CITY OF HUDSON OAKS

PWS: 1840006

2024 ANNUAL WATER QUALITY REPORT

Ensuring Safe and Clean Drinking Water

WWW.HUDSONOAKS.COM

Why Provide A Water Quality Report?

The City of Hudson Oaks provides treated groundwater from the Trinity Aquifer in Parker County and purchases treated surface water from the City of Fort Worth. The water quality data from the City of Fort Worth and the City of Hudson Oaks are presented the following page(s). In accordance with TCEQ (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality) regulations we are providing the attached information regarding water quality. This is a routine procedure, not an indication of any problems with our water supply. For your protection TCEQ requires that we monitor numerous substances that may be present in water. The attached charts list these possible contaminants, the maximum allowed levels, test results.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llamar al telefono (682) 229-2400.

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 he 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 mall 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 PAs 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 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.

REGULATED WATER CONTAMINANTS: WHAT IS IN THE WATER?

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. Terms used in the tables are explained below.

TERMS & ABBREVIATIONS

Action Level or AL: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
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 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 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
ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million
ppq: parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

INFORMATION ABOUT SOURCE WATER

TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain 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 (CCR). For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact the Hudson Oaks Public Works Department, at (682) 229-2400.

LOCATION	TYPE OF WATER	REPORT STATUS	LOCATION
1 - Bluebonnet Cir	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
6 - 313 Shannon Dr	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
3209 Inspiration Dr	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
3 - Bluebonnet Cir / W of 1,2	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
5 - N of 4 / Lake Hollow	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
6 - N of 5 / Lake Hollow	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
7 - Lakeshore Dr / Inspiration Dr	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
8 - Lakeshore Dr / SE of 1,2	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
4 - PS 2 / Shannon Dr	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
5 - PS 2 Shannon Dr	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
1 - PS 1	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
2 - PS 1	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
1 - P - Center of Subdiv (PS 1)	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
2 - P - Southview / Saddlebrook (PS 1)	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
5 - P - S of 3, 4 (PS 1)	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
8 - 300' NW of PS 1	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
6 - P - I-20 / Lakeshore Dr (PS 2)	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
9 - McClure Ct	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
10 - PS 3 / E of GST	Groundwater	Active	Trinity
11 - PS 3 / W of GST	Groundwater	Not Active	Trinity
427 Lakeshore Dr	Groundwater	Not Active	Trinity
Purchase Water City of Fort Worth	Surface Water	Active	Lake Benbrook

2024 Water Quality test results

DISINFECTION BY-PRODUCTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2024	10	5.7 - 11	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2024	28	25.2 - 27.5	No goal for the total	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 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*

LEAD AND COPPER	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH PERCENTILE	# OF SITES OVER AL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Copper	2024	1.3	1.3	0.165	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Barium	2024	0.16	0.13 - 0.16	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2024	0.179	0.0988 - 0.179	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	2	0.133 - 2.48	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	2024	0.302	0.302 - 0.302	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS	COLLECTION DATE	HIGHEST LEVEL DETECTED	RANGE OF INDIVIDUAL SAMPLES	MCLG	MCL	UNITS	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
Beta/photon emitters	2024	5	0 - 5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2024	3.76	3.27 - 3.76	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2024	7	5 - 7	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Uranium	2024	4.2	3.5 - 4.2	0	30	ug/l	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Coliform Bacteria

MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL GOAL	TOTAL COLIFORM MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	HIGHEST NO. OF POSITIVE	FECAL COLIFORM OR E. COLI MAXIMUM CONTAMINANT LEVEL	TOTAL NO. OF POSITIVE E. COLI OR FECAL COLIFORM SAMPLES	VIOLATION	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
0	0	0	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli MCL: A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. Coli positive.	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Disinfectant Residual

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL	YEAR	AVERAGE LEVEL	RANGE OF LEVELS DETECTED	MRDL	MRDLG	UNIT OF MEASURE	VIOLATION	SOURCE IN DRINKING WATER
Chloramine	2024	0.92	0.51 - 2.75	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Violations

Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

VIOLATION TYPE	VIOLATION BEGIN	VIOLATION END	VIOLATION EXPLANATION
CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT	07/02/2024	09/12/2024	We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminants - UCMR 5

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) requires that once every five years the EPA issue a list of unregulated contaminants to be monitored by public water systems. 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. The data collected under UCMR 5 improves understanding of the prevalence and amount of 29 per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in the nation's drinking water systems.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT	COLLECTION DATE	RESULTS
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	01/24/2024	0.0073
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	01/24/2024	0.0032

Lead & Copper Service Line Inventory

We have developed a service line inventory. To view the inventory, please visit **www.hudsonoaks.com/servicelineinventory** or reach out to the Hudson Oaks Public Works Department at (682) 229-2400. You can also email info@hudsonoaks.com for further assistance.

Drinking Water Quality Test Results

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Turbidity	NTU	2024	No	TT=1 TT= Lowest monthly % of samples ≤ 0.3 NTU	0.35 99.99%	N/A	Soil runoff (Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.)

