

Water Report

Somervell County Water District 2025 Consumer Confidence Report – TX2130042

Your Water

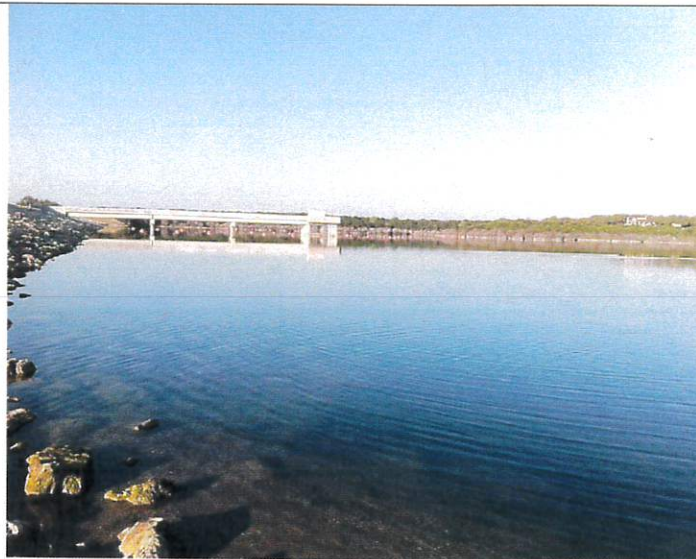
Your water comes from Wheeler Branch Reservoir. Wheeler Branch Reservoir is a man made lake located approximately one mile north of Glen Rose. The lake is around 180 acres in surface area and can yield 2000 acre feet of water per year, or about 650 million gallons. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:<http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW> or at <http://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=>

Water and Your Health

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 (1-800-426-4791). You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immuno-compromised 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 and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). 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 districts administrative office.

What's This?

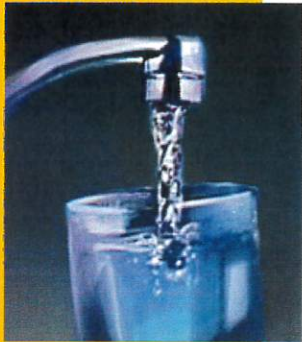
This is your yearly consumer confidence report, this report contains chemical analysis of your drinking water for the year 2025. For additional information on the contents of this report please contact:
Kevin Taylor
General Manager
Phone: 254-897-4141
Fax: 254-897-7461
Email: ktaylor@scwd.com



Wheeler Branch Reservoir

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period Jan-Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 19,943,216 gallons of water. This was due mainly to flushing and disinfecting new distribution system pipelines. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call SCWD at 254-897-4141.



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. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Lead in the Water?

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed) and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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 filter instructions to ensure its 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 baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this

by running the tap, showering, doing laundry or dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush longer. If you are concerned about lead in your water contact SCWD at 254-897-4141. Additional information is available at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. We have developed a service line inventory. To access the inventory, please visit the Admin office located at 2099 CR 301, Glen Rose, Tx 76043. Or reach out to Elaine at ebell@scwd.com

Contaminants in the 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. 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 stormwater 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 stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Sources of Drinking Water – SCWD is Surface water

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1-Opposite 2099 CR 301 Glen Rose	Ground Water		
2-Across from 2099 CR 301 Glen Rose	Ground Water		
Intake 1 – Paluxy River	Surface Water		

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 back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	Action Level (AL)	Range of Sampled Results	90th Percentile	#Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2021-2023	1.3	0.013-0.245	0.168	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2021-2023	15	0	0	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfectants By Products/Sample Point	Collection Date	*Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)/1171 Cheyenne Tr	2025	80	74.4	0	60	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)/B Paluxy Summit/Outlaw Station	2025	54	47.4	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihaomethanes (tthm)/1171 Cheyenne Tr	2025	220	253	0	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihaomethanes (tthm)/B Paluxy Summit/Outlaw Station	2025	183	195	0	80	ppb	Y	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Ind. Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	4/28/2025	1.3	1.3	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	4/28/2025	0.047	0.047	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	10/6/2025	40.7	20.1-40.7	0.06	0	UG/L	N	
Fluoride	4/28/2025	0.222	0.222	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nickel	4/28/2025	0.001	0.001	0.1	0	MG/L	N	
Nitrate	4/28/2025	0.0177	0.0177	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity Data from the Treatment Plant

Turbidity is the measure 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.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	12	No	0.19	January	SWTP-2099 CR 301	Yes

Disinfectant Residual

The District uses sodium hypochlorite as its disinfectant, our supplier is PVS Chemicals. The disinfectant residual is measured in free chlorine in mg/L. Below are The Districts highest and lowest single results for the year 2025. All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additive used to control microbes.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Avg Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Violation
Chlorine; Free	2025	1.13	0.37 - 1.88	4	4	ppm	N

Definitions & Abbreviations

AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

RAA: Running annual average.

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

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.

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.

MCLG: Maximum contaminant level goal, the level of contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

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.

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.

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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.

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: not applicable

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

Variences and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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

ALG: Action Level Goal. 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.

Board meetings take place the second Monday of every month at the Districts Administrative office located at 2099 CR 301, Glen Rose Texas. Meetings start at 8:00am. For additional information or to see when the next meeting will take place refer to the Districts website at www.scwd.com

Somervell County Water District
P.O. Box 1386/2099 CR 301
Glen Rose, Tx 76043
Phone: 254-897-4141

Violations

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Analyte	Violation Explanation
MCL, LRAA	01/01/2025	03/31/2025	TTHM & Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
MCL, LRAA	04/01/2025	06/30/2025	TTHM & Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
MCL, LRAA	07/01/2025	09/30/2025	TTHM & Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
CCR Content	7/1/2025	1/20/2026	Consumer Confidence Rule	Omitted the service line inventory notice
MCL, LRAA	10/01/2025	12/31/2025	TTHM & Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL

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. Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Corrective Action

Somervell County Water District has completed the Water Treatment Plant upgrade. The plant improvements have corrected the TTHM and HAA5 issues noted above. It will take 2-3 more tests before the locational running annual average (LRAA) drops down into compliance.