

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

HICKORY CREEK SUD

Phone Number 903-568-4760

Annual Water Quality Report 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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

(903) 568-4760

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (903)-815-2823.

Hickory Creek SUD Board of Directors

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The source of drinking water used by Hickory Creek SUD is Ground Water.

The aquifer source names are Woodbine and Trinity, located in Collin, Fannin and Hunt Counties.

Information about Source Water

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicated that our sources have a low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact 903-364-1016.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL:

<http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

| Source Water Name | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Hogeye Well | GW | A | 2470 FM 1566 W, Celeste |
| Lane Well | GW | A | 4290 FM 1562, Celeste |
| Prairie Hill Well | GW | A | 8636 FM 1143, Leonard |

Sources 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Sources of Drinking Water

HICKORY CREEK SUD is Ground water.

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

| Source Name | Type of Water | Report Status | Location |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| HOGEGYE 1 - 2470 FM 1566 W | Ground water | Yes | https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1160062 |
| LANE 2 - 4290 FM 1562 | Ground water | Yes | https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1160062 |
| PRAIRIE HILL 3 - 8636 FM 1143 | Ground water | Yes | https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1160062 |
| SABINE 4 - 6803 CR 1145 | Ground water | Yes | https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1160062 |

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.

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at the main Hickory Creek SUD offices.

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).

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; person who have undergone organ transplant 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>.

| Water Quality Test Results | |
|---|--|
| Definitions | 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 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. |
| Avg | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples |
| 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. |
| 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 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. |
| MFL | Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) |
| mrem | Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| 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 – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water |
| ppm | Milligrams per liter or parts per million – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water |
| ppq | Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) |
| ppt | Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |

Hickory Creek – 1160062 – 2025 - Disinfectant Residual Table

| Disinfectant | Year | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|-----------------|-----------------|--|
| Chlorine (Free) | 2025 | .88 | .20 | 3.89 | 4 | 4 | mg/L | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

Hickory Creek – 1160062 – 2025 - Lead and Copper

| 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 | 2023 - 2025 | 0.147 | 0.0121 - 0.393 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| LEAD | 2023 - 2025 | 1.15 | 0 - 1.67 | ppb | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

2025 Water Quality Test Results

| Disinfection Byproducts | Sample Point | Period | Highest LRAA | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|---|
| TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) | 7229 COUNTY ROAD 1145 | 2025 | 2 | 1.7 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 1431 FM 1566 E, WOLFE CITY | 2025 | 2 | 2.2 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|------|-----|-------|---|
| BARIUM | 10/14/2024 | 0.012 | 0.012 | ppm | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits |
| DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE | 1/29/2025 | 3.76 | 0 - 3.76 | UG/L | 0 | 0.06 | |
| FLUORIDE | 10/14/2024 | 1.04 | 1.04 | ppm | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| NICKEL | 10/14/2024 | 0.0012 | 0.0012 | MG/L | 0 | 0.1 | |
| NITRATE | 9/23/2025 | 0.0522 | 0 - 0.0522 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| NITRATE-NITRITE | 9/29/2021 | 0.11 | 0.0526 - 0.11 | 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 | Typical Source |
| Combined Radium (-226 / -228) | 09/29/2021 | 1.5 | 1.5 - 1.5 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | Erosion of natural deposits |

Violations

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

| Violation Period | Analyte | Violation Type | Violation Explanation |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1/1/2023 - 12/31/2025 | LEAD & COPPER RULE | FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR) | Tardy to comply with follow-up or routine tap monitoring requirements related to lead and copper |
| 12/30/2025 | LEAD & COPPER RULE | LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR) | Tardy to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification |