GARRETT COMMUNITY WATER COMPANY

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

GARRETT COMMUNITY WATER COMPANY

Public Water System ID: TX0700026

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) 874-8244). To speak about your water and decisions that may affect the quality of water please contact our office at 903-874-8244.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Annie Bates

Phone: (903)874-8244

Sources of Drinking Water

GARRETT COMMUNITY WATER COMPANY is Purchased surface water from the City of Ennis.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM CITY OF ENNIS- Bardwell Lake	CC FROM TX0700001 CITY OF ENNIS	Surface water	Susceptible to certain contaminants	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/0700001

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. GARRETT COMMUNITY WATER COMPANY 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 GARRETT COMMUNITY WATER COMPANY at 903-874-8244. 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 at the office of Community Water Company 1720 S US Hwy 287, Corsicana, TX 75110

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
Chloramines	2025	1.97	Mg/L	1.4 -2.4	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	0.167	0.0058 - 0.238	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	1.18	0 - 1.52	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)	106 CHRISTY CR, ENNIS	2025	17	13.8 - 20.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	405 W WYATT, ENNIS	2025	42	31.8 - 54.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source

DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	9/9/2025	9.95	5.84 - 9.95	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	5/20/2025	0.749	0.749	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	10/22/2020	0.184	0.184	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated Contaminants

In the table below, we have shown the unregulated contaminants that were detected. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Sampling of our drinking water for unregulated contaminants may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of sampling results.

Year	Contaminant	Reported Level	MCL	Potential sources description:
2025	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.5 ppb	200 ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
2025	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2025	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.5 ppb	7 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2025	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.5 ppb	70 ppb	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
2025	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2025	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2025	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.2 ppb	50 ppb	Residue of banned herbicide
2025	2,4-D	0.1 ppb	70 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2025	Acrylamide	NA	NA	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
2025	Alachlor	0.1 ppb	2 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2025	Antimony	0 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
2025	Benzene	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills

2025	Benzo(a)pyrene	20 ppt	200 ppt	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines

2025	Beryllium	1 ppb	4 ppb	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
2025	Cadmium	1 ppb	5 ppb	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
2025	Carbofuran	0.5 ppb	40 ppb	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
2025	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.05 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
2025	Chlordane	0.1 ppb	2 ppb	Residue of banned termiticide
2025	Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene)	0.5 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
2025	Chromium	1 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
2025	Dalapon	1 ppb	200 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
2025	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.5 ppb	400 ppb	Discharge from chemical factories
2025	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.5 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
2025	Dichloromethane	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
2025	Dinoseb	0.2 ppb	7 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
2025	Endrin	0.01 ppb	2 ppb	Residue of banned insecticide
2025	Ethylbenzene	0.5 ppb	700 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries
2025	Ethylene dibromide	10 ppt	50 ppt	Discharge from petroleum refineries
2025	Heptachlor	30 ppt	400 ppt	Residue of banned pesticide
2025	Heptachlor epoxide	20 ppt	200 ppt	Breakdown of heptachlor
2025	Hexachlorobenzene	0.1 ppb	1 ppb	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories

2025	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.1 ppb	50 ppb	Discharge from chemical factories
2025	Mercury [Inorganic]	0 ppb	2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
2025	Methoxychlor	0.1 ppb	40 ppb	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
2025	Oxamyl [Vydate]	1 ppb	200 ppb	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
2025	Pentachlorophenol	0.04 ppb	1 ppb	Discharge from wood preserving factories
2025	Picloram	0.1 ppb	500 ppb	Herbicide runoff
2025	Selenium	5 ppb	50 ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
2025	Simazine	0.06 ppb	4 ppb	Herbicide runoff
2025	Sodium (optional)	21.2 ppm	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
2025	Styrene	0.5 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
2025	Tetrachloroethylene	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
2025	Thallium	1 ppb	2 ppb	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
2025	Toluene	0 ppm	1 ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories
2025	Toxaphene	0.1 ppb	3 ppb	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
2025	Trichloroethylene	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
2025	Vinyl Chloride	0.5 ppb	2 ppb	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
2025	Xylenes	0 ppm	10 ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
2025	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.5 ppb	70 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

2025	o-Dichlorobenzene	500 ppb	600 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2025	p-Dichlorobenzene	0.5 ppb	75 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2025	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.5 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/17/2024 - 4/4/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	
10/17/2024 - 4/4/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	

There are no additional required health effects notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.