Compound	Measure	Year	Violation	MCL	Your water	Range	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Beta/photon emitters	pCi/L	2024	No	50	7.5	7.5 to 7.5	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Uranium	ppb	2024	No	30	1.6	1.6 to 1.6	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Arsenic	ppb	2024	No	10	1.2	0 to 1.2	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	ppm	2024	No	2	0.07	0.06 to 0.07	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium	ppb	2024	No	100	4.0	0 to 4.0	100	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from steel and pulp mills
Cyanide	ppb	2024	No	200	22.6	0 to 22.6	200	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; discharge from steel and metal factories
Fluoride	ppm	2024	No	4	0.90	0.14 to 0.90	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Bromate	ppb	2024	No	10	3.10	0 to 10.9	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Compound	MCL	Year	Violation	High	Low	Average	Public Health Goal	Common Sources of Substance
Total Organic Carbon	TT = % removal	2024	No	1	1	1	N/A	Naturally occurring

It is used to determine disinfection by-product precursors. Fort Worth was in compliance with all monitoring and treatment technique requirements for disinfection by-product precursors. **A removal ratio of 1 in Specific Ultra Violet Absorbance calculations is considered passing.**

Information required by the LCRR

	Fort Worth's Information *(For info purposes only. Provide your own language.)*
Corrosion Control	Fort Worth balances the water chemistry through pH adjustment. This reduces the risk of lead breaking off or dissolving into drinking water.
How the public can access your service line inventory	Fort Worth prepared a service line material inventory, which is posted on its website as a map, searchable by address. Visit www.fortworthtexas.gov/water/lead to view the map and learn more about lead.

Secondary Constituents

These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic effects. These items are often important to industry.

Compound	Measure	Range
Bicarbonate	ppm	73.3 to 149
Calcium	ppm	23.6 to 61.5
Chloride	ppm	18.1 to 35.2
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	273 to 479
pH	units	7.8 to 8.5
Magnesium	ppm	4.26 to 8.58
Sodium	ppm	22.9 to 31.5
Sulfate	ppm	22.3 to 49.7
Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	ppm	73.3 to 149
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	156 to 289
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	ppm	76.5 to 175
Total Hardness in Grains	grains/gallon	5 to 10

Microorganism testing shows low detections in raw water

Tarrant Regional Water District monitors the raw water at all intake sites for *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia Lamblia* and viruses. The source is human and animal fecal waste in the watershed.

The 2024 sampling showed occasional low level detections of *Cryptosporidium*, *Giardia lamblia* and viruses. These are either deactivated or removed through disinfection and/or filtration.

Abbreviations used in tables

MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level – 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.

MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal – 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.

MRDL: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level – 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.

MRDLG: Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal – 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.

N/A - not applicable/does not apply

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Unit; a measure of water turbidity or clarity

pCi/L – Picocuries per liter; a measure of radioactivity

ppm – Parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb – Parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt -, Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

TT: Treatment Technique – a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water

TCEQ assesses raw water supplies

Fort Worth uses surface water from Lake Worth, Eagle Mountain Lake, Lake Bridgeport, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek Reservoir, Lake Benbrook and the Clear Fork Trinity River.

Fort Worth owns Lake Worth. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for Benbrook Lake. The other four lakes are owned and operated by Tarrant Regional Water District.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality completed an assessment of Fort Worth's source waters. TCEQ classified the risk to our source waters as high for most contaminants.

High susceptibility means there are activities near the source water or watershed that make it very likely that chemical constituents may come into contact with the source water. It does not mean that there are any health risks present.

Tarrant Regional Water District, from which Fort Worth purchases its water, received the assessment reports.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Stacy Walters at 817-392-8203.

Further details about the source-water assessments are available in the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's Drinking Water Watch database at *http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/JSP/SWAP.jsp?tinwsys_is_number=5802&tinwsys_st_code=TX&wsnumber=TX2200012%20%20%20&DWWState=TX*.

Testing for Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

UCMR testing provides scientifically valid data on the occurrence of these contaminants in drinking water. Health research is necessary to know whether these contaminants pose a health risk.

Water systems across the country are collecting samples for the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Rule (UCMR5) during four consecutive quarters between January 2023 and December 2025.

Fort Worth conducted the majority of its required testing in January, April, July and October of 2023. Those results were displayed in last year's report.

Because the North Holly Water Treatment Plant was out of service in January 2023, the final quarter of testing was done in January 2024. That single 2024 data set is found in the following chart. Complete results for all four quarters of testing at all plants are posted online at www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/water/drinking-water/ucmr.

For the UCMR5, EPA selected 29 per- and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS) and one metal/pharmaceutical — lithium.

PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications. These include:

- non-stick cookware,
- water-repellent clothing,
- stain-resistant fabrics and carpets,
- cosmetics,
- firefighting foams,
- electroplating, and
- products that resist grease, water, and oil.

PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals and in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the world.

Lithium and 22 PFAS compounds were not detected.

EPA will regulate regulate six PFAS compounds starting in 2029. Fort Worth is studying what type of additional treatment it needs to meet the new limits.

UCMR5- North Holly Water Treatment Plant[1]

Compound	Measure	Average	Range of Detects
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)[2]	ppt	6.2	6.2 to 6.2
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) [2]	ppt	7.0	7.0 to 7.0
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) [2]	ppt	4.9	4.9 to 4.9
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS) [2]	ppt	19.2	19.2 to 19.2
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ppt	7.3	7.3 to 7.3
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ppt	5.4	5.4 to 5.4
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ppt	8.4	8.4 to 8.4

[1] Only one quarter of the sampling was conducted in 2024; the first three-quarters were done in 2023. For all UCMR5 results, visit www.fortworthtexas.gov/departments/water/drinking-water/ucmr.

[2] Regulated levels start in 2029 and are based on a running annual average of quarterly data.