

**2025 Annual Drinking
Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)
LAMAR COUNTY WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT
PWS 1390015
Phone Number: (903) 785-5586**

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

During the past year, we were required to comply with the Lead and Copper Rule Improvement (LCRI). Customers can access Lamar County Water Supply's lead service line inventory at 150 CR 32180, Brookston, TX 75421.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Second Tuesday of each month
Time: 12:00 Noon
Location: 150 CR 32180, Brookston, TX 75421
Number: (903) 785-5586

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

WATER SOURCES: The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include river, 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 before treatment include; microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. (903) 785-5586 - para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE water sources. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aquifer: PAT MAYSE LAKE, LAKE CROOK. 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 our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water assessment information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may be expected to contain at least insignificant amounts of contaminants. Contaminants do 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).

Secondary Constituents

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 affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About The Following Pages

The pages following list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Regulated Contaminants

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Level Detected</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Possible Source of Substance</i>
Fluoride (ppm)	.0552 mg/L	4.0	4.0	Water Treatment Additive to promote strong teeth; erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (ppm)	0.179 mg/L	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer; leaching from septic tanks; erosion of natural deposits.
Barium (ppm)	0.035 mg/L	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; water from drilling or metal refining.
Atrazine	0.2 ug/L	3	3	Erosion of natural deposits; orchard runoff; glass/electronic wastes.
Chromium	1.1 (ug/L)	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel	0.0054 (mg/L)	0.1	0	
Selenium	6.7 (ug/L)	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Maximum NTU</i>			<i>Lowest % of Monthly Samples Meeting Limits</i>	<i>Possible Source</i>
Turbidity	0.05 Avg. NTU	0.3*	N/A	100%	Soil Runoff in source water.

*Turbidity MCL is exceeded if more than 5% of all samples taken in a single month are greater than 0.3 NTU. The treatment technique must not exceed 1 NTU at any time.

Regulated in the Distribution System

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Highest Monthly Number of Positive Samples</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Possible Source</i>
Total Coliform	0	>5%/Month*	0	Human and animal fecal wastes; naturally present in the environment.

*LCWS typically submits 30 samples per month for Coliform testing. An MCL violation occurs when two(2) or more samples are Coliform positive in a single month or more than 5% of samples if 40 or more are collected in a single month.

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Possible Source</i>
Chloramine (ppm)	2.61	1.01	3.20	4.0	<4.0	Disinfectant of drinking water chlorination.

Chloramine residuals are collected in the distribution system daily.

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Average of all Quarterly Samples</i>	<i>Range of Detected Levels</i>	<i>MCL</i>	<i>MCLG</i>	<i>Possible Source</i>
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	58.62	37.4-85.6	80*	0	By product of drinking water chlorination.

*MCL of 80 ppb is violated when the average of four (4) consecutive quarterly samples exceeds 80.

Nitrates	0.183	0.179-0.187			
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	42.26	29.9-65.0		60*	By product of drinking water chlorination.

*MCL of 60 ppb is violated when the average of four (4) consecutive quarterly samples exceeds 60.

Unregulated Contaminants Monitored at the Treatment Plant

Chloroform	70 ug/L	<micrograms/Liter
Bromodichloromethane	13.3 ug/L	<micrograms/Liter
Dibromochloromethane	1.36 ug/L	<micrograms/Liter

Non-Regulated and Secondary Constituents

Aluminum	<0.005 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Calcium	18.9 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Chloride	9.29 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Chromium	0.001 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Conductivity	196	micromhos/centimeter
Hardness	54.6 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Magnesium	1.80 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Nickel	0.005 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Potassium	3.06 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Selenium	0.007 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Sodium	14.9 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Sulfate	34.8 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Total Alkalinity	37.4 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Total Dissolved Solids	111 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter
Zinc	0.007 mg/L	<milligrams/Liter

Regulated at Tap

<i>Constituent</i>	<i>Range of Detected Levels</i>	<i>Action Level</i>	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Possible Source</i>
Lead (ppb)	<0.0010-0.0493 (2023 Data)	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	0.00467-0.750 (2023 Data)	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

LCWS is on reduced monitoring for Lead and Copper due to historically low concentrations. Monitoring is performed every three years. 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. Our water supply is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When our 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 have your water tested for a fee. 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>.