

ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

For the period January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

for

FORT BELKNAP WSC

PHONE NUMBER: 940.549.6922

PWS ID NUMBER: TX2520007

Special Notice for the ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials in your home's plumbing. 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 1-800-426-4791.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION ON LEAD

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for pregnant women, 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. Fort Belknap WSC 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 taps for 30 seconds to 20 minutes, 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 Fort Belknap WSC at 940.549.6922. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

WHERE DO WE GET OUR DRINKING WATER?

Fort Belknap WSC provides treated surface water purchased from the City of Graham (PWS ID Number 2520001). This surface water source is Lake Eddleman/Lake Graham. 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. 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.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

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 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 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 the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period January-December 2025, our system lost an estimated 14,094,756 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call our office at 940.549.6922.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (940) 549-6922.

The Fort Belknap WSC has developed an inventory of both city-owned and customer-owned service lines. To access the inventory, please contact our office at 940.549.6922.

Public Participation Opportunities:

Board of Directors meetings are held the third Tuesday of each month at 7pm at 315 5th Street, Graham. To learn about future meetings, or to request to schedule one, please call our office.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

James Jones at 940.549.6922

Information about Source Water Assessments

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility Assessment 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 water received the assessment report.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact James Jones at 940.549.6922.

A 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/>

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants.

Contaminates 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 at 940.549.6922.

Definitions & Abbreviations:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg: Average	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 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.
LRAA:	Location running annual average.
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 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.
mrem	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
Picocuries per liter (pCi/L):	Picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.
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
Treatment Technique or TT	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
ppt:	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq:	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
RAA:	Running annual average.
Variances and Exepmtions:	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Lead and Copper

Definitions:

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.

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

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	0.191	0.0229-0.695	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2023-2025	5.06	0-17.9	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - Year Sampled 2025 – No Violations

Disinfectant	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source
Chloramine	2.68	1.60	3.85	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1803 INDIAN MOUND RD, GRAHAM	2025	31	41.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	MURRAY RFD, FV-9351 FM 209, MURRAY	2025	28	37	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	1803 INDIAN MOUND RD, GRAHAM	2025	37	40.4	ppb	80	0	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM	MURRAY RFD, FV-9351 FM 209, MURRAY	2025	34	35.6	Ppb	80	0	By-Product of drinking water chlorination.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Dibromochloromethane	2/4/2025	11.6	6.46-11.6	UG/L	0	0.06	
Nitrate	8/20/2025	0.406	0.213-0.406	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion on natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	8/20/2025	0.406	0.406	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion on natural deposits.

Source Water -- Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	3201 Hwy 16 S, Graham	2025	24	10.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Eddleman Park: Hwy 380 North, Graham	2025	23	24.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	3201 Hwy 16 S, Graham	2025	28	31.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TTHM	Eddleman Park: Hwy 380 North, Graham	2025	28	30.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source	
Barium	9/24/2024	0.099	0.099	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosions of natural deposits.	
Cyanide	9/17/25	86.6	86.6	ppb	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.	
DI(2-ETHYLHEXYL) PHTHALATE	9/24/2024	4.5	4.5	ppb	6	0	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.	
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	11/5/2025	8.28	3.38-8.28	UG/L	0	0.06		
FLUORIDE	9/24/2024	0.217	0.217	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
NICKEL	9/24/2024	0.0012	0.0012	MG/L	0	0.1		
NITRATE	9/24/2024	0.0763	0.0763	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	
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	9/1/2022	7.7	7.7	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.	