2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)

CENTRAL WCID OF ANGELINA COUNTY
Phone No: (936) 853-2354 **0030019**

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024.
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.

The TCEQ completed and assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Wayne Rice at (936) 853-2354.

SPECIAL NOTICE REQUIRED LANGUAGE FOR ALL COMMUNITY PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES:
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 (800-426-4791).

Central WC & ID has developed an inventory of both city-owned and customer-owned service lines. You can view this in our office at 5307 US Hwy 69N, Pollok, Texas 75969. Please contact our office at 936-853-2354 to make an appointment to access the inventory.

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 pickup 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 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.

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.

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).

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?
The source of drinking water used by **CENTRAL WCID OF ANGELINA COUNTY is Ground Water**. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the suceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.state.tx.us/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

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.

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.

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 Environmental Protection Agency'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 EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

En Español
Este report incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 936-853-2354.

ABOUT THE FOLLOWING PAGE
The page that follows lists all of the federally regulated or monitored constituents which have been found in your drinking water. U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

In the water loss audit for the time period of Jan-Dec 2024, our system lost an estimated 51,347,000 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 936-853-2354.

Action Level: 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.

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

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 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.

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)

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 picograms per liter (pg/L)

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/08/2023	1.3	1.3	0.0841	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	17	8 - 18	No goal for the total	60	ppb	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)	2024	56	21.5 - 51.6	No goal for the total	80	ppb	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'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Asbestos	2017	0.394	0 - 0.394	7	7	MFL	N	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	10/04/2022	0.009	0.009 - 0.009	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	05/17/2016	0.98	0 - 0.98	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	10/03/2023	0.251	0.226 - 0.251	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.097	0.0842 - 0.097	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	04/16/2013	1	1 - 1	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2018	0.4	0 - 0.4	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2024	1.40	0.30 - 3.20	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity-NOT REQUIRED

Organic Contaminants - TESTING WAIVED, NOT TESTED, OR NONE DETECTED

Fecal Coliform-REPORTED MONTHLY. TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

For more information about your sorces of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:
http://gis3.tceq.state.ts.us/swav/Controler/indes.jsp?wtrsrc=
Further details abour sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: http://dww.tceq.texas.gove/DWW

SOURCE WATER NAME	TYPE OF WATER	REPORT STATUS	LOCATION
N OF SOFTBALL FIELD (WELL 1)	GW	ACTIVE	6650 FM 843, POLLOK, TX 75969
O'QUINN RD (WELL 2)	GW	ACTIVE	451 O'QUINN RD, POLLOK, TX 75969
PLANT 2 / FM 2021 (WELL 3)	GW	ACTIVE	6541 FM 2021, LUFKIN, TX 75904
E OF SOFTBALL FIELD / PLANT 1 (WELL 4)	GW	ACTIVE	6650 FM 843, POLLOK, TX 75969
BASHAM RD (WELL 5)	GW	ACTIVE	331 BASHAM RD, POLLOK, TX 75969