



2024 Consumer Confidence Report

Surface Water System
ID# 1840079

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

En Espanol

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Providing Safe and Reliable Drinking Water

The Parker County Special Utility District (PCSUD) provides safe and reliable drinking water to meet the needs of the citizens it serves. It is of the utmost importance to assure that water quality meets or exceeds all Safe Drinking Water Standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as regulations set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). The *Consumer Confidence Report* (CCR) is a summary of the quality of the water PCSUD provides to its customers. The report includes analysis results from the most current EPA required water quality tests. PCSUD hopes this information helps you, the consumer, become more knowledgeable about your drinking water supply.

Information about Source Water

Source Water Name	County	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
INTAKE - BRAZOS RIVER	Parker	SURFACE WATER	ACTIVE	Dennis, TX
FROM CITY OF MINERAL WELLS	Palo Pinto	CC FROM TX1820001	ACTIVE	Mineral Wells, TX

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

SPECIAL NOTICES

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 3rd Thursday of Every Month

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Location: 500 Brock Spur
Millsap, Texas 76066

Phone: 817-594-2900

To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, please call the PCSUD office.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Phone: 817-594-2900

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (817) 594-2900.

Secondary Contaminants

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 concern. Therefore, secondary constituents are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Vulnerability of Some Populations to Contaminants in Drinking Water

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised individuals such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; 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* and other microbial contaminants are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may want to have it 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 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, can 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>.

Information about Source Water

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies.

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	0.0588	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

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	18	1.4 – 15.5	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	42	8.87 – 37.9	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 '.

Inorganics Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2024	0.024	0.024 – 0.024	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.1	0.0666– 0.0666	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	0.226	0.0443 – 0.226	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine	2024	3.23	2.0 – 3.9	4.0	4.0	Mg/ l	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.25 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

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.

Lead Service Line Inventory has been prepared. This prepared document can be found on parkercountywater.com under Forms and Reports then Lead and Copper Inventory.

WATER LOSS ESTIMATE

Water loss estimate. The water loss estimate for the time period of January - December 2024 is 16,935,580 gallons. This calculates to 8.44% loss of produced water. The TCEQ acceptable percentage of water loss is 12.00%. If you have any questions about the water loss, please call 817-594-2900.

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2024	02/06/2025	We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results.

2024 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)

for the City of Mineral Wells Public Water System - PWS ID No. TX1820001

for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

YOUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED AND MEETS OR EXCEEDS ALL FEDERAL and STATE DRINKING WATER REQUIREMENTS: This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the City of Mineral Wells to provide safe drinking water. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water. For more information regarding this report contact the City of Mineral Wells Public Works Department at (940) 328-7777.

EN ESPANOL: Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (940) 328-7865.

The City of Mineral Wells provides SURFACE water from Lake Palo Pinto, Palo Pinto Creek, and Hilltop Presedimentation Reservoir located in Palo Pinto County, Texas.

Information about your Drinking Water:

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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 City of Mineral Wells Public Works Department at (940) 328-7777

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.

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Information about Source Water:

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality 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 City of Mineral Wells Public Works Department at (940) 328-7777.

Definitions and Abbreviations

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation:

Action Level (AL): 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.

Avq: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running 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 (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 (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 (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 (MRDLG): The level of drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectant to control microbial contaminants.

90th Percentile: 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

N/A: not applicable

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L), or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

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

Treatable Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

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
Chlorite	2024	0.879	0.343 - 0.879	0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	24	14.6 - 30.5	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	59	32.6 - 64.4	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 '

Inorganics Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2024	1	1 - 1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2024	0.083	0.083 - 0.083	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.2	0.176 - 0.19	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	0.0374	0 - 0-0374	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 Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	8/28/2023	8.9	8.9 - 8.9	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

* EPA considers 50 pci/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Synthetic organic contaminates including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2024	1	0.7 - 0.7	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Disinfectant Residual	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2024	3.567	2.1 - 4.8	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.07 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

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.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON (TOC)	The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirement set, unless a TOC violation is in the violation section.
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Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	Health -Based Reference Concentration (µg/L) (recommended, not required in the CCR)	Health Information Summary (recommended, not required in the CCR)
Lithium	2024	11.6	11.6	10	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 has been prepared. This prepared document can be found on the Mineralwellstx.gov website under Public Works. To access the inventory, please contact David Morgan at (940) 328-7777.

CRYPTOSPORIDIUM MONITORING INFORMATION

In 2022 the City of Mineral Wells tested our raw water monthly for Cryptosporidium, a microbial parasite that may be commonly found in surface water. Cryptosporidium may come from animal and human feces in the watershed. The results of our monitoring detected no cryptosporidium present.

WATER LOSS ESTIMATE

Water loss estimate. The water loss estimate for the time period of January - December 2024 is 121,405,970 gallons. This calculates to 12.19% loss of produced water. If you have any questions about the water loss, please call the City of Mineral Wells Director of Public Works, Scott McKennon, at (940) 328-7777.