Golden Water Supply

2025 Consumer Confidence Report for Golden WSC

Groundwater PWS ID Number: TX2500006 903-768-2861

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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 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 some small amounts of 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 naturally occur 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 ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number 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.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.
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.

Immuno-compromised people such as people with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, people who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. GOLDEN WSC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with

the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formulas, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact GOLDEN WSC at 903-768-2861. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Opportunities for Public Participation

On the 4th Monday of each odd number month, we have our monthly meeting of the Board of Directors. The time of the meeting is 7:00 PM and takes place at our office at 335 county road 2943.

Golden WSC provides groundwater from the Carrizzo-Wilcox aquifer located in Wood and Van Zandt county.

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location	County
PLANT 1 / cr 2921	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Wood
PLANT 2 (US 69 N / CR 2373)	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Wood
PLANT 3 (8516 FM 779)	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Wood & Van Zandt
PLANT 5 (FM 1799 S / GOLD)	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Wood
7 - 2791 FM 779	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Wood
8 - 2791 FM 779	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Wood
FM 17 – formerly G2340046B	aquifer	active	Carrizo – Wilcox	Van Zandt
VZ CR 1713 – formerly G2340046A	aquifer	active	Carrizo - Wilcox	Van Zandt

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Definitions and Abbreviations	
Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.	Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.	Avg: 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 have been found in our water system.	RAA: Running Annual Average.
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.	LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.
Maximum Contaminant Level or 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.	mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: The level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.	ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
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.	ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
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.	picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminants in drinking water.	na: not applicable.

Regulated Contaminants

In the tables below, we have shown the regulated contaminants that were detected. Chemical Sampling of our drinking water may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2022 - 2024	0.404	0 - 0.63	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2022 - 2024	0	0 - 6.87	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Lead & Copper Service Line:

Golden WSC, as per 40 CFR 141.84(a)(9), declares that the distribution system has no lead service lines or galvanized requiring replacement service lines. Golden WSC has used a variety of methods to determine this information including but not limited to, county appraisal district records, Customer service inspections and physical on-site inspections. Golden WSC will continue to monitor and update this inventory information. Our inventory can be viewed upon request at our office.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	195 CR 1699, ALBA	2025	11	10.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2071 FM 17, ALBA	2025	6	5.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	195 CR 1699, ALBA	2025	29	29.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2071 FM 17, ALBA	2025	21	21.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	9/5/2024	0.084	0.028 - 0.084	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	9/5/2024	1.1	0 - 1.1	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	3/3/2025	33.8	5.47 - 33.8	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	9/5/2024	0.221	0.135 - 0.221	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	3/3/2025	0.0496	0 - 0.0496	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	12/14/2021	1.5	0 - 1.5	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

(UCMR5) Unregulated Contaminants Detected

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (ug/L)	Range of Levels Detected (ug/L)	Health-Based Reference Concentration (ug/L)	Health Information Summary
Lithium	2024	10.89	9.19-13.8	10	This is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

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 these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should be of 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 Scott Reynolds at 903-768-2861 or by mail at P O Box 148, Golden TX 75444.

Disinfectant Residual

All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2025	1.22	0.8 – 2.0	4	4	ppm	No	Water additive used to control microbes.

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report contact: **Scott Reynolds** at **(903) 768-2861.**