



THE CITY OF KEENE
**2025 CONSUMER
CONFIDENCE REPORT**

Public Water Supply ID: TX1260008



Annual Water Quality Report

January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025

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.

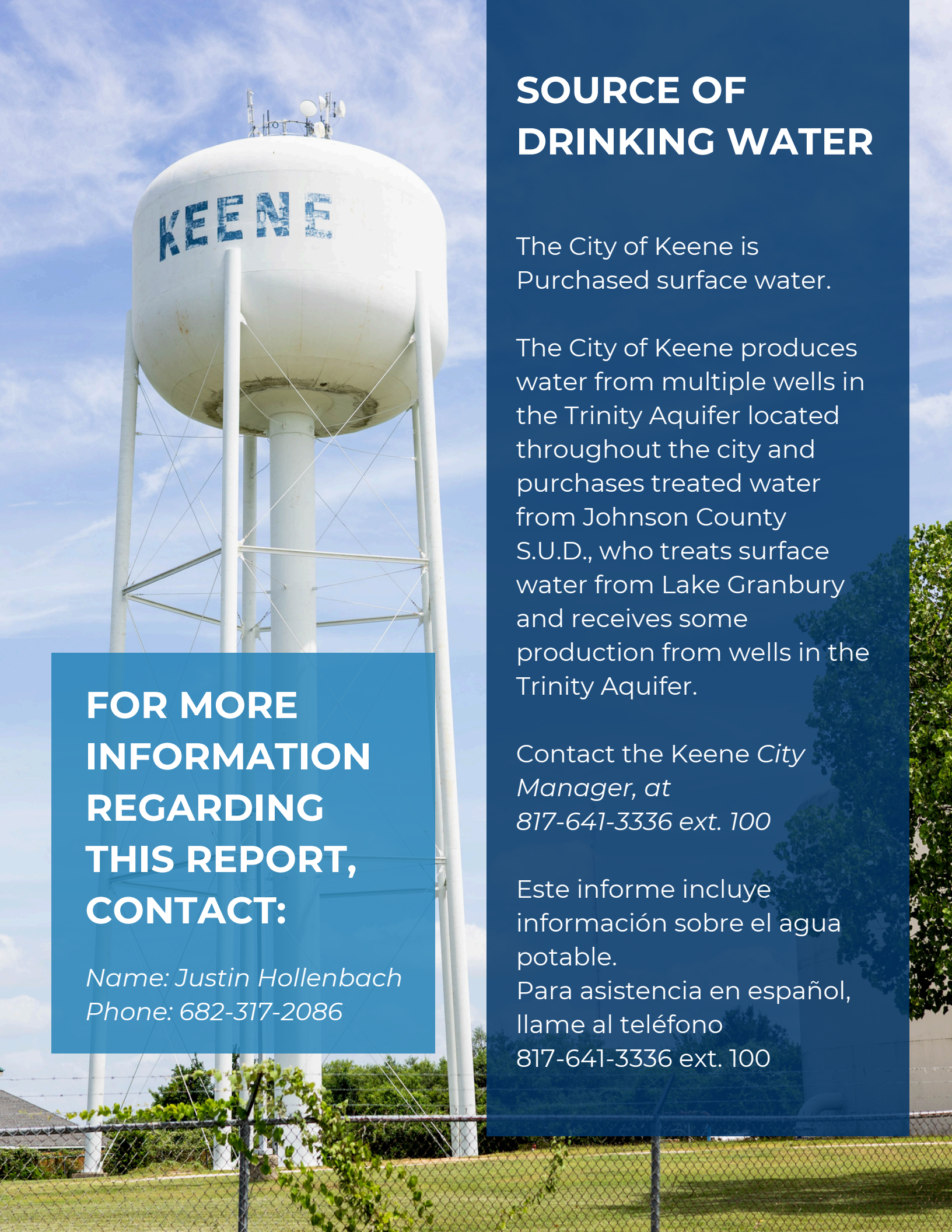
Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (682) 317-2086.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES AT WATER BOARD MEETINGS

Council Meetings are every first Thursday of the month at 6:00 pm
Location: City Hall at 1000 N. Old Betsy, Cleburne, Texas 76031

Water Loss

City of Keene's water loss audit period between January 1, 2025, and December 31, 2025. City of Keene's distribution system experienced a Total Real loss of 31,388,563 Gallons of the total system input volume 200,571,350.



SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER

The City of Keene is
Purchased surface water.

The City of Keene produces
water from multiple wells in
the Trinity Aquifer located
throughout the city and
purchases treated water
from Johnson County
S.U.D., who treats surface
water from Lake Granbury
and receives some
production from wells in the
Trinity Aquifer.

Contact the Keene *City
Manager*, at
817-641-3336 ext. 100

Este informe incluye
información sobre el agua
potable.

Para asistencia en español,
llame al teléfono
817-641-3336 ext. 100

FOR MORE INFORMATION REGARDING THIS REPORT, CONTACT:

*Name: Justin Hollenbach
Phone: 682-317-2086*

Definitions and Abbreviations

Action Level (AL)

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Action Level Goal (ALG)

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's 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 (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 (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 (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 (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 (TT)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Variances & Exemptions

State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Average (Avg)

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).

More Definitions and Abbreviations

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.



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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - S COLLEGE DR 5 - COLLEGE DR	S COLLEGE DR	Ground water	Yes	307 S. College Dr
11 - CR 318	CR 318	Ground water	Yes	490 County Rd 318
12 - E HWY 67 / PS5	E HWY 67 / PS5	Ground water	Yes	3609 US-67
14 - S CR 805	S CR 805	Ground water	Yes	1820 County Rd 805
7 – CR 805	S COLLEGE DR	Ground water	Yes	3416 County Rd 805
6 - BLUEBONNET	BLUEBONNET	Ground water	Yes	451 Blue Bonnet Trail
SW FROM JOHNSON COUNTY SUD	I/C WITH TX1260018	Surface water	Yes	3500 Dove Creek Rd

Information about your Drinking Water



The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- **Microbial Contaminants** - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants** - such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- **Pesticides and Herbicides** - which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- **Organic Chemical Contaminants** – including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.
- **Radioactive Contaminants** – which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.



