



2025 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System THE CONSOLIDATED WSC CENTRAL SYSTEM

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2025.

THE CONSOLIDATED WSC CENTRAL SYSTEM provides treated surface water from Houston County Lake, and groundwater from the Carrizo Aquifer located in Houston County, Texas.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Amber Stelly – General Manager, or John Owens – QA Superintendent

Phone –(936)–544–2986

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (936)– 544–2986

Definitions and Abbreviations

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| Definitions and Abbreviations | The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. |
| Action Level: | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must |
| Avg: | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level or 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. |
| 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. |
| 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 |
| Treatment Technique or TT: | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

Public Participation Opportunities

The Board of Directors conducts the regular monthly meeting, every second Tuesday of the month at 6:00 pm in our office, located at 401 NE Loop 304, Crockett, TX 75835. To learn about future public meetings, or to be placed on the agenda for a meeting, you may call our office at (936)-544-2986

La Junta Directiva lleva a cabo la reunión mensual ordinaria el segundo martes de cada mes a las 6:00 p. m. en nuestra oficina, ubicada en 401 NE Loop 304, Crockett, TX 75835. Para obtener información sobre futuras reuniones públicas o para ser incluido en la agenda de una reunión, puede llamar a nuestra oficina al (936)-544-2986.

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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at <https://www.consolidatedwsc.com/lead-service-line-public-notice>

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 the system's business office.

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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Sources of Drinking Water
 THE CONSOLIDATED WSC CENTRAL SYSTEM is Ground Water and Surface Water.
 Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

| Source Name | | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|--|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1 - CR 1825 | CR 1825 | Ground water | active | Houston County |
| GW FROM CONSOLIDATED WSC PLANT O- GOLDEN ACRES | EMERGENCY I/C WITH TX1130033 | Ground water | active | Houston County |
| GW FROM CONSOLIDATED WSC PLANT- F | EMERGENCY I/C WITH TX1130033 | Ground water | active | Houston County |
| GW FROM CONSOLIDATED WSC PLANT Z- WELDON | EMERGENCY I/C WITH TX1130033 | Ground water | active | Houston County |
| SW FROM HOUSTON CO WCID 1 | I/C WITH TX1130010 | Surface water | active | Houston County |

Information about Source Water

THE CONSOLIDATED WSC CENTRAL SYSTEM produces groundwater from a new well in Latexo for most of our members. A portion of the Central System uses purchased treated water from HOUSTON COUNTY WCID 1. We use valves to isolate these two source waters and prevent water quality issues due to mixing of treatment types. **HOUSTON COUNTY WCID 1 provides purchased surface water from Houston County Lake located in Houston County, Texas.** TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Amber Stelly at 936-544-2986.

Houston County WCID #1 Water Quality Results

| Year | Contaminant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MCL | MCLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Contamination |
|------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----|------|-----------------|--|
| 2025 | Total Barium | .35 | .35 | .35 | 2 | 2 | Mg/L | Discharge of drilling waste; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits |
| 2025 | Fluoride | .0265 | .0265 | .0265 | 4.0 | 4.0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| 2025 | Chromium | <0.00100 | <0.00100 | <0.00100 | .1 | .1 | Mg/L | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge run off from waste batteries and paints |

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

| | Level Detected | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Highest Single Measurement | 1.0 | 0.3 | Soil run off |
| Yearly % of Samples Meeting Limits | 99.91% | 95% | Soil run off |

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

| Year | Constituent | Average Level | Min Level | Max Level | Secondary Limit | Unit of Measure | Source |
|------|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| 2025 | Total Aluminum | .13 | .13 | .13 | 0.2 | Mg/L | Abundantly naturally occurring element |
| 2025 | Bicarbonate Alkalinity | 23.3 | 23.3 | 23.3 | N/A | | Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone |
| 2025 | Calcium-Total | 16.2 | 16.2 | 16.2 | N/A | | Abundantly naturally occurring element |
| 2025 | Chloride | 12.8 | 12.8 | 12.8 | 250 | Mg/L | Abundantly naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity |
| 2025 | Magnesium-Total | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | N/A | | Abundantly naturally occurring element |
| 2025 | pH | 7.58 | 7.0 | 9.0 | 9 | units | Measure of corrosiveness in water |
| 2025 | Sodium-Total | 7.03 | 7.03 | 7.03 | N/A | | Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity |
| 2025 | Sulfate | 23.2 | 23.2 | 23.2 | 250 | Mg/L | Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity |
| 2025 | Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | <20 | <20 | <20 | N/A | | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts |
| 2025 | Total Dissolved Solids | 97 | 97 | 97 | 500 | Mg/L | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water |
| 2025 | Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ | 50.7 | 50.7 | 50.7 | N/A | | Naturally occurring calcium |
| 2025 | Zinc-Total | .005 | .005 | .005 | 5.0 | Mg/L | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry |

