

# 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Lindale Rural WSC-DC ID#2120011

---

Lindale Rural WSC-DC

## *En Espanol*

PO Box 756

Este reporte incluye informacion importante

Lindale, TX 75771

sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en

espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 903-882-3335

## **Public Participation Opportunities**

**Date:** 4<sup>th</sup> Tuesday of the month

**Time:** 6:30 p.m.

**Location:** 15934 CR 431 Lindale, TX

**Phone No:** (903) 882-3335

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your water), or to request to schedule one, please call Carlos Carreon at (903) 882-3335

**For more information on this report, please call Carlos Carreon at (903) 882-3335.**

## **Our Drinking Water Is Regulated**

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required test and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

## **Where do we get our drinking water?**

Our drinking water is obtained from the GROUND water sources. It comes from the CARRIZO-WILCOX formation in Smith County, Texas.

| Source Name         |                    | Type of Water | Report Status | Location      |
|---------------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 – 20251 CR 482    | 20251 CR 482       | Ground Water  | Yes           | 20251 CR 482  |
| 2 – 19174 CR 4116   | 19184 CR 4116      | Ground Water  | Yes           | 18740 CR 4116 |
| 2 – CR 4116         | CR 4116            | Ground Water  | No            | 18740 CR 4116 |
| 3 – 20451 CR 444    | 20451 CR 444       | Ground Water  | Yes           | 20450 CR 444  |
| 4 – CR 481 / CR 482 | Formerly G2120017I | Ground Water  | Yes           | 20251 CR 482  |

# 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Lindale Rural WSC-DC

## ID#2120011

---

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Lindale Rural WSC-DC (903) 882-3335.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov>

### Sources of Drinking Water

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

# **2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Lindale Rural WSC-DC ID#2120011**

---

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.

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

## **Special Notice for The Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People With HIV/Aids or Other Immune Problems**

**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).**

# 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Lindale Rural WSC-DC

## ID#2120011

---

### Water Quality Test Results

Definitions: The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

- Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
- Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- 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.
- Action Level Goal or 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 or AL: the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
- MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
- na: not applicable.
- NTU nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)
- pCi/L picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
- ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
- Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- 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 to 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.

# 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Lindale Rural WSC-DC

## ID#2120011

---

The state requires us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, thought representative, is more than one year old.

### Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Period      | 90 <sup>th</sup> 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   | 0.146                                                                        | 0 – 0.174                             | 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.                                  |

### Additional Health Information for Lead

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. LINDALE RURAL WSC DC 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 LINDALE RURAL WSC DC at 903-882-3335. 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>.

# 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Lindale Rural WSC-DC ID#2120011

## 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 |
|--------------|------|---------------|------|-------------|-----------------|
| Chlorine     | 2025 | 1.36          | ppm  | 0.72 – 1.98 | 4/4             |

## Disinfectants Byproducts

| Disinfectants By-Products    | Sample Point                 | Period | Highest LRAA | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                            |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------|--------------|-------|------|-----|------|-------------------------------------------|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)      | 17510 CR 481, Lindale        | 2025   | 1            | 1     | ppb  | 60  | 0    | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | End of Line CR 4113, Lindale | 2025   | 27           | 26.7  | ppb  | 80  | 0    | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

## Inorganic Contaminants

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range       | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                                                                                                             |
|------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|------|-----|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Barium                 | 12/9/2024       | 0.011         | 0.011-0.011 | ppm  | 2   | 2    | Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.                                |
| Chromium               | 12/9/2024       | 3.4           | 3.4         | ppb  | 100 | 100  | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.                                                          |
| Dibromochloromethane   | 7/2/2025        | 7.75          | 0 – 7.75    | UG/L | 0   | 0.06 |                                                                                                                            |
| Fluoride               | 7/2/2025        | 0.133         | 0.133       | ppm  | 4   | 4    | Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |

# 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report Lindale Rural WSC-DC ID#2120011

|                 |          |        |                |     |    |    |                                                                                              |
|-----------------|----------|--------|----------------|-----|----|----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Nitrate         | 7/2/2025 | 0.059  | 0.0142 – 0.059 | Ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Nitrate-Nitrite | 8/5/2021 | 0.0362 | 0.015 – 0.0362 | Ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

## Radioactive Contaminants

| Radiological Contaminants    | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range   | Unit  | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source                         |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------|-------|-----|------|----------------------------------------|
| Combined Radium -226 & -228  | 12/14/2021      | 1.5           | 1.5     | pCi/L | 5   | 0    | Erosion of natural deposits            |
| Gross Beta Particle Activity | 12/14/2021      | 4.1           | 0 – 4.1 | pCi/L | 50  | 0    | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

## Violations

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

| Violation Period     | Analyte                  | Violation Type                        | Violation Explanation                                                                                            |
|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7/1/2025 – 1/21/2026 | 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. |

This was an administrative reporting/delivery violation related to the Consumer Confidence Report. It was not a water quality violation and did not indicate that the drinking water was unsafe. The issue was corrected when the CCR and/or CCR certification was submitted to TCEQ on January 21, 2026.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

The EPA has determined that your water is SAFE at these levels. Please call our office if you have questions between the hours 8am and 5pm Monday-Friday at (903) 882-3335.

## **2025 Water Loss LRWSC-DC TX2120011**

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of January-December 2025, our system lost an estimated 9.81%.

## **Lead Service Line Inventory**

Lindale Rural WSC-DC has developed an inventory of both system-owned and customer-owned service lines. To access the inventory, please visit <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/lindaleruralwsc-duckcreek>.

If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call Lindale Rural WSC-DC (903)882-3335