Longview...Committed to Excellence
2025 Water Quality Report

Safe drinking water is an essential and precious resource for our community. We utilize the latest technology to treat your drinking water and this water is tested continuously to ensure high quality.

It is important to us that you have information about your drinking water so you can have confidence in the product we deliver. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality and sources of the drinking water you received in 2025. As you read this report, you will learn that the water delivered to your tap meets or exceeds all state and federal water quality standards. We hope that you will find it useful and reassuring that your water is safe to drink.

If you have any health concerns related to the information in this report, we encourage you to contact your health care provider. For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call the Water Purification Division at 903-237-2780.

Special Health Information
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

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

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that 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. 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.

Longview's Sources of Drinking Water

Longview uses surface water from three sources: Lake Cherokee, Sabine River, and Lake O' the Pines. A source water assessment has been completed by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) for all three water sources and the report is available to review by calling us at 903-291-5234 or 903-237-2780. It allows us to focus on our source water protection activities. The results indicate that some of our 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 will be found in this report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact us at 903-291-5234. To monitor water quality in local rivers, streams, and reservoirs, the City of Longview has a Watershed Management Program. We work closely with the Sabine River Authority, Cherokee Water Company, Northeast Texas Municipal Water District, Texas Railroad Commission, Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ), Texas Parks and Wildlife Commission, American Water Works Association, Texas Water Utilities Association and local industries to monitor and maintain a high level of water quality.

In the Water Loss Audit, submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January 2025 to December 2025, our system lost an estimated 43,264,911 gallons of water. While this is less than 5% of our water pumped, this includes any water line breaks or flushing water lines. If you have any questions about the Water Loss Audit, please call the Water Supply and Purification Division at 903-237-2780.

Storm Water Pollution Prevention Program

Watersheds may be susceptible to contamination resulting from flood, erosion, and pollution; also referred to as storm water runoff. The City of Longview has incorporated a program to help manage Storm Water Pollution. Storm water pollution is being reduced from the monitoring and modification of the City's operations through good municipal housekeeping. Our program also works to control construction runoff resulting in less sediment, the number one pollutant in our watersheds. Finally, one of the most important parts of this program is the education and involvement of the public and citizens of Longview regarding watershed and storm water pollution.

The following guidelines may help prevent storm water pollution:

- Use fertilizers sparingly
- Sweep up driveways, sidewalks, and gutters
- Never dump, blow, sweep, or wash anything down storm drains
- Don't leave bare spots in your yard
- Compost wastes
- Use less toxic pesticides, follow labels, and learn how to prevent pest problems
- Direct downspouts away from paved surfaces; consider a rain garden to capture runoff
- Take your car to the car wash instead of washing it in the driveway
- Check your car for leaks and recycle your motor oil
- Pick up after your pet

For more information, please feel free to contact the Streets and Drainage Division of the City of Longview's Public Works Department at 903-237-1018.

Table Definitions

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 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 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. This 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.

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

Locational Running Annual Average (LRAA) – the arithmetic average of analytical results for samples taken at a specific monitoring location during the previous four calendar quarters.

mrem/year – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

NTU – Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).

ppm – Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l).

ppb – Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l).

NA – Not applicable.

ND – Not detectable at testing limits.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES AT THE TREATMENT PLANTS

Year	Constituent	Average	Detected Range	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
2025	Chloramines (ppm)	2.78	2.64 - 2.93	4	4	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
2025	Chlorite (ppm)	0.163	0.012 - 0.460	1	0.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2025	Barium (ppm)	0.046	0.042 - 0.053	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2025	Fluoride (ppm)	0.490	0.424 - 0.530	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
2025	Nitrate (ppm)	0.133	0.056 - 0.177	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Gross Beta particles & Photon emitters (pCi/L)	1.400	ND - 4.2	50	NA	Decay of natural and man-made deposits of certain minerals that are radioactive and may emit forms of radiation known as photons and beta radiation.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES AT THE TREATMENT PLANTS

Year	Constituent	Average	Detected Range	Typical Source
2025	Total Organic Carbon (ppm) - Source Water	7.36	5.48 - 10.30	Naturally present in the environment.
2025	Total Organic Carbon (ppm) - Drinking Water	3.28	1.79 - 4.86	Naturally present in the environment.
2025	Total Organic Carbon % Removal	54.91	31.90 - 77.40	The TOC removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed through the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by the TCEQ to be removed. The City of Longview water system provides the alternative compliance criteria removal ratio required.

