2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System VIEW-CAPS WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

VIEW-CAPS WSC provides surface water from City of Abilene, which gets its water from Lake Fort Phantom Hill (Taylor County), Hubbard Creek Lake (Stephens County)

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Alfred Silvas

Phone 325-691-5947

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (325) 691-5947.

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)

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.

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 EPAs 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

VIEW-CAPS WSC purchases water from CITY OF ABILENE. CITY OF ABILENE provides surface water from Lake Fort Phantom Hill (Taylor County) and Hubbard Creek Lake (Stephens County).

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 Afred Silvas (325) 691-5947

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	0.296	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2024	0	15	0.6	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	24	12.6 - 45.9	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	31.6 - 65.2	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 TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	1	0.0312 - 1.48	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.0402	0.0402 - 0.0402	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual

A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2024	2.31	.055-4.0	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

We have not completed a line service inventory at this time. When we do finish, it will be available at the office.

Violations

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels 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
FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR)	07/01/2024	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.

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	12/01/2024	2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

The following is information on the City of Abilene's water.

Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Contaminant (unit of measure)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Inorganic Contaminants	2024	Arsenic (ppb)	1	0.0 - 1.1	10	0	N	Erosion of natural deposits
	2024	Barium (ppm)	0.18	0.16 - 0.18	2	2	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.

	2024	Cyanide (ppb)	206	25.6 - 206	200	200	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
	2024	Fluoride (ppm)	0.8	0.822 - 0.841	4	4.0	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive for strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
	2024	Nitrate (ppm)	0.247	0.0403 - 0.247	10.00	10	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks or sewage
	2024	Selenium (ppb)	< 5.0	< 5.0	50.0	50	N	Erosion from natural deposits; discharge from petroleum refineries
Radioactive Contaminants	2023	Uranium (ppb)	0.29	0-0.29	0	30	N	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man made deposits.
	2023	Gross Alpha	<3.0	<3.0	0	15	N	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man made deposits.
	2023	Gross Beta	10.7	7.7-10.7	0	50	N	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man made deposits.
	2023	Radium 228 (pCi/L)	<1.0	<1.0	0	5	N	Erosion of natural deposits Decay of natural and man made deposits.
Disinfection Byproducts	2024	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	24.9	12 - 24.9	No goal for the total	60	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	2024	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	54	15.9 - 60	No goal for the total	80	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	2024	Chlorite (ppm)	0.92	0.000283 - 0.92	0.8	1	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Unregulated Contaminants	2024	trichloroacetic acid	2.8	<1.00 - 2.87	na	na	na	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	2024	Bromoform (ppb)	17.4	12.8 - 17.4	na	na	na	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	2024	Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2.9	1.91 - 2.99	na	na	na	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
	2024	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	8	5.34 - 7.8	na	na	na	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Contaminant (unit of measure)	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected		Secondary Limit	Source of Contaminant
Secondary and other Constituents not Regulated	2024	Aluminum (ppm)	0.048	<0.005	0.048	0.2	Naturally present in environment.
	2024	Bicarbonate (ppm)	127	108	127	na	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
	2024	Calcium (ppm)	87.8	44.2	87.8	na	Naturally present in environment.
	2024	Chloride (ppm)	265	119	265	300	Naturally present in environment.
	2024	Magnesium (ppm)	49.8	20	49.5	na	Naturally present in environment.
	2024	Manganese (ppm)	0.043	0.0059	0.043	0.05	Naturally present in environment.
	2024	Nickel (ppm)	0.0034	0.001	0.0034	na	Erosion of natural deposits.
	2024	Zinc (ppm)	0.0	<0.005	0.0062	na	Erosion of natural deposits.
	2024	Sodium (ppm)	138	85.2	138	na	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity.
	2024	Sulfate (ppm)	254	93.3	254	300	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
	2024	Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	127	108	127	na	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
	2024	Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	893	452	893	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
	2024	Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$ (ppm)	423	194	423	na	Naturally occurring calcium.
	2024	Conductivity (uhmos/cm)	1550	536	1520	na	Naturally present in environment.
	2024	Potassium (mg/L)	11.3	9.95	11.3	na	Naturally present in environment.
	2024	Chromium (mg/L)	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.1	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.

