# 2025 Consumer Confidence Report (CCR)
# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

## REPORT SUMMARY

This annual report provides information about the quality of drinking water and the steps taken to maintain safety. It includes details on water sources, monitoring practices, and results compared to state and federal standards. The goal is to promote transparency and help consumers understand what is in their water. The data presented covers the period January 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025.

**How Water Quality Is Maintained**

- Chlorine levels are checked daily to ensure effective disinfection.
- Bacteriological samples are collected monthly and analyzed by certified laboratories.
- Water is tested throughout the year for chemical contaminants, and pipes are flushed at dead ends to maintain freshness.

**How to Read the Tables Below**

- Each contaminant lists an “MCL” (Maximum Contaminant Level), which is the highest amount allowed by law.
- “Range” shows the lowest and highest levels detected during the year.
- A “Violation: No” entry means the system met all regulatory standards.

## SYSTEM INFORMATION & PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Water System Name: | Lakewood Village Utilities |
| Public Water System Id: | TX 0610032 |
| Population Served: | 1,100 |
| Customer Service: | (972) 294-5555 |
| Emergency / After Hours: | (972) 292-0812 |
| Contact: | Clint Bushong, Councilman |
| | (972) 294-5555 |
| | clint@lakewoodvillagetx.us |

**Public Participation**

Town council meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at 7:00 p.m.

Location: 100 Highridge Dr.

Meeting dates and times can be confirmed at: lakewoodvillagetx.us

**¿Necesita Traducción?**

Este informe contiene información importante sobre el agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. Para asistencia llame al (972) 294-5555 o envíe un correo electrónico a info@lakewoodvillagetx.us.

## 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.

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 us at info@lakewoodvillagetx.us.

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 epa.gov/safewater/lead.

## WATER SOURCE

**Groundwater**

The water supplied to this system comes from groundwater stored in aquifers—natural layers of sand, sandstone, and clay that hold water beneath the surface.

- Well #1: Woodbine Aquifer well located at 100 Highridge Drive
  - Found in sandstone and shale layers. Water is generally fresh but may contain higher levels of iron, which can cause staining if untreated.
- Well #3: Paluxy Aquifer well located at 100 Highridge Drive
  - Part of the Trinity Group, composed of sands and clays. Water is typically fresh but can be moderately hard, meaning it contains minerals like calcium and magnesium.
- Well #4: Twin Mountains Aquifer well located at 100 Highridge Drive
  - A deeper aquifer made up of coarse sands. Water is usually good quality but can have elevated manganese, which may affect taste or color if not managed.

**Source Water Susceptibility Assessment**

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment. This assessment evaluates the potential for contaminants to enter the drinking water source based on natural conditions and human activities near the source.

The assessment found low susceptibility for all contaminant categories, including asbestos, cyanide, metals, microbial contaminants, minerals, radiochemical, synthetic organic chemicals, disinfection byproducts, volatile organic chemicals, and other drinking water contaminants. A low rating means conditions exist that make contamination unlikely under normal circumstances. The Source Water Susceptibility Assessment can be obtained via TCEQ's Source Water Assessment Viewer or by contacting TCEQ (512-239-4691).

## HOW TO GET THIS REPORT & MORE INFORMATION

This annual water quality report is available online at: lakewoodvillagetx.us/waterquality

For assistance or to request a printed copy, contact: Town Hall – (972) 294-5555 or info@lakewoodvillagetx.us
Printed copies are available at Town Hall during regular business hours.

Additional Resources

- Texas Drinking Water Program – tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater
- EPA Consumer Confidence Report Guide – epa.gov/ccr

## DEFINITIONS & ABBREVIATIONS

**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 or monthly samples.

**HI** Hazard Index – approach to determine health concerns from mixtures of certain PFAS (PFHxS, PFNA, HFPO-DA, PFBS). HI > 1 requires action.

**Level 1** 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** 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.

**MCLG** Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – level below which there is no known or expected risk to health; allows a margin of safety.

**MCL** Maximum Contaminant Level – highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

**MRDLG** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**MRDL** Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water.

**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)

**TT** Treatment Technique – required process to reduce a contaminant level.

## 2025 WATER QUALITY TEST RESULTS

The following tables show the results of water quality testing for the reporting period January 1, 2025 – December 31, 2025. These results demonstrate compliance with state and federal drinking water standards. If monitoring for a contaminant is less frequent than annually, the most recent sample year is shown.

### Lead and Copper

Lead and copper are metals that can enter drinking water primarily through corrosion of household plumbing systems. They may also occur naturally in source water or leach from certain materials such as wood preservatives. Monitoring ensures levels remain below health-based standards and helps guide corrosion control treatment.

| Contaminant | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over Action Level | Units | Violation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 6/24/2025 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.1933 | 0 | ppm | No |
| Lead | 6/24/2025 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | ppb | No |

### Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection by-products (DBPs) form when disinfectants such as chlorine react with naturally occurring organic matter in water. Common DBPs include trihalomethanes (TTHMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA5). These compounds are monitored because long-term exposure above regulatory limits may pose health risks. Monitoring ensures levels remain within safe standards while maintaining effective disinfection.

| Contaminant | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 6/16/2025 | 7.8 | 7.8 – 7.8 | No Goal For The Total | 60 | ppb | No |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 6/16/2025 | 21.6 | 21.6 – 21.6 | No Goal For The Total | 80 | ppb | No |

*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

Inorganic contaminants such as metals and minerals can occur naturally in the environment or enter water through human activities. Common sources include erosion of natural deposits, industrial discharges, and agricultural runoff. Monitoring ensures these substances remain below health-based standards to protect public health.

