

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

WOODS WSC

Public Water System ID: TX1330085

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 and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 254-744-9575.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Clint Brown, Treasurer

Phone: 254-744-9575

Sources of Drinking Water

WOODS WSC is Ground water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 – OAKWOOD RD / PLUGGED		Ground Water	N/A	
1R – 122 OAK WOOD RD		Ground Water	N/A	
2 – 325 OAK WOOD RD	SW SIDE OF SUBDIV	Ground Water	N/A	
3 – N OF 2	N OF 2	Ground Water	N/A	

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottles 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.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by request at wwsc78029@outlook.com.

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 EPSs 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.

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 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. 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 components associated with service lines and home plumbing. **WOODS WSC** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing of 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 formula, 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 WOODS WSC at 254-744-9575. 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>.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health, AGLs allow for a margin of safety.

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.

Maximum Containment Level or MCL: 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.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal of MCLG: 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.

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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level of 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.

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

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

Avg: Average – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

RAA: Running Annual Average

LRAA: Location Running Annual Average

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

ppb: micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) or parts per billion – or one once in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million – or one once in 7,350 gallons of water.

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

na: not applicable.

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	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Liquid Chlorine	2025	.76	mg/L	.40 – 2.0	4/4

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 the table refers back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	90 th 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	2023-2025	0.4	0.0364 – 0.6	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023-2025	2.5	0 – 3.3	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	10/29/2024	0.0653	0.0249 – 0.0653	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling water wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE	10/29/2024	1.62	1.05 – 1.62	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKLE	10/29/2024	0.002	0.0016 – 0.002	mg/L	0	0.1	

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	10/29/2024	3.12	2.3 – 3.12	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
COMBINED URANIUM	10/29/2024	1.9	0 – 1.9	µg/L	30	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	10/29/2024	10.6	5.7 – 10.6	pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS BETA PARTICAL ACTIVITY	10/29/2024	17.6	8.7 – 17.6	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
RADIUM-226	10/29/2024	1.34	1.09 – 1.34	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
RADIUM-228	10/29/2024	2.03	1 – 2.03	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Opportunities for Public Participation

Woods WSC customers may participate in decisions that may affect the quality of the water through (1) annual meetings of the Woods SOA & Woods WSC held on the first Thursday of May each year, (2) serving on the board of Woods WSC, and (3) contacting a water board member with a matter for the board to consider. Board members may be contacted using information found in the Annual Woods SOA Directory published to each household and through the contact page of <https://WoodsWaterSupply.com>.

Violations in 2025

During the 2025 calendar year Woods WSC processed the following citations from TCEQ.

Track No: 895877 Failure to provide an adequate Drought Contingency Plan (DCP)

On 2/13/2025 Woods WSC submitted a copy of a system specific Drought Contingency Plan.

Track No: 895880 Failure to provide an adequate Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR) Sample Siting Plan.

On 02/13/2025, the Woods WSC submitted a copy of the RTCR Sample Siting Plan with five upstream and five downstream connections listed for each sampling site.

Track 895886 Failure to calibrate or replace the well meter every three years

All three wells' meters were calibrated on 2/13/2025. Proof of calibration and calibration results have been submitted to TCEQ.

Track 895890 Failure to notify the executive director prior to making any significant change or addition to a public water supply system's production, treatment, storage, or pressure maintenance capacity.

Upon inspection in 2024 Woods WSC was cited specifically for the use of polyphosphate for iron sequestration. From discussion with our operator Woods WSC has always had this in our system. The board is gathering records and is in contact with TCEQ's Plan Review Team to obtain approval.

Track No: 895896 Failure to maintain all water storage facilities in a watertight condition.

On April 14, 2025, Big Dog Tank Repair resealed the cited tank. Documentation of work completed has been submitted to TCEQ. The board is currently seeking a long-term solution for lining or replacing the tank.

Track No: 896031 Failure to cover the Well #3 casing vent with 16-mesh of finer corrosion-resistant screen.

On 02/13/2025, the Woods WSC submitted a photograph showing that the casing vent on Well No. 3 was covered with 16-mesh or finer corrosion-resistant screen.

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