

2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

CITY OF DECATUR
Phone No: **940-393-0260**
Public Water System (PWS) 2490005

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

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the City of Decatur to provide safe drinking water.

The source of drinking water used by the CITY OF DECATUR is Surface Water. This report is available on the City website at:
<https://www.decaturtx.org/DocumentCenter/View/7900/2024-Annual-Drinking-Water-Quality-Report>

For more information regarding this report contact: Tony Estes at 940-393-0267

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.

To participate in decisions concerning water attend the Decatur City Council meetings held in City Hall, 201 East Walnut Street

Meeting schedule is posted online at:
<http://decaturtx.org/calendar.aspx>

To view City Council Agenda, please visit:
<http://decaturtx.org/agendacenter>

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us at 940-393-0260.

Health Information for Special Populations

Required Language for ALL Community Public Water Systems

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 at (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>.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (940) 393 - 0200 para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Information About Source Water Assessments

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of the 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 Tony Estes at 940-393-0267.

Source Water Name <u>LAKE BRIDGEPORT</u>	Type of Water <u>SURFACE WATER</u>	Report Status <u>ACTIVE</u>	Location <u>WISE COUNTY, TEXAS</u>
---	---------------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------------------

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.

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 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 – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million – 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)

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

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	1		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90 th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	06/04/2022	1.3	1.3	0.09	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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	26	19.2 - 32.8	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	74	54.4 - 91.4	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
Arsenic	2024	1	1.1 - 1.1	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2024	0.08	0.08 - 0.08	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2024	1.2	1.2 - 1.2	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.2	0.164 - 0.164	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	0.287	0.287 - 0.287	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 Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2/10/2022	5.5	5.5 - 5.5	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.								

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Chemical
Chloramines	2024	2.4	.5 - 4.0	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	0.3 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil Runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting Limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil Runoff.

Information Statement: 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

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.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for the City of Decatur

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact Tony Estes at 940-393-0267.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Decatur. State Water System ID#: TX2490005

Date distributed: May 29, 2025

EPA's New PFAS Regulations

On April 10, 2024, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) released new National Primary Drinking Water Regulations targeting six distinct per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). These new regulations require monitoring of the following PFAS chemicals to 2027:

Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)	Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS)	Hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) or Gen X
Perfluorohexanesulphonic acid (PFHxS)	Perfluorobutane sulfonic acid (PFBS)

At the conclusion of this monitoring period the EPA is requiring public water systems to continue monitoring the PFAS chemicals, begin to implement solutions wherever necessary, and notify the public of violations. Public water systems have until 2029 to implement solutions that will mitigate PFAS contamination.

What are PFAS?

PFAS, or per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, comprise a vast array of human-made chemicals numbering in the thousands. They have been utilized in various consumer and industrial goods since the 1940s, owing to their remarkable resistance to grease, oil, water, and heat. PFAS can be found in goods such as fabrics, carpeting, non-stick cookware, cleaning agents, paints, personal care items, food packaging, and numerous other products. PFAS have played a pervasive role in modern industry.

Termed "forever chemicals" due to their resistance to degradation, PFAS exhibits longevity in the environment. Studies have illuminated their propensity to accumulate in environmental reservoirs (surface water sources) and biological organisms, including fish, wildlife, and humans.

Decatur's Water System

Our water system strictly adheres to the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations, which falls under the Safe Drinking Water Act, governed by the EPA and the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). Since 2012, City of Decatur water has received TCEQ's highest rating of "Superior" and our goal is to maintain that rating.

What is the City of Decatur Doing as a Result of New Regulations for PFAS?

The good news is that like many other agencies, the City of Decatur was already testing for PFAS in anticipation of pending changes from the EPA. In light of the recent changes establishing a limit on PFAS, the city will increase its testing frequency on the surface water purchased from Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD). Additionally, City Council has already authorized design services to update our raw water pump station, which will include options for addressing PFAS in our water supply with a goal of maintaining our superior water system.

Unregulated PFAS Detected	Name: CITY OF DECATUR	Location: Decatur, TX
Contaminants Detected At / Above Limit	---	Detections of Regulated PFAS / Total Tests 0 / 18
Detections of Unregulated PFAS / Total Tests	2 / 69	Potential Source None Provided

Results For Unregulated PFAS

Date	Facility	Pollutant	Min. Reporting Level (ppt)	Sample Result (ppt)	Description
July 24, 2024	CITY OF DECATUR	PFBA	5	5.0	At Reporting Level
April 24, 2024	CITY OF DECATUR	PFBA	5	7.8	1.6x Reporting Level