2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

STEPHENS REGIONAL SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT PWS ID #:2150007

April 30, 2026 Report for January 1 to December 31, 2025 Phone No: 254-559-6180

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 informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

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Phone Number: 254-559-6180

Where do we get our drinking water?

During 2025, the source of drinking water produced by Stephens Regional Special Utility District was SURFACE water which came from POSSUM KINGDOM LAKE located in Stephens and Palo Pinto Counties, and purchased treated SURFACE water that comes from the following Lake / River / Reservoir /Aquifer: HUBBARD CREEK LAKE, and LAKE DANIEL. Source Water Susceptibility Assessments for drinking water sources throughout Texas are currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. Currently no Source Water Assessment has been conducted by TCEQ for Stephens Regional SUD's water system. When complete, this information will describe 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 this assessment will allow us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer at **https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview** or for more details at Drinking Water Watch at **https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov/** .

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

We are pleased to report that during the past year, the water delivered to your home or business complies with all state and federal drinking water requirements. Although all the constituents listed are under the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), it is important to inform our customers of what was detected and how much of the substance was present. 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's in your drinking water.

Source of 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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:

- **Microbial Contaminates**, 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 runoff, and septic systems.

- **Radioactive contaminants**, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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 persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants 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 parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. STEPHENS REGIONAL SUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in 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 STEPHENS REGIONAL SUD at 254-559-6180. 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.

About the Following Pages

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:

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 concentration of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no know or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg:

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

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 1 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 has been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)

The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs 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. MCLGs 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. MRDLGs 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.

Variances and Exemptions:

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

ABBREVIATIONS

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
mrem – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units
na - Not applicable
picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
ppm - milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
ppb - micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
RAA – Running Annual Average.
LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2025	3.06	0.90 – 3.99	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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.

Lead and Copper

Date Sampled	Contaminant	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Action Level (AL)	90^{th} Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2023 - 2025	Copper, Free	0.198	1.3	0 – 0.446	0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
2023 - 2025	Lead	0	15	0 – 58.4	1	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analysis from homes throughout the District's water system.
Additional health information for Lead:
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. Stephens Regional Special Utility District is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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 at 1-800-426-4791 or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Stephens Regional SUD was able to report there was no known lead service lines within our system. You may view the Lead Service Line Inventory report online at:
https://stephensregionalsud.com/documents/94/Lad_Service_Line_Inventory_-Updated_4-13-2026.pdf

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Highest LRAA	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2025	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	CR 296 / FM 576 W, EOLIAN	11	10.4	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2025	Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	HWY 67 AND FM 1148, IVAN	11	12.3	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2025	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	CR 296 / FM 576 W, EOLIAN	25	21.1	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	HWY 67 AND FM 1148, IVAN	27	29.3	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

*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

Turbidity

Year 2025	Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Highest Single Measurement	Violation	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
	100.00	11	0.08	No	July	SWTP – 3326 HWY 180 E	Yes

Turbidity is a measurement 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 and disinfectants.

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Inorganic Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCGL	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
07/21/2025	Barium	0.023	0.023	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
10/01/2025	Dibromochloromethane	11.5	4.94 – 11.5	0	0.06	UG/L	N	

07/21/2025	Fluoride	0.0446	0.0446	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.

Water Loss

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January-December 2025, our system lost an estimated 40,515,432 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Stephens Regional Special Utility District at 254-559-6180.

Radioactive Contaminants

	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCGL	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photo Emitters	05/09/2023	4.2	4.2 – 4.2	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.