

Consumer Confidence Report

2025

2025 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System: EAST TEXAS MUD OF SMITH COUNTY

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2025

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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 telefono (903) 630-5727).

Our Water Sources

EAST TEXAS MUD OF SMITH COUNTY provides ground water from Carrizo-Wilcox located in Smith County. Our water sources and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Well No. 3	Ground water	Yes	FM 3311/7TH ST
Well No. 6	Ground water	Yes	FM 3311/10TH ST
Well No. 7	Ground water	Yes	FM 3311/9TH ST

Drinking Water Health & Safety Information

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.

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. EAST TEXAS MUD OF SMITH COUNTY 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 EAST TEXAS MUD OF SMITH COUNTY at 903-630-5727. 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>.

Service Line Inventory Notice:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by scanning the QR code to the right. Please use your smartphone camera to access the complete inventory instantly.



Definitions & Abbreviations

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:

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

2. Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

10. Variances and Exemptions: State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

11. Average or AVG: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

12. RAA: Running Annual Average.

13. LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average.

14. mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).

15. ppb: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

16. ppm: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

17. picocureis per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

18. na: not applicable.

Water Quality Data Tables

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL	MRDLG Goal	Safety Margin
Chlorine Gas	2025	1.20	mg/L	1.07-1.30	4	4	

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Period	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	Sites Over AL	AL	MCLG	Safety Margin	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	0.591	2025	0-0.609	ppm	0	1.3	1.3		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	0	2025	0	ppb	0	15	0		Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfection Byproducts	Period	Sample Point	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCLG	MCL	Safety Margin	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	10808 LITTLEFIELD DR, TYLER	9	8.5	ppb	0	60		By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	10808 LITTLEFIELD DR, TYLER	25	24.7	ppb	0	80		By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Highest Value	Collection Date	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Safety Margin	Typical Source
BARIUM	0.026	3/11/2024	0.026	ppm	2	2		Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
DIBROMOCHLORO METHANE	7.76	6/18/2025	4.13-7.76	ug/ L		0.06	<i>No Limit</i>	EPA has no enforceable limit for this analyte. This analyte is a part of the TTHM.
FLUORIDE	0.146	3/11/2024	0.146	ppm	4	4		Erosion of natural deposits: Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
NITRATE	0.0201	3/27/2025	0.0201	ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations

Violations	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7/1/2025-1/29/2026	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.