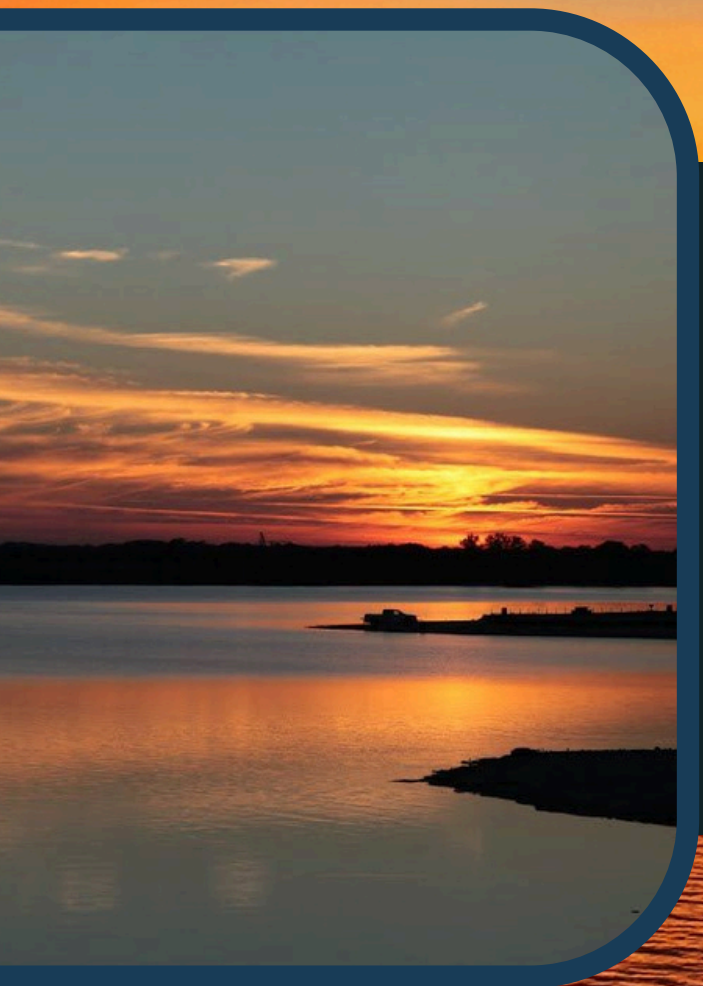


2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM #0700008

SAFE, HIGH-QUALITY DRINKING WATER. RIGHT FROM YOUR TAP.

The City of Waxahachie's drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal (EPA) drinking water requirements. We are proud to provide this report summarizing the water quality we provide to our customers. The analysis used data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you understand what is in your drinking water.

DID YOU KNOW?

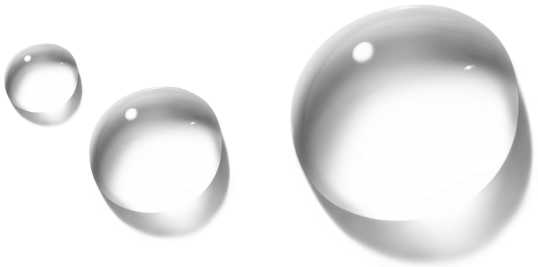
The City of Waxahachie serves **50,319** customers within city limits and **10,495** outside of city limits!



WATER SOURCES

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 land's surface or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances from animals or human activity. Before treatment, contaminants present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

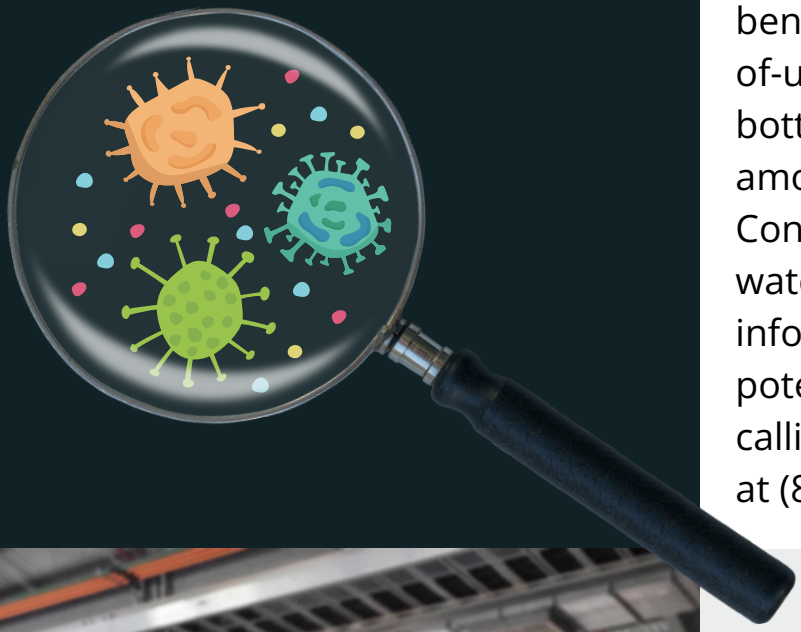


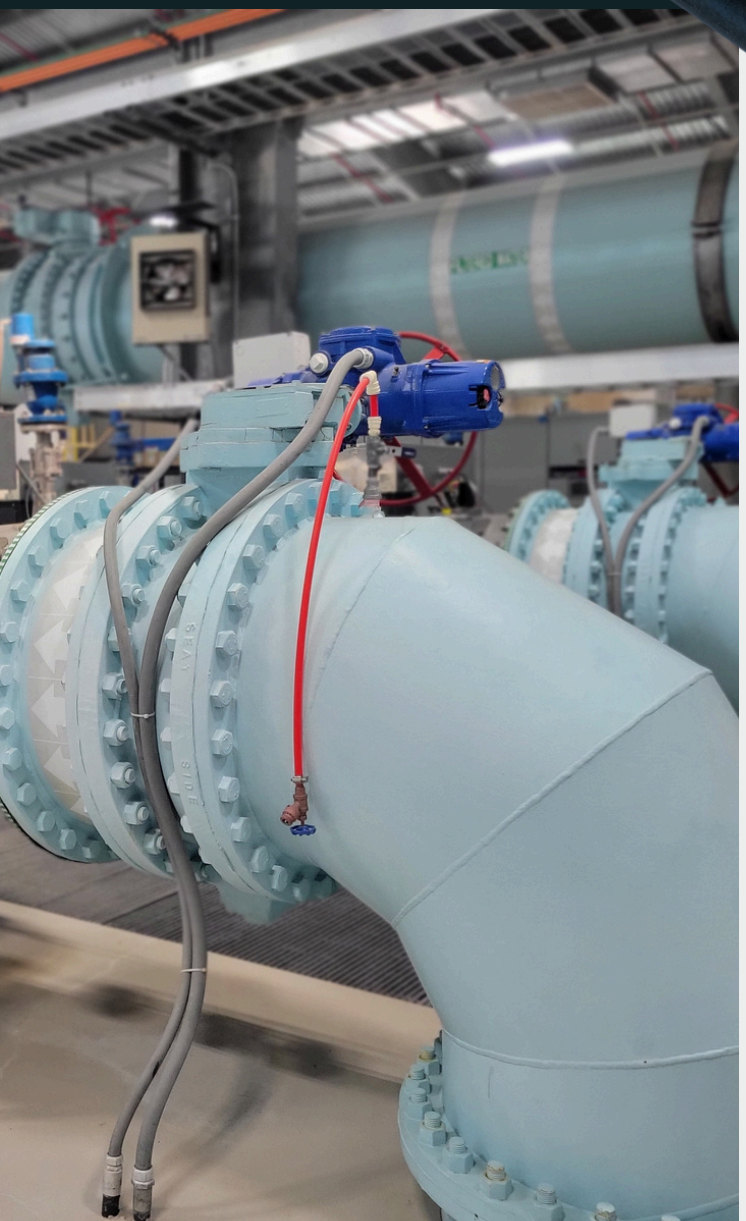
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, can naturally occur or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming. Pesticides and herbicides may come from various sources, such as agricultural, urban stormwater runoff, 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 stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants can naturally occur or result from oil and gas production and mining activities.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following lakes or reservoirs: Lake Waxahachie, Bardwell Lake, Cedar Creek Reservoir, and Richland Chambers Reservoir. The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water, and the results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to specific contaminants. Based on this susceptibility and previous sample data, the sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Utility Administration at (469) 309-4320.

DRINKING WATER CONTAMINANTS





WATER SOURCES

All drinking water may contain contaminants. When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point-of-use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Contaminants do not necessarily indicate that water possesses 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.

