2024 Consumer Confidence Report

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

TX1070200-2024

VIRGINIA HILL WSC (903) 675-7487

*Virginia Hill WSC provides ground water from the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer located in Henderson County*

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: Troy Slaughter at (903) 675-7487.

Este reporte incluye informacion impo1tante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de Hamar al telefono (903) 675-7487.

**Public Participation Opportunities**

Date: September 23, 2025

Time: 4:00 p.rn.

Location: 707 E College St, Athens, TX

Phone Number' (903) 675-7487

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

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 taste, odor, or color in 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/Iead.](http://www.epa.gov/safewater/Iead)

**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 pickup 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, 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 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.

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| **Lead and Copper** | **Date Sampled** | **MCLG** | **Action Level (AL)** | **90th Percentile** | **# Sites Over AL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| **Copper** | **08/17/2023** | **1.3** | **1.3** | **0.174** | **0** | **Ppm** | **N** | **Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems** |
| **Lead** | **08/17/2023** | **0** | **15** | **0** | **1** | **ppb** | **N** | **Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits** |

**2024 Water Quality Test Results**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Individual Samples** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| **Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)** | **2024** | **2** | **2.1 – 2.1** | **No goal for the total** | **60** | **ppb** | **N** | **By-product of drinking water disinfection.** |

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| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | **2024** | **18** | **17.7 – 17.7** | **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 HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.**

**\*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.**

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| **Inorganic Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Individual Samples** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| **Barium** | **2024** | **0.06** | **0.06 – 0.06** | **2** | **2** | **Ppm** | **N** | **Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits** |
| **Chromium** | **2024** | **1.4** | **1.4 – 1.4** | **100** | **100** | **Ppb** | **N** | **Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.** |
| **Fluoride** | **03/23/2023** | **0.0978** | **0.0705 – 0.0978** | **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** | **0.0454** | **0.0229 – 0.0454** | **10** | **10** | **ppm** | **N** | **Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits** |

**Disinfection Residual**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Disinfectant Residual** | **Year** | **Average Level** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MRDL** | **MRDLG** | **Unit of measure** | **Violation (Y/N)** | **Source in Drinking Water** |
|  | **2024** | **1.4** | **1.0 – 1.9** | **4** | **4** | **ppm** | **Y** | **Water additives are used to control microbes.** |

**Violations**

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| **Lead and Copper Rule** |
| **The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper lever in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.** |
| **Violation Type** | **Violation Begin** | **Violation End** | **Violation Explanation** |
| **LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)** | **12/30/2023** | **03/22/2024** | **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.** |

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| **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 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.** |