Chlorite

Some infants and young children who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL could experience nervous system effects. Similar effects may occur in fetuses of pregnant women who drink water containing chlorite in excess of the MCL. Some people may experience anemia.

Type of Treatment	Year or Range	Disinfectant Used	Average Level	Mimimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Source of Chemical
MRDL	2023	Chloramines (ppm)	3.9	1.7	4.4	4.0	4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Type of contaminant	Year or Range	MCGL	The 90th Percentile	Number of sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Source of Contaminant	No Violations for Lead or Copper
Lead (ppb)	2023	0	0	0	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper (ppm)	2023	1.3	0.249	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.	

Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Highest Single Level Detected	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Lowest Monthly % meeting limit	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Turbidity (NTU)	2024	0.31	100.00%	1	0.3	N	Soil runoff.

Type of Contaminant	Year or Range	Contamination Source	Average Level	Mimimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon	2024	Source Water				ppm	Naturally present in environment.
Total Organic Carbon	2024	Drinking Water				ppm	Naturally present in environment.

Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Mimimum Level	Maximum Level	MFL	Source of Contaminant
Asbestos	2021	Asbestos	ND	ND	ND	7	Construction Materials

Type of contaminant	Year or Range	Contaminant	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
Total Coliform	2024	Total Coliform Bacteria	1.7	*	Presence	No Monitoring violation	Naturally present in environment.

* Presence of Coliform bacteria in 5% or more of the monthly samples.

Fecal Coliform - not detected

Real Water Loss

The UCMR program was developed in coordination with the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The CCL is a list of contaminants that are not regulated by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, are known or anticipated to occur at public water systems and may warrant regulation under the Safe Drinking Water Act. Data collected through UCMR are stored in the National Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) to support analysis and review of contaminant occurrence, to guide the CCL selection process and to support the Administrator's determination of whether to regulate a contaminant in the interest of protecting public health.

Analyte	CAS Number	High	Range	Contaminant Classification

PFBA (ppb)	CAS 375-22-4	0.0169	0.000 - 0.0169	PFAS
PFPeA (ppb)	CAS 2706-90-3	0.0164	0.000 - 0.0164	PFAS
PFBS (ppb)	CAS 375-73-5	0.00688	0.000 - 0.00513	PFAS
PFHxA (ppb)	CAS 307-24-4	0.0214	0.000 - 0.0214	PFAS
PFHpA (ppb)	CAS 375-85-9	0.0096	0.000 - 0.00960	PFAS
PFHxS (ppb)	CAS 355-46-4	0.0202	0.000 - 0.0202	PFAS
PFOA (ppb)	CAS 335-67-1	0.00714	0.000 - 0.00714	PFAS
PFOS (ppb)	CAS 1763-23-1	0.0256	0.000 - 0.0256	PFAS
Lithium (mg/L)		28.9	9.5 - 28.9	Metals/Pharaceuticals

Definitions and Abbreviations: The following table contain scientific terms and measures, some may require explanation.
ppm – parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L). One ounce in 7.350 gallons of water.
ppb – parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L). One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)- The highest level of a substance that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using best available treatment technology
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The level of a substance in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Treatment Technique (TT) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a substance in drinking water.
MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units. Unit of measure of the turbidity (cloudiness) of the water
pCi/L – picocuries per liter. (a measure of radioactivity)
Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL) – The highest level of 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 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.
Action Level (AL) – the concentration of a substance, which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
J - Analyte detected below the quantitation limit but above the detection limit.
ND - Analyte not detected in sample.
na - not applicable.