ABOUT THE FOLLOWING PAGES

The following pages list all of the federally regulated and monitored contaminants found in drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

AVAILABLE RESOURCES

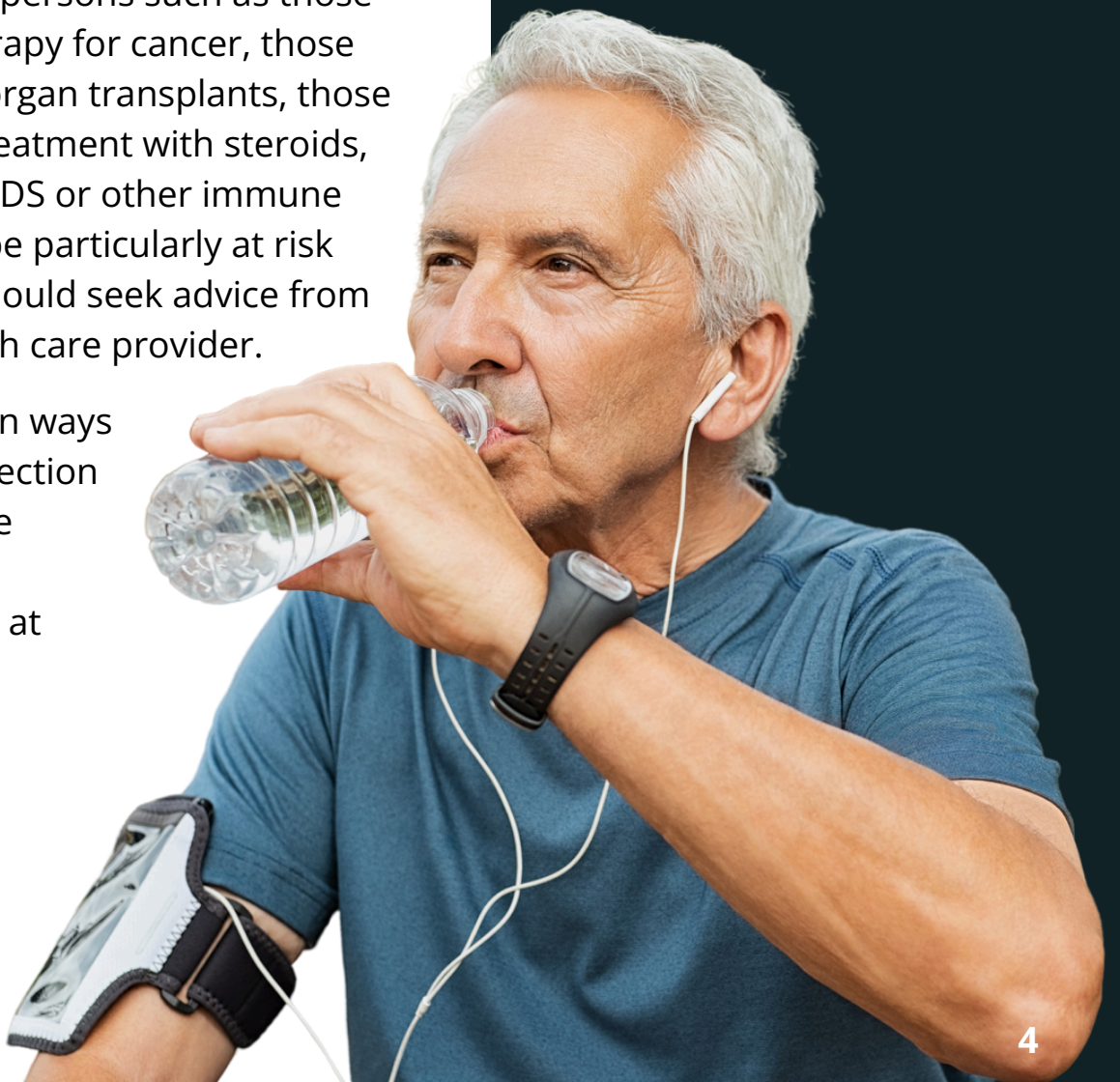
The internet is an excellent resource for drinking water information. The American Water Works Association (AWWA) is a reliable source of valuable water information. AWWA has launched an updated, user-friendly website at DrinkTap.org. This site contains water quality information on contaminants, water conservation, security, infrastructure, regulatory topics, source water, fluoridation, and consumer confidence reports.

SPECIAL NOTICE

FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS, OR OTHER IMMUNE PROBLEMS

In drinking water, you may be more vulnerable than the general population to specific microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium. Infants, some elderly or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those 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 from your physician or health care provider.

