



# ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT 2024

Consumer Confidence Report

## Fouke Water Supply Corporation

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## Public Participation Opportunities

You are invited to participate in our public forum during our regular scheduled board meetings and voice your concerns about your drinking water. We normally meet the third Monday of each month at 4:30 p.m. at our office located at 156 FM 1254, Mineola, TX. Please visit our website for current information regarding board meeting times and locations.

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

For more information, contact Kristi Hirsch at 903-967-3304.  
***Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.***

## Important Health Information

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).

## Information about your Drinking Water

The source of drinking water used by Fouke WSC is Ground Water. It comes from the Wilcox Aquifer, Carrizo Sand located in Wood County.

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.

## Information about Secondary Contaminants

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor 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, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

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.

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## Special Notices

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.

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) established the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), which includes testing for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Fouke Water Supply Corporation was selected by the EPA to participate in UCMR 5 testing for potential contaminants. Sampling was conducted in June and December of 2024. The test results can be accessed at: <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder>.

A lead service line inventory has been prepared and there is no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines within our system. For further questions, please contact our office at 903-967-3304.

## Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection 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 Kristi Hirsch @ 903-967-3304.

| Source Water Name                       | Type of Water | Report Status | Location                        |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 – Plant 2 / Mt Pisgah                 | GW            | A             | 192 CR 3275, Mineola, TX 75773  |
| 2 – CR 3275 ADJ to Plant 2              | GW            | A             | 284 CR 3275, Mineola, TX 75773  |
| 3 – CR 3277 ADJ to Plant 2              | GW            | A             | 486 CR 3277, Mineola, TX 75773  |
| 4 – Plant 6 Crow (CR 3836 / N of US 80) | GW            | A             | 130 CR 3836, Hawkins, TX 75765  |
| 5R – Plant 7 (FM 49 / FM 312)           | GW            | A             | 5654 FM 49, Mineola, TX 75773   |
| 6 – Plant 8 (CR 3860)                   | GW            | A             | 1537 CR 3860, Hawkins, TX 75773 |
| 7 – Plant 8 (CR 3860)                   | GW            | A             | 1292 CR 3860, Hawkins, TX 75773 |

## DEFINITIONS

**AL (Action Level):** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

**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.

**MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level):** 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.

**MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal):** 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.

**MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level):** 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.

**MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal):** 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.

**ppb (micrograms per liter or parts per billion):** One ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

**ppm (milligrams per liter or parts per million):** One ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

**pCi/L (picocuries per liter):** A measure of radioactivity.

| Lead & Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination  |
|---------------|--------------|------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Copper        | 7/14/2022    | 1.3  | 1.3               | 0.42            | 0               | ppm   | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead          | 7/14/2022    | 0    | 15                | 2.4             | 0               | ppb   | No        | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.                                   |

Lead in drinking water typically originates from materials and components used in service lines and home plumbing. While Fouke WSC is committed to providing high-quality drinking water, we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing systems. To reduce the potential for lead exposure, especially if water has been sitting in your pipes for several hours, we recommend flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. Lead and copper sampling is conducted from customers taps every 3 years, in accordance with regulatory guidelines. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. For more information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to reduce exposure, please visit the EPA's website at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead> or contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

## REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Disinfection By-Products       | Collection Date | Highest Level or Average Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG                  | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination             |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*       | 2024            | 10                                | 5.1 - 17.9                  | No goal for the total | 60  | ppb   | No        | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHm)** | 2024            | 53                                | 23.7 – 75.1                 | No goal for the total | 80  | ppb   | No        | 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.

\*\* 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.

| Disinfectant Residual   | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Units | Violation | Source of Chemical                       |
|-------------------------|------|---------------|--------------------------|------|-------|-------|-----------|--|
| Chlorine Residual, Free | 2024 | 1.22          | .59 – 1.99               | 4    | 4     | ppm   | No        | Water additive used to control microbes. |

| Inorganic Contaminants         | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Barium                         | 2024            | 0.0048                 | 0.0048 – 0.0048          | 2    | 2   | ppm   | No        | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from meter refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Fluoride                       | 7/11/2023       | 0.217                  | 0.15 – 0.217             | 4    | 4.0 | ppm   | No        | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2024            | 0.0402                 | 0.0217 – 0.0402          | 10   | 10  | ppm   | No        | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.                               |

Nitrate Advisory – Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant, you should ask advice from your health care provider.

| Radioactive Contaminants                | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 10/12/2022      | 3                      | 0 - 3                       | 0    | 15  | pCi/L | No        | Erosion of natural deposits.   |

### Water Conservation Message:

Water is a vital and limited resource. Practicing water conservation helps ensure a sustainable supply for future generations. Simple actions like fixing leaks, turning off the tap while brushing your teeth, and using water-efficient appliances can make a big difference. Every drop counts.