Your Drinking Water

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. CITY OF KEENE 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 CITY OF KEENE at 817-641-3336. 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>.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed:
<https://www.keenetx.com/325/Lead-Service-Line-Inventory>.

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	1.87	PPM	0.50-4.60	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	0.188	0.00939-0.208	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	2021-2023	1.5	0 - 4.96	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ARSENIC	1/7/2025	1.5	0 - 1.5	ppb	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
BARIUM	5/15/2025	0.057	0.034 - 0.057	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	1/7/2025	4.5	0 - 4.5	ppb	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	11/15/2023	131	0 - 131	ppb	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	12/1/2025	7.04	0 - 7.04	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	7/29/2025	1.48	1.48	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	5/15/2025	0.0014	0 - 0.0014	MG/L	0	0.1	
NITRATE	5/15/2025	0.567	0.0206 - 0.567	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	5/15/2025	0.0748	0.0272 - 0.0748	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE	12/1/2025	0.0917	0 - 0.0917	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3500 CR 805, KEENE	2025	22	15.7 - 25.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	460 CR 318, KEENE	2025	1	0 - 4.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3500 CR 805, KEENE	2025	35	23.3 - 35	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	460 CR 318, KEENE	2025	1	0 - 4.32	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	7/14/2025	6.8	0 - 6.8	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.



Lead Service Line Inventory

The City of Keene has implemented various plans, processes, and programs to minimize lead exposure from drinking water for our customers.

Identifying Lead Service Lines

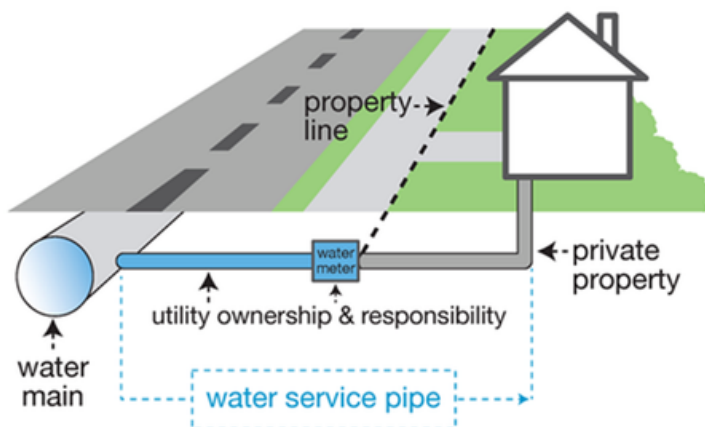
In June 2022, as part of the Lead and Copper Rule Improvements (LCRI) program, the utility began gathering records for every water meter in the city. Simultaneously, staff checked and documented the pipe material of the service lines on both sides of the meter.

The service line extends from the water main to the point where it enters the building. Ownership of this line is shared: the city owns the portion from the water main to the water meter, including the meter itself, while the property owner is responsible for the section from the meter to the building.

We continuously add new homes and businesses to our inventory. Developments constructed in the last 30 years should not have lead service lines or private plumbing lines made of lead; however, plumbing fixtures in these properties may still contain lead. The lead-free standard for plumbing fixtures was only established on January 1, 2014. Therefore, some locations might still have brass or chrome-plated brass faucets, galvanized pipes, or solder that contain lead.

The City of Keene does not have information regarding the materials used in private plumbing lines within homes and businesses. Customers who believe their property may be at risk are encouraged to hire a licensed plumber for an inspection.

Understanding Your Water Service Pipe





Water Quality Information

Water utilities in the United States monitor for more than 100 contaminants and must meet numerous water safety and quality regulations. This rigorous testing is crucial as it provides a comprehensive understanding of the water quality, ensuring the safety of our drinking water. Under the Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5), EPA selected 29 per- and polyfluoralkyl substances (PFAS) and one metal/pharmaceutical - lithium, for testing. City of Keene water entry points were sampled quarterly in 2025. A summary of sampling results can be found below. As additional data are available, they can be viewed on the EPA website at <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule-data-finder> where data will be updated quarterly.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for City of Keene

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please contact our office at 682-317-2086.

**This notice is being sent to you by City of Keene. State Water System ID#:
TX1260008 Date distributed: June 25, 2026**

Sample Information		Reporting Level			Limits		
Contaminant	Year of Range	Average	Min	Max	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure
lithium	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	73	35.3	90.3	N/A	N/A	(µg/L)
perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	4.0	0	ppt
perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	4.0	0	ppt
hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (HFPO-DA) (GenX chemicals)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	10	10	ppt
perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	10	10	ppt
perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	10	10	ppt
perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	10	10	ppt
perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	0.0056	<MRL	0.0056	N/A	N/A	ppt
perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
11-chloroeicosafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid (11Cl-PF3OUdS)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid (8:2 FTS)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (4:2 FTS)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (6:2 FTS)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid (ADONA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid (9Cl-PF3ONS)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt

nonafluoro-3,6-dioxaheptanoic acid (NFDHA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid (PFEESA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (PFMPA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid (PFMBA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
perfluoropentanesulfonic acid (PFPeS)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt
perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTrDA)	Jan, 25 - Dec, 25	<MRL	<MRL	<MRL	N/A	N/A	ppt

Source of Contaminants

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. Lithium is a naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters, Lithium salts are used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and organic syntheses.