Additional guidelines on ways to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.





2024 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

COLIFORM BACTERIA

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Containment Level	Violation	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Likely Source of Contamination
<5%	0%	0	0.31%	N	0	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorite	2024	0.5	0.06 - 0.5	<0.8	1	ppm	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	75.7	22.5 - 75.7	No Goal	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethane (TTHM)	2024	87.40	44.2 - 87.4	No Goal	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/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
Barium	2024	0.050	0.018 - 0.05	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.213	0.119 - 0.213	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2024	0.326	0.0832 - 0.326	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2024	28.40	0 - 28.4	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.

Unregulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2024	29.2	23.7 - 29.2	NR MCLG	1	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloro -methane	2024	21.7	16.3 - 21.7	NR MCLG	1	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloro -methane	2024	8.65	7.27 - 8.65	NR MCLG	1	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

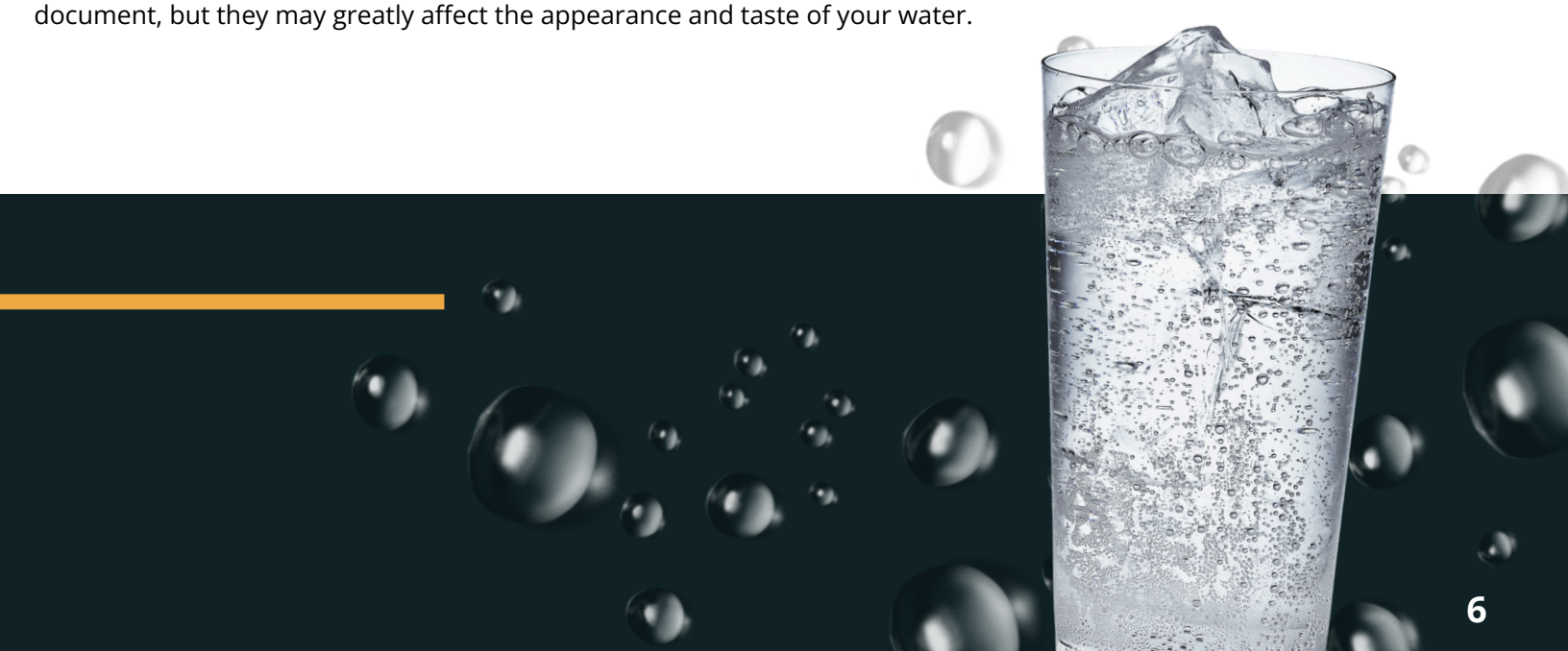
Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2023	5.1	5.1 - 5.1	0	50	pCi/L *	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

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

Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides & Herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2024	0.2	0.1 - 0.2	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Di (2-ethylyhexyl) Phthalate	2024	2.40	0 - 2.4	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) often found in drinking water can cause problems with taste, color, and odor. These constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the 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.



