



## 2025 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System THE CONSOLIDATED WSC RURAL SYSTEM

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2025

THE CONSOLIDATED WSC RURAL SYSTEM provides ground water from the from Carrizo Wilcox and Sparta Aquifers located in Houston County, Texas.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Amber Stelly – General Manager, or John Owens – QA Superintendent

Phone 936-544-2986

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (936) 544-2986

### Definitions and Abbreviations

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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.

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.

na:

not applicable.

pCi/L:

picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb:

micrograms per liter or parts per billion

ppm:

milligrams per liter or parts per million

## **Public Participation Opportunities**

The Board of Directors conducts the regular monthly meeting, every second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 pm in our office, located at 401 NE Loop 304, Crockett, TX 75835. To learn about future public meetings, or to be placed on the agenda for a meeting, you may call our office at (936)-544-2986

La Junta Directiva lleva a cabo la reunión mensual ordinaria el segundo martes de cada mes a las 6:00 p. m. en nuestra oficina, ubicada en 401 NE Loop 304, Crockett, TX 75835. Para obtener información sobre futuras reuniones públicas o para ser incluido en la agenda de una reunión, puede llamar a nuestra oficina al (936)-544-2986.

## **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.

We have not found any lead service lines in our system. All lines on our side of the meter are plastic, but new regulations require that we treat unknown customer lines as potential lead or galvanized requiring replacement until we confirm material composition. You can find your service line in the attached spreadsheet by searching the "Unique Service Line ID" column. Your Unique Service Line ID may be found on your bill. It is an alpha numeric identifier to the right of the word "Location" just above the usage graph. Call our office if you need assistance. (936)-544-2986

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed <https://www.consolidatedwsc.com/lead-service-line-public-notice>

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)

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. THE CONSOLIDATED WSC RURAL SYSTEM is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact THE CONSOLIDATED WSC RURAL SYSTEM at 936-544-2986. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Source Name	Well ID	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - PLANT I	G1130033A	Ground water	active	Houston County
2 - PLANT B	G1130033B	Ground water	active	Houston County
3 - PLANT C	G1130033C	Ground water	active	Houston County
4 - PLANT D	G1130033D	Ground water	active	Houston County
5 - PLANT F	G1130033E	Ground water	active	Houston County
6 - PLANT G	G1130033F	Ground water	active	Houston County
7 - PLANT H	G1130033G	Ground water	active	Houston County
8 - PLANT O	G1130033H	Ground water	active	Houston County
9 - PLANT U	G1130033I	Ground water	active	Houston County
10 - PLANT Z	G1130033J	Ground water	active	Houston County

### Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is

based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact the **General Manager, Amber Stelly, at (936)-544-2986**

**Disinfectant Residual**

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal	Violation?
Chlorine gas	2025	2.45	ppm	0.05* – 6.5*	4/4	<b>N</b>

\*6.5 free chlorine residual occurred due to a check valve failure in a plant. TCEQ was notified, the system was flushed and placed on bypass for repairs.

\*0.05 free chlorine residual resulted from a solenoid malfunction at a plant. Affected areas were placed under boil water notice, until residual was back within compliance.

**Regulated Contaminants**

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023 - 2025	0.608	0.0103 - 0.73	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	0.751	0 - 1.82	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation? Y/N	Typical Source
BARIUM	9/11/2024	0.0066	0.0066	ppm	2	2	<b>N</b>	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	6/4/2025	7.27	0 - 7.27	UG/L	0	0.06	<b>N</b>	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
FLUORIDE	9/11/2024	0.283	0.283	ppm	4	4	<b>N</b>	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	3/24/2025	0.0845	0.0141 - 0.0845	ppm	10	10	<b>N</b>	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Violation? Y/N	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1881 RT 2/2690 FM 1272 W, GRAPELAND, TX	2025	7	7.4	ppb	60	0	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1881 RT 2/2690 FM 1272 W, GRAPELAND, TX	2025	24	24	ppb	80	0	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

### UCMR 5 Public Notification

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The [Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule \(UCMR 5\)](#) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. This action provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the national occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Consistent with EPA’s PFAS Strategic Roadmap, UCMR 5 will provide new data that will improve EPA’s understanding of the frequency that 29 PFAS (and lithium) are found in the nation’s drinking water systems, and at what levels. The monitoring data on PFAS and lithium will help EPA make determinations about future regulations and other actions to protect public health under SDWA. The data will also ensure science-based decision-making, help EPA better understand whether these contaminants in drinking water disproportionately impact communities with environmental justice concerns, and allow the agency, states, Tribes, and water systems to target solutions.

**2025 Results can be found at the link below:**

[https://consolidatedwsc.com/documents/137/UCMR\\_5\\_Results.pdf](https://consolidatedwsc.com/documents/137/UCMR_5_Results.pdf)

Below are the constituents that were above the minimum reporting level.

Contaminant	Result	MRL	Collection Date	Location	Violation? Y/N
Lithium	9.75	<9	11/10/25	EP005	N
Lithium	9.27	<9	6/17/25	EP005	N
Lithium	16.4	<9	11/10/25	EP006	N
Lithium	16.9	<9	6/17/25	EP006	N
Lithium	25.4	<9	11/10/25	EP007	N
Lithium	24.9	<9	6/17/25	EP007	N