| Contaminant | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual Samples | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barium | 6/16/2025 | 0.062 | 0.062 – 0.062 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No |
| Chromium | 6/16/2025 | < 0.001 | < 0.001 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No |
| Fluoride | 08/21/2024 | 0.259 | 0.259 – 0.259 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No |
| Nitrate (Measured as Nitrogen) | 6/16/2025 | 0.049 | 0.049 – 0.049 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No |

Typical Sources for Inorganic Contaminants

- Barium – Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
- Chromium – Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
- Fluoride – Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
- Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) – Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks and sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

### Disinfectant Residual Summary

Disinfectant residuals are measured throughout the distribution system to ensure water remains safe from microbial contamination while avoiding excessive disinfectant levels. Chlorine is used to maintain protection as water travels through pipes. Monitoring includes daily checks and reporting of average and range values to confirm compliance with state and federal standards.

| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure (mg/L) | Violation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Free Chlorine | 2025 | 1.08 | 0.21 – 2.36 | 4 | 4 | mg/L | No |

**UCMR5 – Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule**

The EPA uses the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5) to collect data on contaminants that do not yet have drinking water standards. This helps determine if future regulations are needed.

UCMR5 monitoring applies to large systems (serving more than 10,000 people) and a sample of smaller systems nationwide. Lakewood Village Utilities serves approximately 1,100 people and was not selected for monitoring during the 2023–2025 UCMR5 data collection period. As a result, no UCMR5 test results are recorded for this system.

**PFAS – Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances**

PFAS are a group of man-made chemicals used in products like non-stick cookware and firefighting foam. They can persist in the environment and have been linked to potential health risks.

The EPA finalized new drinking water standards for certain PFAS in 2024. Monitoring and reporting for PFAS will begin in 2027, and results will be included in future Consumer Confidence Reports. This system is not currently required to monitor for PFAS.

## VIOLATIONS, VARIANCES/EXEMPTIONS, AND PUBLIC NOTICES

**Summary of Violations for 2025**

The following violations occurred during the compliance periods shown. These did not pose an immediate health risk but required corrective actions and public notification as directed by TCEQ.

| Compliance Period | Violation Type | Rule | Status |
|---|---|---|---|
| 01/01/2025 – 06/30/2025 | Water Quality Parameter Monitoring | Lead & Copper Rule | Resolved |
| 04/01/2025 – 07/29/2025 | Lead Consumer Notice | Lead & Copper Rule | Resolved |
| 10/17/2024 – 05/23/2025 | Public Notice Linked to Violation | Public Notice Rule | Resolved |
| 10/17/2024 – 05/23/2025 | LSL Inventory – Initial | Lead & Copper Rule Revisions | Resolved |

**Compliance Actions and Public Notices**

Several related compliance issues occurred during the reporting period, primarily linked to the completion of the Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) after the original deadline. These actions did not pose an immediate health risk but required corrective measures and notifications as directed by TCEQ.

- **Water Quality Parameter Monitoring (Lead & Copper Rule)**
  Required monitoring for water quality parameters was not completed during the compliance period. This monitoring helps ensure corrosion control treatment is working properly. The issue is being addressed and does not mean lead is present in drinking water.
- **Lead Consumer Notice**
  Lead consumer notices were issued as required following sampling. These notices provide individual results and steps to reduce exposure.
- **Public Notice Linked to Violation**
  A public notice was issued as directed by TCEQ regarding lead service line inventory compliance. This notice explained the requirement and corrective actions taken.
- **Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI)**
  The lead service line inventory was completed after the original deadline. The inventory confirms no lead piping is used in the distribution system or service lines to homes.

For more information about these actions or compliance status, contact Town Hall at (972) 294-5555 or info@lakewoodvillagetx.us.

## LEAD SERVICE LINE INVENTORY (LCRI/LCRR)

A lead service line inventory has been developed for this water system as part of a nationwide requirement established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). This directive is designed to reduce exposure to lead in drinking water and improve transparency for all public water systems. Service lines, the pipes that connect homes and businesses to the water main, are the focus of this effort because older plumbing materials may contain lead, which can pose health risks, especially for infants and young children.

The inventory lists each service connection and identifies whether it contains lead, another material, or is unknown. For Lakewood Village, the inventory confirms an important fact: **no lead piping is used in the distribution system and no lead piping is used for service lines to homes**.

When you review the inventory, you will see categories such as “Copper,” “Plastic,” or “Unknown.” “Unknown” does not mean lead is present, it simply means the material could not be verified without excavation. Based on system records and construction practices, lead is not expected in any service lines. In addition, all water meters were upgraded to remote-read technology, which provided an opportunity to inspect the material type for each service line. These inspections confirmed the absence of lead piping in the distribution system and service connections.

This information is included in the CCR because it represents a significant step in water safety planning and demonstrates a commitment to transparency.

To access the inventory, visit: lakewoodvillagetx.us/waterquality

For assistance or to request a printed copy, contact: Town Hall – (972) 294-5555 or info@lakewoodvillagetx.us
Printed copies are available at Town Hall during regular business hours.

## HEALTH & EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION

**Immunocompromised Persons**

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised individuals—such as those undergoing chemotherapy, organ transplant recipients, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants—can be at greater risk of infection. These individuals should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers.
Guidance on reducing the risk of infection from microbial contaminants (including *Cryptosporidium*) is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at epa.gov/safewater.

**Lead in Drinking Water**

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant individuals, infants, and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components in service lines and home plumbing. The water system is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in household plumbing.

Steps to reduce exposure:

- Use cold water for drinking and cooking.
- Flush taps for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking.
- Consider using a filter certified to reduce lead.

Additional information is available at epa.gov/lead or by calling the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).