2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

PWS-0800003

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD NORTH PLANT 1

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD N PLANT 1

Public Water System ID: TX0800003

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, 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. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903)588-2082

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD
114FM 115
Mt.Vernon,Tx. 75457
Phone: 903-588-2082
E-mail: office@cssud.org
Public Participation Opportunities
Date: 2nd Tuesday of the month

Sources of Drinking Water

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD N PLANT 1 provides surface water from Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD NORTH PLANT	CC FROM TX0800001 CITY OF MOUNT VERNON	Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County
CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD NORTH PLANT	CC FROM TX0800001 CITY OF MOUNT VERNON	Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County
INTAKE 1 - NORTH SIDE LAKE CYPRESS SPRINGS	1 - 2	Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County
INTAKE 2 - RAW WATER RESERVOIR		Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County
INTAKE 3 - NE SIDE OF LAKE CYPRESS SPRINGS		Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County

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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed web link: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/cypressspringssudnorthnortheast
or contact:Cypress Springs SUD at (903) 588-2081 E-mail office@cssud.org

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. CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD N PLANT 1 AND NE PLA 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 CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD N PLANT 1 at 903-588-2081. 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.

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:

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.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Containment Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Containment Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Containment Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

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
Chloramines	2025	2.27	ppm	. 9 - 3.5	4/4

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	2023 - 2025	0	0 - 0.135	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	0	0 - 10.5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	267 DOVE TAIL TRL, SCROGGINS	2025	20	20.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	6078 FM 71 E, TALCO	2025	10	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	267 DOVE TAIL TRL, SCROGGINS	2025	30	26.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	6078 FM 71 E, TALCO	2025	12	13.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	7/10/2025	1.3	1.3	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	7/10/2025	0.037	0.035 - 0.037	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	2/4/2025	1.65	0 - 1.65	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	7/10/2025	0.0812	0.0653 -	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;

			0.0812				Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	7/10/2025	0.359	0.323 - 0.359	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2024	2	0 - 2	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Unregulated Contaminants	2025	Average Level (ug/L)	Range of Levels Detected (ug/L)	Health-based ref concentration (ug/L) concentration	Health information summary			
PFPeA	08/19/2025	<0.00308	<0.00308	N/A	N/A	ug/L	N	

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
100.00	11	NO	0.24	July	SWTP NORTH 1 - 1087 FM 900 EAST	Yes
100.00	11	NO	0.23	August	SWTP NORTHEAST 3 - 6368 FM 21	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	5/15/2025	7.88	3.21 - 7.88	mg/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7/1/2025	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

Water Loss: During the 2013 83rd Legestlative Session ,House Bill HB 1461 was passed It became effective on September 1, 2013. HB 1461 requires any retail water system to file a Water Loss Audit Report with the Texas Water Development Board. The water system also has to notify its customers on the most recent report.The 2024 Water Loss Audit for PWS-0800003 North Plant 1 was 68,976,012 gallons at 20.4% .CSSUD is currently using (BMP)Best Management Practices, replacing old water lines and meters to help reduce our water loss in the future.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

PWS-0800003

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD N-EAST PLANT 3

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD N-EAST PLANT 3

Public Water System ID: TX0800003

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, 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. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903)588-2082.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Cypress Springs SUD
114 FM 115
Mt.Vernon,Tx.75457
Phone: (903)588-2082
E-mail: office@cssud.org
Public Participation Opportunities
Date: 2nd Tuesday of the month

Sources of Drinking Water

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD N-East Plant 3 provides surface water from Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD N-East PLANT3	CC FROM TX0800001 CITY OF MOUNT VERNON	Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County
CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD NORTH PLANT	CC FROM TX0800001 CITY OF MOUNT VERNON	Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County
INTAKE 1 - NORTH SIDE LAKE CYPRESS SPRINGS	1 - 2	Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County
INTAKE 2 - RAW WATER RESERVOIR		Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County
INTAKE 3 - NE SIDE OF CYPRESS		Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County

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.

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A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed on our website link:
https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/cypressspringssudnorthnortheast or contact: Cypress Springs SUD at (903)588-2081 E-mail office@cssud.org

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.

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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. CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD N-E PLANT 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 CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD N-E PLANT 1 at 903-588-2081. 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.

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:

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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.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Containment Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Containment Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Containment Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

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
Chloramines	2025	2.04	ppm	.6 - 3.3	4/4

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	2023 - 2025	0	0 - 0.135	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	0	0 - 10.5	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	267 DOVE TAIL TRL, SCROGGINS	2025	20	20.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	6078 FM 71 E, TALCO	2025	10	0	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	267 DOVE TAIL TRL, SCROGGINS	2025	30	26.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	6078 FM 71 E, TALCO	2025	12	13.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	7/10/2025	1.3	1.3	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	7/10/2025	0.037	0.035 - 0.037	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	2/4/2025	1.65	0 - 1.65	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	7/10/2025	0.0812	0.0653 -	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth;

			0.0812				Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	7/10/2025	0.359	0.323 - 0.359	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2024	2	0 - 2	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Unregulated Contaminants	2025	Average Level (ug/L)	Range of Levels Detected (ug/L)	Health-based ref concentration (ug/L) concentration	Health information summary			
PFPeA	08/19/2025	<0.00306	<0.00295-<0.00310	N/A	N/A	ug/L	N	

