ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT FOR EAST CEDAR CREEK F.W.S.D. BROOKSHIRE
PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM ID: TX1070167

Report for the period of January 1, 2025, 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 about this report contact James Blodgett at (903) 887-7103.

Sources of Drinking Water

The Source of drinking water used by East Cedar Creek FWSD is Surface Water. It comes from the Cedar Creek Lake Reservoir. Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for the District. To review a pdf version of this assessment go to https://www.eastcedarcreek.net/drinking-water-report-brookshire or you can also go to https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/ and type in PWS # 1070167.

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 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 EPAs 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 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 by-products 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.

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. EAST CEDAR CREEK FWSD District 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 EAST CEDAR CREEK FWSD District at 903-887-7103.

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.

Lead Service Line Inventory- The District performed a service line inventory on all customers service lines in our system. You can publicly access this service line inventory by going to our website under public information. Direct link https://www.eastcedarcreek.net/public-notice/.

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 and Abbreviations

- 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. ALGs 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 Contaminant 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 or 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 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.
- 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: Locational Running Annual Average.
- mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
- ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce 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 Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure
Chloramines	2025	2.86	2.14 – 3.75	4	4	mg/L

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.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	TYPICAL SOURCE
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of December, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Units	Action Level (AL)	# Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2023	0.0679	0 - 0.208	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2023	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products	Period	Highest LRAA	Range of Individual Samples	Units	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	61	36.8 –77.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	82	48.7 - 85	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year.

* 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

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contaminati
Barium	02/18/2025	0.05	0.05	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	02/18/2025	136	136	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel and pulp mills: erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLORO METHANE	05/01/2025	3.25	2.5 – 3.25	UG/L	N/A	0.06	
Fluoride	02/18/2025	0.0504	0.0504	ppm	4	4	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	02/18/2025	0.191	0.0734 – 0.191	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	02/14/2022	4.7	4.7	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Turbidity

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.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100	12	NO	0.34	December	SWTP- 161 Hammer Rd.	Yes

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month, and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	05/06/2025	24	2.8 – 24		0	Naturally present in the environment

UCMR 5

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Average Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health-based Reference	Health Information Summary
PFBA	2023-2024	0.0142	0.0068 - 0.0271	6	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.
PFHpS	2024	0.0049	0.0049 – 0.0049	6	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

UCMR 5 Public Notification

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years EPA issues 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 disproportionally impact communities with environmental justice concerns, and allow the agency, states, Tribes, and water systems to target solutions.

Customers can go to the US EPA website to specifically search for analytical results greater than the available health-based reference concentrations.

To view or download all unregulated contaminant monitoring rule data go to US EPA at https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder. (search East Cedar Creek FWSD TX1070167).

In accordance with UCMR 5, East Cedar Creek FWSD is conducting its sampling requirements. If you are interested in discussing the results or would like further information, contact us at 903-887-7103. You may also obtain information by sending a letter to East Cedar Creek FWSD at P.O. Box 309, Mabank, Tx 75147.

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
04/1/2025 – 06/30/2025	TTHM	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
The District took the following actions to address this issue: Created a more aggressive flushing program and installed automatic flush			

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
04/1/2025 – 06/30/2025	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
The District took the following actions to address this issue: Created a more aggressive flushing program and installed automatic flush			

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7/1/2025 - 1/20/2026	CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE	CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time
On the initial printed report a portion of the information including a link was missing. The District corrected the link and reprinted the report with the full link and resubmitted and posted the report.			

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

- Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.
- Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.
- Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.
- 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.
- We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.
- During the past year we were required to conduct Level 1 assessment(s). 1 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of Jan-Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 42.6 million gallons of the 332.6 million gallons used. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-887-7103.

Public Participation Opportunities

Board of Directors Meetings: 3rd Wednesday of each month.
Time: 12:30 P.M.
Location: Administrative Office, 115 Hammer Rd., Gun Barrel City, Tx 75156

All meetings are listed on our website at EastCedarCreek.net under Public Notice. Special meetings and workshops are also posted here when they are called. Notice of meetings are always posted at least three business days before the meeting in our public display case at our Administrative Building and on our website at eastcedarcreek.net. Notices are also filed with the City of Gun Barrel City, Texas, and Henderson County Court House. En Espanol Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel (903) 887 - 7103 para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

THIS REPORT IS AVAILABLE ONLINE AT:
https://www.eastcedarcreek.net/drinking-water-report-brookshire