

Eula WSC 2024 Annual Drinking Water Report

(Also known as the Consumer Confidence Report)

Water System Identification Number – TX0300005

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

Eula WSC purchases treated surface water from the City of Abilene and City of Clyde

For more information regarding this report contact: Rickey Cowley, Manager at (325) 529-3555

Este reporte incluye informacion sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar at telephono (325) 529-3555

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES AT WATER BOARD MEETINGS

Date: Second Tuesday of the month **Time:** 1:00 pm

Location: Water office – 5744 FM 603, Clyde, Texas 79510

Sources 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 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 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 Assessments

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 Rickey Cowley, Manager at 325-529-3555.

Water Quality Test Results Explanation of Acronyms Used in this Report: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

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.

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.

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

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 picograms per liter (pg/L)

Disinfectant (Chloramine) levels Testing Results in the Eula WSC Distribution System

Disinfectant	Year of Range	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measurement	Violation	Source of Chemical
Chloramines	2024	2.17	2.25	2.3	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Microbiological (Coliforms) Testing Results in the Eula WSC System

Type of Contaminant	Sample Year	Total Coliform Maximum Level	E. coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Number of Positive E. coli or Total Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contaminant
Coliform bacteria	2024	0	0	0	N	Naturally present in environment

2024 Water Loss Audit Information

Time Period Covered by Audit	Estimated Gallons of Water Lost During 2021	Comments and/or Explanations
January to December 2024	3,456,952	Most of the water lost during 2024 was the result of flushing to maintain water quality or leaks in the distribution system

Regulated Contaminants Detected

Regulated Contaminants in the Eula WSC Distribution System

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	32	1.3-50.1	No Goal for the Total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	134	33.8-171	No Goal for the Total	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.288	0.0953-0.288	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	10/06/2022	0.178	0.178-0.178	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health Reference Concentration (µg/L) (recommended, not required in the CCR)		Health Information Summary (recommended not required in the CCR)		
Lithium	2023	9	8-17	10		This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations		
PFBA	2024	0.019	0.01-0.02	NA		This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations		
PFBS	2024	0.0037	0.004-0.005	NA		This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations		
PFHpA	2024	0.0041	0.0074-0.0075	NA		This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations		

PFHxA	2024	0.0072	0.014-0.016	NA	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations
PFHxS	2024	0.0053	0.0034-0.021	NA	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations
PFOS	2024	0.006	0.0193-0.02	NA	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations
PFPeA	2024	0.0064	0.0039-0.013	NA	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations

Lead Service Line Inventory

Eula WSC has developed an inventory of both WSC-owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. To access the inventory, please visit <https://www.eulawsc.com/>

Part 2. Inventory Summary Table ¹		
When using the Detailed Inventory worksheet, the classifications in the Column "Entire Service Line Material Classification" (Column Q) will be used to calculate the total number of service lines for each of the four material classifications below. Remember this is the classification for the entire service line.		
Service Line Material Classification	Definition	Total Number of Service Lines (REQUIRED to be reported under the LCRR) ⁴
Lead	Any portion of the service line is known to be made of lead. ²	0
Galvanized Requiring Replacement (GRR)	The service line is not made of lead, but a portion is galvanized and the system is unable to demonstrate that the galvanized line was never downstream of a lead service line.	0
Non-Lead	All portions of the service line are known NOT to be lead or GRR through an evidence-based record, method, or technique.	1,476
Lead Status Unknown	The service line material is not known to be lead or GRR. For the entire service line or a portion of it (in cases of split ownership), there is not enough evidence to support material classification.	0
TOTAL		1,476
Notes		
¹ This summary table is for reporting material for the entire service line connecting the water main to the customer's plumbing. See the Classifying SLs worksheet for additional guidance on assigning a materials classification to the entire service line when ownership is split. Remember that systems must track the system-owned and customer-owned portions separately in their inventory.		
² A lead-lined galvanized service line is consistent with the definition of an LSL under the LCRR ("a portion of pipe that is made of lead, which connects the water main to the building inlet") (40 CFR §141.2) and must therefore be classified in the inventory as an LSL. Do not, however, count non-lead service lines with a lead gooseneck or pigtail as lead service lines.		

EULA WSC purchases water from CITY OF CLYDE.

Regulated Contaminants Detected

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: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/08/2022	1.3	1.3	0.131	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Regulated Contaminants in the City of Clyde Distribution System

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	73	27.9-129	No goal for the total	60	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	179	42.1-455	No goal for the total	80	ppb	Y	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
Arsenic	2024	2	1.9 - 1.9	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2024	0.2	0.2- 0.2	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	11/30/2021	270	270 - 270	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2024	0.2	0.15 - 0.15	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	0.298	0.144 – 0.298	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicide	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2024	0.4	0-0.4	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2024	1	0-1	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Simazine	2024	0.42	0-0.42	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	93%	0.3 NTU	Y	Soil runoff.

Information Statement: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system and disinfectants.

EULA WSC purchases water from CITY OF ABILENE. CITY OF ABILENE provides purchase surface water from WEST CENTRAL TEXAS MWD located in STEPHENS county.

Regulated Contaminants in the Source Water – City of Abilene

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	07/21/2023	1.3	1.3	0.249	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
Chlorite	2024	0.92	0.000283 - 0.9	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2024	21	12 - 24.9	No Goal for the total	60	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	54	15.9 - 60	No Goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

<u>Inorganic Contaminants</u>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2024	1	0-1.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2024	0.18	0.16-0.18	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2024	1.7	0-1.7	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2024	206	25.6-206	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2024	0.8	0.822-0.841	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	0.247	0.0403-0.247	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
<u>Radioactive Contaminants</u>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2024	10.7	7.7-10.7	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Uranium	2024	2.9	0-2.9	0	30	Ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
---------	------	-----	-------	---	----	------	---	------------------------------

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single measurement	0.19 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting Lir	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Unregulated Contaminants Detected

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Results (µg/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (µg/L) (recommended, not required in the CCR)	Health Information Summary (recommended, not required in the CCR)
Lithium	06/12/2024	28.9	10	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
PFPeA	06/12/2024	0.0164	NA	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
PFOA	06/12/2024	0.00714	NA	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
PFOS	06/12/2024	0.0256	NA	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
PFHpA	06/12/2024	0.0096	NA	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
PFHxA	06/12/2024	0.0214	3	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
PFBS	06/12/2024	0.00688	NA	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
PFHxS	06/12/2024	0.0202	NA	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

Violations – Eula WSC

Chlorine			
Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR).	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and Period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
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.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM	12/02/2023	08/29/2024	We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedances of TTHM.
FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM	03/11/2024	08/29/2024	We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedances of TTHM.
FAILURE SUBMIT OEL REPORT FOR TTHM	06/05/2024	08/29/2024	We failed to submit our operational evaluation level (OEL) report to our regulator. The report is needed to determine best treatment practices necessary to minimize possible future exceedances of TTHM.
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2024	03/31/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2024	06/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.

Public Notification Rule			
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	03/29/2024	07/18/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	06/19/2024	07/18/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Violations – City of Clyde

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
Interim Enhanced SWTR			
The Interim Enhanced Surface Water Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	06/01/2024	06/30/2024	Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.

MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	07/01/2024	07/31/2024	Turbidity levels, though relatively low, exceeded a standard for the month indicated. Turbidity (cloudiness) levels are used to measure effective filtration of drinking water.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
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.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2024	06/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2024	09/30/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2024	12/31/2024	Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.