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
100.00	11	NO	0.24	July	SWTP NORTH 1 - 1087 FM 900 EAST	Yes
100.00	11	NO	0.23	August	SWTP NORTHEAST 3 - 6368 FM 21	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	5/15/2025	7.88	3.21 - 7.88	mg/L	0	Naturally present in the environment

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7/1/2025	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

Water Loss: During the 2013 83rd Legestlative Session , House Bill 1461 was passed. It became effective on September 1,2013.HB1461 requires any retail water system file a Waer Loss Audit Report with the Texas Water Development Board. The water system also has to notify it's customers on the most recent report. The 2025 Water Loss Audit for PWS-0800003 N-East Plant 3 was 22,583,271 gallons at 11.5%.CSSUD is currently using (BMP) Best Management Practices, replacing old water lines and meters to help reduce our water loss.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

PWS-0800016

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD SOUTH PLANT 2

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD SOUTH PLANT

Public Water System ID: TX0800016

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, 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. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903)588-2082.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD
114 FM 115
Mt. Vernon,Tx.75457
Phone:(903) 588-2082
E-mail:office@cssud.org
Public Participation Opportunities
Date: 2nd Tuesday of the month

Sources of Drinking Water

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD SOUTH PLANT provides surface water from Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - BOOSTER PLANT (SE 4315 / SE 4340)	BOOSTER PLANT (SE 4315 / SE 4340)	Ground water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County
INTAKE 1		Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County
INTAKE 2 - RAW WATER RESERVOIR		Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County
INTAKE 3 - 600 GPM - RAW WATER PUMP		Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County
SWTP - OFF OF FM 3357 - 400 GPM - SP		Surface water	NO	Lake Cypress Springs located in Franklin County

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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed on our website link : https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/cypressspringssudsouth or contact: Cypress Springs SUD at (903)588-2081 E-mail:office@cssud.org

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. CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD SOUTH PLANT 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 CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD SOUTH PLANT at 903-508-0981. 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.

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:

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.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Containment Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Containment Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Containment Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

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
Chloramines	2025	2.62	ppm	1.4 - 3.4	4/4

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	2023 - 2025	0	0	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	461 CR 4470, WINNSBORO	2025	37	40	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	8048 FM 1448, SCROGGINS	2025	37	36.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	461 CR 4470, WINNSBORO	2025	58	62	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	8048 FM 1448, SCROGGINS	2025	62	73	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	7/10/2025	1	1	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	7/10/2025	0.038	0.038	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	10/2/2025	4.14	2.63 - 4.14	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	7/10/2025	0.055	0.055	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories

NITRATE	7/10/2025	0.0367	0.0367	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	3/23/2021	5.6	5.6	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
100.00	11	NO	0.27	February	SWTP 2 - SOUTH	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	7/10/2025	7.37	1.08 - 7.37		0	Naturally present in the environment

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7/1/2025	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

Water Loss: During the 2013 Legestlative Sessions, House Bill 1461 was passed. It became effective on September 1,2023. HB1461 requires any retail water system to file a Water Loss Audit with the Texas Water Development Board. The water system also has to notify it's customers of the most recent report. The 2025 Water Loss Audit for PWS-0800016 South Plant 2 was 9,249,898 at 17.8 %. CSSUD is currently using (BMP)Best Management Practices, replacing old water lines and meters to help reduce water loss.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

2025 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT FOR PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM

PWS-0800012

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD PINE VALLEY

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD PINE VALLEY

Public Water System ID: TX0800012

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, 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. Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903)588-2082.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Cypress Springs SUD
114 FM 115
Mt. Vernon,Tx.75457
Phone: (903)588-2082
E-mail: office@cssud.org
Public Participation Opportunities
Date:2nd Tuesday of the month

Sources of Drinking Water

CYPRESS SPRINGS SUD PINE VALLEY is Ground water from the Carrizo/Wilcox aquifer located in Franklin County.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - CANADIAN DR	CANADIAN DR	Ground water	NO	Franklin County

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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at our website link: https//pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/cypressspringssudpinevalley or Contact: Cypress Springs SUD at (903)588-2081E-mail office@cssud.org

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.
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reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
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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.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Containment Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Containment Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E.Coli Maximum Containment Level	Total No. of Positive E.Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	There were no TCR detections for this system in this CCR period		0	N	Naturally present in the environment

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
Free Chlorine	2025	.87	ppm	.4 - 1.4	4/4

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	2021 - 2023	0.11	0 - 0.121	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	536 CHARYLA DR SCROGGINS	2023 - 2025	3	2.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	536 CHARYLA DR SCROGGINS	2023 - 2025	25	24.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	7/10/2025	0.029	0.029	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	7/10/2025	6.87	4.61 - 6.87	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	7/10/2025	0.0939	0.0939	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	7/10/2025	0.0147	0.0147	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	12/14/2020	0.0414	0.0414	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Water Loss:

During the 83rd Legestlative Sessions, House Bill 1461 was passed. It became effective on effective on September1,2013. HB 1461 requires that any retail public water system to file a Water Loss Audit with the Texas Water Development Board. The Water Loss Audit report for 2025 for PWS-0800012 Pine Valley was 361,883 gallons at 9.6 %. CSSUD is currently using (BMP) Best Management Practices, replacing old lines and meters to reduce water loss.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.