

# 2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System ESQUIRE ESTATES II

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

ESQUIRE ESTATES II provides surface water from Cedar Creek Reservoir, located in Henderson County .

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Joe Whatley

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 675-4316.

## 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 svstem.
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 whv total coliform bacteria have been found in our water svstem 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.

## 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, 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>.

### Lead Service Line Inventory:

A service line inventory has been completed and no reportable lead and galvanized line was found to be present at this well site that required replacement.

<b>Total Coliform</b>	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA
<b>Fecal Coliform</b>	REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA

## Information about Source Water

ESQUIRE ESTATES II purchases water from CAROLYNN ESTATES. CAROLYNN ESTATES provides purchase surface water from [from Cedar Creek Reservoir, located in Henderson 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 Joe Whatley (903)675-4316

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	0.106	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2024	0	15	0.87	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
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Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	42	30.1 - 56.2	No goal for the total	60	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 HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	69	51.3 - 78	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

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.231	0.231 - 0.231	10	10	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	2.4 Total	1.7-3.3	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate	2023	.018	.018	.018	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Barium	2023	0.047	0.047	.047	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2023	0.119	0.119	.119	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Cyanide	2023	31.40	31.40	31.40	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated – No associated adverse health effects**

Contaminant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Limit	Source of Constituent
Aluminum	2023	.051	.051	.051	.2	Naturally occurring element
Calcium	2023	24.30	24.30	24.30	NA	Naturally occurring element
Chloride	2023	27.20	27.20	27.20	300	Naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oilfield activity
Sodium	2023	28.90	28.90	28.90	NA	Naturally occurring element
Sulfate	2023	46.40	46.40	46.40	300	Naturally occurring element; byproduct of oilfield activity
Magnesium (ppm)	2023	4.520	4.520	4.520	NA	Naturally occurring element
Manganese (ppm)	2023	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.05	Naturally occurring element
Zinc	2023	0.007	0.007	0.007	5	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2023	56.20	56.20	56.20	NA	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts

Total Hardness as CaCO3	2023	79.30	79.30	79.30	NA	Naturally occurring calcium
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2023	180.	180	180	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water

### Unregulated Disinfection Byproducts (DBP2)

Constituent	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Dibromochloromethane	2023	4.750	4.750	4.750	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Chloroform	2023	41.70	41.70	41.70	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	2023	17.20	17.20	17.20	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

### Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule – UCMR5

Constituent	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutanesulfoic acid (PFBS)	2023	.77	0	3.1	ppt	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a widerange of consumer products and industrial applications including: non stick cookware, water-repellaent clothing, stain resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams, electroplating, and products that resist grease, water and oil. PFAS are found I the bloof of people and animals and water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and world.
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PHBA)	2023	1.9	0	5.7	ppt	
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	2023	.9	0	3.9	ppt	

## Violations

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)			
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	04/01/2024	06/30/2024	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.

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
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	03/31/2024	04/25/2024	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.

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	01/27/2024	09/09/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	02/17/2024	09/09/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	05/31/2024	09/06/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	07/26/2024	09/09/2024	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)			
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR	04/01/2024	06/30/2024	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.