Secondary and Other Non-Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Limit	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum	2024	0.06	0.024 - 0.060	.05-0.2	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Bicarbonate	2024	91	90.9 - 91.0	NA	ppm	N	Corrosion of rocks such as limestone.
Calcium	2024	38.1	32.0 - 38.1	NA	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2024	28	19.2 - 28.0	300	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element; Used in water purification; Byproduct of oil field activity.
Copper	2024	0.01	0.0019 - 0.0100	1	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Manganese	2024	0.0011	0.0 - 0.0011	0.05	ppm	N	Naturally occurring mineral.
Magnesium	2024	3.24	1.77 - 3.24	NA	ppm	N	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2024	0.0012	0.0010 - 0.0012	NA	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2024	8.82	7.11 - 8.82	>7	ppm	N	Measure of corrosiveness of water.
Potassium	2024	5.09	4.24 - 5.09	NA	ppm	N	Dissolved from rock or soil.
Sodium	2024	31	28.8 - 31	NA	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Byproduct of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2024	52.4	40 - 52.4	300	ppm	N	Naturally occurring; Common industrial byproduct; Byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CCO3	2024	91	90.9 - 91	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2024	208	205 - 208	1000	ppm	N	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2024	103	93.3 - 103	NA	ppm	N	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2024	0	0	5	ppm	N	Naturally present in the water.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Individual Samples	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramines	2024	3.3	0.5 - 4.1	4	<4.0	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2024	0.03	0 - 0.55	0.8	<0.8	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

TURBIDITY

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	0.69	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly & Meeting Limit	98%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Information Statement

Turbidity measures the cloudiness of 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

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

Total Organic Carbon	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water	2024	4.3	3.50 - 4.30	ppb	N	Naturally present in the environment.
Drinking Water	2024	2.80	2.20 - 2.80	ppb	N	Naturally present in the environment.



LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.1065	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

90th Percentile

90 percent of the samples were at or below this value. EPA considers the 90th percentile value the same as an "average" value for the contaminants. Lead and copper are regulated by a treatment technique that requires systems to control the corrosiveness of their water. If more than 10 percent of tap water samples exceed the action level, water systems must take additional steps.

Additional Health Information for Lead

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water, but 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 drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 726-4791 or at **https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.**

FIFTH UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR 5)

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (µg/L)	Health Information Summary
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024	0.004453	0.00387-0.00522		This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	0.007945	0.0061-0.00979	Health-Based Screening Level = 6	
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	0.00459	0.00459 - 0.00459	Health-Based Screening Level = 3	
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	0.00406	0.00308-0.00589		

In accordance with federal requirements, our water system has conducted sampling for several unregulated contaminants under the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), a program established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) . The objective of this testing is to provide critical data that will assist the EPA in determining whether to establish new regulations for these substances. As our customers, you have a right to access these results. If you have any questions, please contact us at **utilities@waxahachie.com** or 469-309-4350. More information from EPA: **https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule**.

LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY NOTICE

Know Your Service Line Material

In compliance with state regulations, the City of Waxahachie has completed a comprehensive inventory of all water service line materials and submitted it to the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality by the October 16, 2024, deadline. This inventory identifies whether your property's water service lines—both the city-owned portion and your privately owned portion—contain lead or nonlead materials.

What You Need to Know:

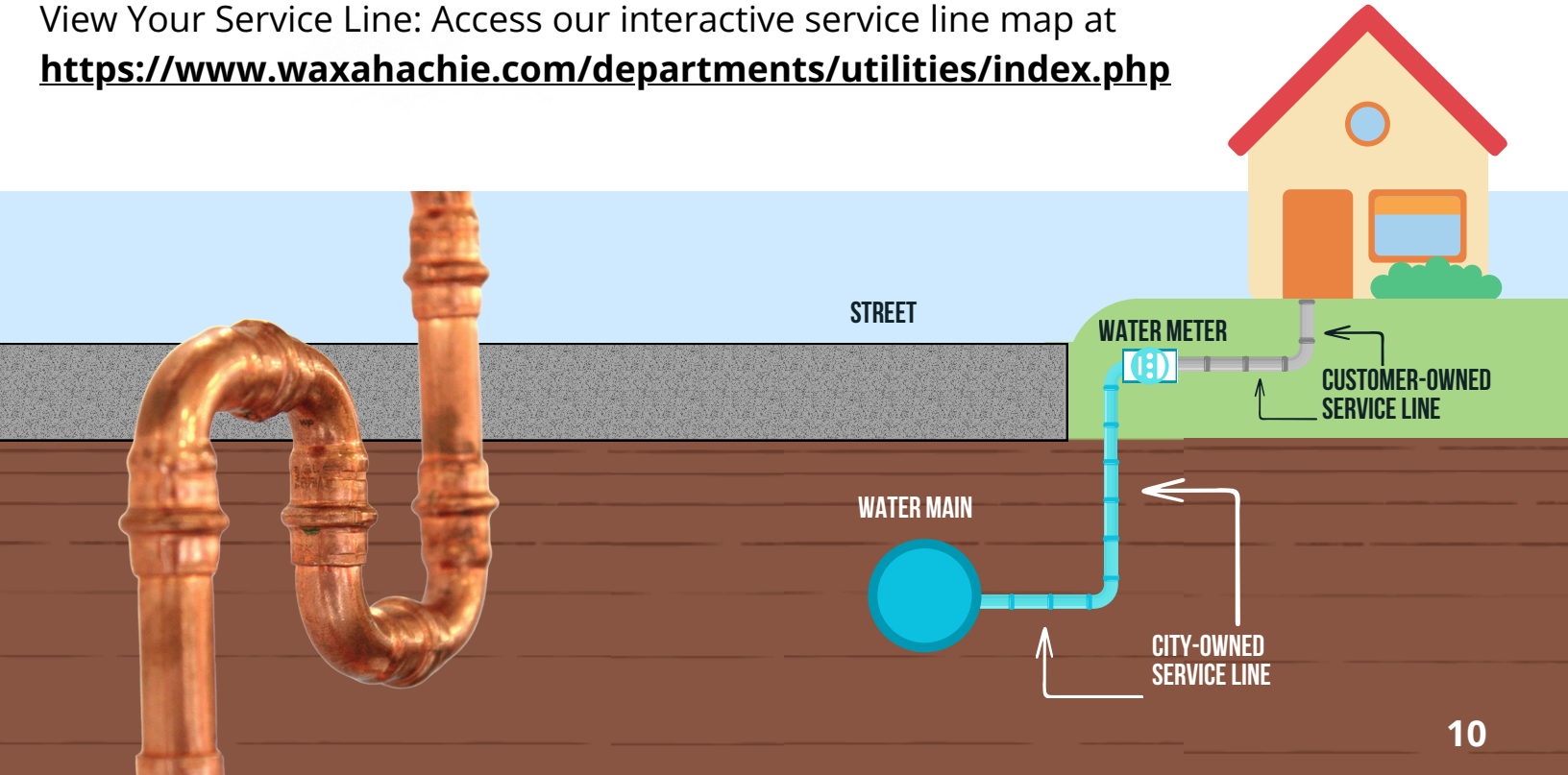
- Property owners with "Lead" or "Galvanized Requiring Replacement" service lines have been directly notified by mail
- Service line classifications may change as we gather more information
- You will receive a notification if your service line status changes

Questions About Your Service?

- Think our records are wrong about your service line material?
- Want to learn more about lead in drinking water?
- Need help understanding your notification letter?

Contact us: utilities@waxahachie.com or 469-309-4350

View Your Service Line: Access our interactive service line map at **https://www.waxahachie.com/departments/utilities/index.php**



DEFINITIONS

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 heath. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Average: 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 were found.

Level 2 Assessment: A level 2 assessment is a very detailed study pf the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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 contamination.

N/A: Not applicable.

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

ABBREVIATIONS

mrem/yr: Measure of radiation absorbed by the body

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

NR: Not regulated

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

ppb: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter, 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

ppt: Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

WATER LOSS AS REPORTED IN THE WATER LOSS AUDIT

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of January 1, 2024, through December 31, 2024, our system total water loss was estimated at 207,352,841 gallons, or 6% of total water produced. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 469-309-4320.

CONTACT US

(469) 309-4320

408 S ROGERS ST.
WAXAHACHIE, TX 75165

WWW.WAXAHACHIE.COM

To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, or to request to schedule one, please give us a call at 469-309-4320.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, por favor llámenos al 469-309-4320.



CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT
PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM #0700008


CRAPE MYRTLE CAPITAL
WAXAHACHIE
TEXAS
GINGERBREAD CITY