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) has no adverse health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products when water is disinfected. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

REGULATED AT THE TREATMENT PLANTS

Year	Constituent	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Source of Contaminant
2025	Turbidity (NTU)	0.28	100	0.3	Soil runoff

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity is measured in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) and is a measurement of water clarity. This water quality parameter is monitored as a treatment technique (TT).

REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP

Year	Constituent	The 90th Percentile	# of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Source of Contaminant
2024	Lead (ppb)	0	2	15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Copper (ppm)	0.0513	0	1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaving from wood preservatives.

The City of Longview is on a reduced sampling schedule for lead and copper, due to an excellent compliance history. The results listed above are distribution samples taken from the customers' tap. Lead and copper has not been detected in water leaving the water treatment facilities. The source of lead and copper is corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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. The City of Longview is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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. 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. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. 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, 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.

As part of the Lead and Copper Rule, the City of Longview has taken inventory of approximately 30,636 service lines and, to date, no lead lines have been identified. Customers can access their lead service line inventory at https://www.longviewtexas.gov/4334/Water-Service-Line-Inventory.

REGULATED AT THE CUSTOMER'S TAP

Year	Constituent	Highest Monthly % of Positive Samples	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2025	Total Coliform Bacteria	2.17	*	0	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.
2025	Fecal Coliform Bacteria	ND	*	0	Presence	Naturally present in the environment.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. Longview samples over 1,104 samples each year.

*Presence of coliform in 5% or more of the monthly samples.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Year	Constituent	Average	Range	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2025	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	12.3	2.1 - 35.5	80	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.						
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	12.1	4.3 - 20.2	60	NA	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.						

REGULATED SUBSTANCES IN THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Year	Constituent	Location	Highest LRAA	Range	MCL	Source of Contaminant
2025	Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	Location #1	14.90	5.45 - 19.70	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2025		Location #2	15.12	7.75 - 19.10	80	
2025		Location #3	19.69	8.15 - 35.52	80	
2025		Location #4	8.94	2.55 - 12.90	80	
2025		Location #5	19.42	7.16 - 31.00	80	
2025		Location #6	3.02	7.60 - 29.30	80	
2025		Location #7	16.88	7.60 - 29.30	80	
2025		Location #8	9.27	3.13 - 16.80	80	
Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.						

Year	Constituent	Location	Highest LRAA	Range	MCL	Source of Contaminant
2025	Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	Location #1	19.6	9.1 - 20.2	60	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2025		Location #2	16.7	9.5 - 18.8	60	
2025		Location #3	14.6	7.6 - 19.7	60	
2025		Location #4	14.3	9.9 - 14.8	60	
2025		Location #5	14.9	8.8 - 15.0	60	
2025		Location #6	7.4	4.3 - 9.5	60	
2025		Location #7	13.7	10.2 - 14.9	60	
2025		Location #8	12.2	7.6 - 14.5	60	
Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.						

REGULATED AT THE SOURCE WATER

The City of Longview testing of lake and river water detected low levels of Cryptosporidium, Giardia lamblia, and Escherichia coli (E. coli) commonly found in surface water. Required levels of inactivation are achieved through disinfection and filtration; however these treatment methods cannot guarantee 100 percent removal nor can the testing methods determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing diarrhea, cramps, and fever when ingested. Although these organisms have been detected in the source waters, the City of Longview utilizes excellent treatment methods of removal and activation at the water treatment plants.

