMON G CARTER LAKE WSC purchases water from CITY OF BOWIE. CITY OF BOWIE provides purchase surface water from Amon G. Carter Lake located in Montague 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 Jerry Sutton, Manager, City of Bowie Water Systems, (940) 872-6414

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.2801	0	ppm		Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2024	0	15	4.9	1	ppb		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) 2024	29	12.4-35.5	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) 2024 13 5.08-24.7 No goal for the total 80 PPb N By-product of drinking water disinfection.	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	13	5.08-24.7	No goal for the total	80	PPb	N	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 Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.204	0.204-0.204	10	10	ppm		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.199	0-0.199	1	1	ppm		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

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Barium **	2024	0.062	0.062-0.062	2	2	Ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharges from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Flouride **	2024	0.152	0.152-0.152	4	4.0	Ppm	N	Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories; Erosion of natural deposits Water additive promoting strong teeth
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)**	2024	0.119	0.119-0.119	10	10	Ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

^{**} Courtesy of the City of Bowie

Disinfectant Residual **

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
2.0	2024	017 ((020 (1	1229	4	4	MG/L	ppm	Sodium Hypochlorite 12.4%
		917.66-920.61	1.3-2.8					Liquid Ammonium Sulfate

^{**} Courtesy of the City of Bowie

Turbidity **

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.29 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100 %	0.3 NTU	N	Soil Runoff

^{**} Courtesy of the City of Bowie

• 40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(ii) Service Line Inventory The Amon Carter Lake Water Supply has developed/is developing an inventory of both city-owned and customer-owned service lines. To access the inventory, please visit/contact Kathy Adam at the ACLWS office.