



**2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Golden WSC**  
**Groundwater PWS ID Number: TX2500006 903-768-2861**

### **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 EPA's 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 our 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>.

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**This is your water quality report for 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.

For more information regarding this report contact: **Golden Water Supply at (903) 768-2861**

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono 903-768-2861.

## Opportunities for Public Participation

On the 4<sup>th</sup> Monday of each odd number month, we have our monthly meeting of the Board of Directors. The time of the meeting is 7:00 PM and takes place at our office at 335 county road 2943.

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### Information about Source Water

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location	County
PLANT 1 / cr 2921	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Wood
PLANT 2 (US 69 N / CR 2373)	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Wood
PLANT 3 (8516 FM 779)	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Wood & Van Zandt
PLANT 5 (FM 1799 S / GOLD)	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Wood
7 - 2791 FM 779	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Wood
8 - 2791 FM 779	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Wood
FM 17 – formerly G2340046B	aquifer	active	Carrizo – Wilcox	Van Zandt
VZ CR 1713 – formerly G2340046A	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Van Zandt

**Golden WSC provides groundwater from the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer located in Wood and Van Zandt county.**

**TCEQ completed an 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 is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection 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 Scott Reynolds at 903-768-2861.**

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

# 2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

## Water Quality Test Results

<u>Definitions and Abbreviations</u>	
AL (Action Level): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	Mrem: Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.	na: not applicable
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.	NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
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.	pCi/L: Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
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.	ppb: Micrograms per liter or parts per billion
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.	ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million
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.	Ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
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.	Ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)	Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## 2024 Regulated Contaminants Detected

### Lead and Copper

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	0.404	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

#### Lead & Copper Service Line:

Golden WSC, as per 40 CFR 141.84(a)(9), declares that the distribution system has no lead service lines or galvanized requiring replacement service lines. Golden WSC has used a variety of methods to determine this information including but not limited to, county appraisal district records, Customer service inspections and physical on-site inspections. Golden WSC will continue to monitor and update this inventory information. Our inventory can be viewed upon request at our office.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2024	1.21	0.8 – 2	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

## 2024 (UCMR5) Unregulated Contaminants Detected

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (ug/L)	Range of Levels Detected (ug/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (ug/L)	Health Information Summary
Lithium	2024	10.89	9.19-13.8	10	This is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Scott Reynolds at 903-768-2861 or by mail at P O Box 148, Golden TX 75444.

## 2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2024	4	3.6-3.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)*	2024	26	22.8-25.9	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.084	0.028-0.084	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2024	1.1	0-1.1	100	100	Ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.221	0.135-0.221	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.0445	0-0.0445	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	12/14/2021	1.5	0 – 1.5	0	5	PCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	12/14/2021	4.2	0 – 4.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

### Water Conservation Message:

Water is a vital and limited resource. Practicing water conservation helps ensure a sustainable supply for future generations. Simple actions like fixing leaks, turning off the tap while brushing your teeth, and using water-efficient appliances can make a big difference. Every drop counts.