Consolidated WSC Central System Water Quality Results

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 |
|-----------------------|------|---------------|------|------------|-----------------|
| Total & Free Chlorine | 2025 | 2.59 | ppm | .54 – 4.8* | 4/4 |

*4.8 residual occurred during a free chlorine conversion

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 | 90TH 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 | 2025 | 0.428 | 0.0134 - 0.815 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives. |
| LEAD | 2025 | 1.31 | 0 - 4.33 | ppb | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

| Disinfection Byproducts | Sample Point | Period | Highest LRAA | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Violation? Y/N | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|----------------|---|
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 136 FM 231, CROCKETT | 2025 | 99 | 31.8 | ppb | 60 | 0 | Y | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 923 FM 229, CROCKETT | 2025 | 80 | 27.8 | ppb | 60 | 0 | Y | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 136 FM 231, CROCKETT | 2025 | 89 | 51.1 | ppb | 80 | 0 | Y | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| TTHM | 923 FM 229, CROCKETT | 2025 | 93 | 42.4 | ppb | 80 | 0 | Y | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Violation? Y/N | Typical Source |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|------|-----|------|----------------|--|
| BARIUM | 9/25/2024 | 0.0064 | 0.0064 | ppm | 2 | 2 | N | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE | 4/30/2025 | 3.98 | 1.45 - 3.98 | UG/L | 0 | 0.06 | N | Byproduct of drinking water disinfection |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------|--------|------|----|-----|---|---|
| FLUORIDE | 9/25/2024 | 0.32 | 0.32 | ppm | 4 | 4 | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NICKEL | 9/25/2024 | 0.0013 | 0.0013 | MG/L | 0 | 0.1 | N | Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| NITRATE | 1/14/2025 | 0.0192 | 0.0192 | ppm | 10 | 10 | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |

UCMR 5 Public Notification

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems (PWSs). The [Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule \(UCMR 5\)](#) was published on December 27, 2021. UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025 using analytical methods developed by EPA and consensus organizations. This action provides EPA and other interested parties with scientifically valid data on the national occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Consistent with EPA’s PFAS Strategic Roadmap, UCMR 5 will provide new data that will improve EPA’s understanding of the frequency that 29 PFAS (and lithium) are found in the nation’s drinking water systems, and at what levels. The monitoring data on PFAS and lithium will help EPA make determinations about future regulations and other actions to protect public health under SDWA. The data will also ensure science-based decision-making, help EPA better understand whether these contaminants in drinking water disproportionately impact communities with environmental justice concerns, and allow the agency, states, Tribes, and water systems to target solutions.

2025 Results can be found at the link below:

https://consolidatedwsc.com/documents/137/1130031_UCMR5_2025_Results.pdf

Violations

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

| Violation Period | Analyte | Violation Type | Violation Explanation |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1/1/2025 - 3/31/2025 | TTHM | MCL, LRAA | Locational running annual average was greater than MCL. Addressed in the 2024 CCR |
| 1/1/2025 - 3/31/2025 | TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | MCL, LRAA | Locational running annual average was greater than MCL. Addressed in the 2024 CCR |
| 1/1/2025 - 6/30/2025 | LEAD & COPPER RULE | WATER QUALITY PARAMETER M/R (LCR) | Failed to meet water quality parameter sampling or reporting requirements. Mandatory language included at the end of this report. |

Lead & Copper Rule Monitoring and Reporting Violation

Mandatory Language – Teir III

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

The Consolidated WSC Central System has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing (or did) to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 1st – June 30th 2025, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for water quality parameters and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for Water Quality Parameters, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples were taken.

| Contaminant | Required sampling frequency | Number of samples taken | When samples should have been taken | When samples were or will be taken |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Water Quality Parameters – Distribution System | 6 | 6 | January 1 – June 30 2025 | January 1 – June 30 2025 |
| Water Quality Parameters – Entry Points to the Distribution System | 4 | 4 | January 1 – June 30 2025 | January 1 – June 30 2025 |

What is being done?

The problem has been corrected, by working with the TCEQ and our laboratory. This violation was due to incorrect labeling of sample sites. All 10 samples were taken during the correct timeframe; however, the laboratory incorrectly labeled the sites. For more information, please contact John Owens at 936-544-2986 or 401 NE Loop 304, Crockett, TX 75835.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by John Owens, Quality Assurance Superintendent

Public Water System Number: TX1130031

Date Distributed: 01/29/2026-posted to CWSC website.