UNREGULATED SUBSTANCES

Year	Constituent	Average	Range	Source of Contaminant
2025	Chloroform (ppb)	11.65	2.45 - 16.80	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2025	Dichlorobromomethane (ppb)	2.77	ND - 4.52	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
2025	Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	0.38	ND - 1.14	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorbromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

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.

ADDITIONAL PARAMETERS TESTED IN YOUR WATER SYSTEM:

This chart lists other items for which the water is tested. These items do not relate to public health but rather to the aesthetic quality. These parameters are often important to industrial water users or customers with special needs.

Constituent	Units of measure	Longview water
Aluminum	ppm	0.170 - 0.510
Manganese	ppm	0.001 - 0.003
Nickel	ppm	ND - 0.001
Copper	ppm	ND - 0.001
Chloride	ppm	11.1 - 21.5
Sulfate	ppm	32.6 - 49.6
pH	pH units	9.0
Conductivity	µmhos/cm	183 - 254
Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	ppm	22.6 - 37.5
Bicarbonate	ppm	17.6 - 35.6
Dissolved solids	ppm	104 - 141
Calcium	ppm	16.9 - 23.8
Magnesium	ppm	3.13 - 3.44
Potassium	ppm	2.53 - 4.19
Sodium	ppm	8.86 - 14.8
Total Hardness as $CaCO_3$	ppm	56.4 - 72.5
Total Hardness in Grains	Grains/gallon	3.29 - 4.23

Thirsty for more information about your water?

- Billing questions 903-237-1030
- Questions about the quality of your drinking water: 903-237-2780
- Water and sewer emergency, service interruptions: 903-236-3030
- To report water security issues: 903-236-3030
- For Backflow Prevention questions: 903-237-2780
- Water conservation or to request a speaker: 903-237-1034
- Source Water Assessment Questions: 903-291-5234
- Storm Water Runoff and Pollution Management 903-237-1067
- To report water pollution: 903-291-5234

You can also find us on the internet

- www.LongviewTexas.gov

The City Council meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday of each month. Call 903-237-1080 or check our website for more information.

The Longview City Hall is located at 300 W. Cotton St. Offices are open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistancia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono 903-237-2786, 903-237-1060, or 903-239-5554.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Monitoring Requirements Not Met for the City of Longview, Texas

Our system failed to collect every required coliform sample. Although this incident was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what happened and what we did (are doing) to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During January 2026, we did not complete all monitoring for coliform bacteria and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

There is nothing you need to do at this time. You may continue to drink the water. If a situation arises where the water is no longer safe to drink, we are required to notify you within 24 hours.

What is being done?

We collected every required coliform sample in February 2026 and are no longer in violation.

For more information, please contact Selina M. Tabor at 903-237-2780 or P.O. Box 1952, Longview, Texas 75606.

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by the City of Longview Texas Public Water System.
Public Water System ID#: TX0920004 .
Date distributed: 06/01/2026 .

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CITY OF HALLSVILLE

Public Water System ID: TX1020004

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.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: **Rickey Dugger** Phone: **903-668-2313**

Sources of Drinking Water

CITY OF HALLSVILLE is Purchased surface water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM CITY OF LONGVIEW	I/C WITH TX0920004	Surface water	Yes	gisweb.tceq.texas.gov

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:

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. CITY OF HALLSVILLE 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 HALLSVILLE at 903-668-2313. 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 **Upon Request at City Hall** .

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.

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
Total Chloramines	2025	1.9	10ml	0.5 – 3.7	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	0.158	0 - 0.537	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)	507 COLEMAN ST, HALLSVILLE	2025	23	10.7 - 21.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	522 TRAILRIDGE CR, HALLSVILLE	2025	14	3.9 - 20.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	507 COLEMAN ST, HALLSVILLE	2025	27	14.2 - 33.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	522 TRAILRIDGE CR, HALLSVILLE	2025	16	9.51 - 19.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	4/7/2025	2.49	0 - 2.49	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	10/14/2025	0.111	0.111	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.