

DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

Montgomery Gardens Water System

If you would like additional information concerning this report about the quality of your drinking water, please contact Community Water Company (903) 874-8244

On September 18, 1998, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted a rule requiring all water utilities to provide a detailed annual report informing customers of the quality of their drinking water. Tyler Water Utilities is proud of its history of providing its customers with a safe and reliable supply of drinking water. By EPA requirements, the City of Tyler hereby provides this Annual Water Quality Report, which covers the period from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024.

For more information regarding this report please contact Annie Bates at (903) 874-8244

REQUIRED INFORMATION

Some persons may be more vulnerable than the general population to specific microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. *Cryptosporidium* is a tiny intestinal parasite found naturally in the environment. It is spread by human and animal waste. If ingested, *Cryptosporidium* may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection (symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps). Some of the ways *Cryptosporidium* can be spread include drinking contaminated water, eating contaminated food that is raw or undercooked, exposure to the feces of animals or infected individuals (i.e., changing diapers without washing hands afterward), or exposure to contaminated surfaces. Not everyone exposed to the organism becomes ill. However, Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons, such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. En Espanol: Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (903) 874-8244.

Our supplier The City of Tyler has tested for *Cryptosporidium* in untreated and treated water. It has only been found in the untreated water supply, not the Tyler-treated drinking water. Tyler works to protect the watershed from contamination and optimizes the treatment process. Although Tyler's water treatment process removes *Cryptosporidium*, immunocompromised persons should consult their physician regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

Community Water Company Purchases Water From Tyler Water Utilities. Tyler Water Utilities receives raw surface water from two primary sources. Raw water from Lake Tyler and Lake Tyler East, located approximately eight miles southeast of Tyler, is pumped to the Golden Road Water Treatment Plant. Raw water from Lake Palestine, located approximately ten miles southwest of Tyler, is pumped to the Lake Palestine Water Treatment Plant. At the treatment plants, raw water is treated, filtered, and disinfected before distribution.

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.

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.

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).

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. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. 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. 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>.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of specific 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. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information on the taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please get in touch with Community Water Company 903) 874-8244. TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to specific 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 water quality report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, call (903)874-8244.

DEFINITIONS

AL (Action Level) - The concentration of a contaminant that triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow if exceeded.

Contaminant - Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter in water. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

HRA Avg. (Highest Running Annual Average) - The highest of four (4) values calculated by averaging each quarter's average result with the previous three (3) quarter's average results.

LMPS (Lowest Monthly Percentage of Samples) - The lowest monthly percentage of samples that meets the turbidity limit of <0.3 NTU.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)—The highest level of contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal) - The contaminant level in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

N/A - Not Applicable

ND – Indicates that the parameter tested below the detection limit.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Unit) - A unit of turbidity determined by measuring the side scattering of light caused by particulate matter.

Parameter - a particular chemical, combination of chemicals, or microbiological entity that can be assigned a value: commonly a concentration, but may also be a logical entity (present or absent)

pCi/l (Picocuries per liter) - A measure of radioactivity.

Ppb (Parts per Billion) - In drinking water, one atom or molecule of a substance in one billion molecules of water. Example: One cent in 10 million dollars equals one ppb.

ppm (Parts per Million) - In drinking water, one atom or molecule of a substance in one million molecules of water. Example: One cent in 10 thousand dollars equals one ppm.

TT (Treatment Technique) - A required process intended to reduce the level of a parameter in drinking water.

umho/cm - A unit of measurement for conductivity.

< (less than sign) - The sign indicating the value was 'less than' or not detected at the detection limit of the analytical method or 'less than' the regulatory limit.

AVG- Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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 residual disinfectant level or MRDL: 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 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.

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

ppq parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

ppt parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

Montgomery Garden
DRINKING WATER QUALITY MONITORING ANALYSIS January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024

Regulated in the Distribution System and the Treatment Plants

Parameters	Units	HRA Average	Range	MCL	MCLG	Source in Drinking Water
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	54	41.9 – 77.4	80	0	Chlorination byproduct
Total Haloacetic Acids	ppb	35	20.8 – 47.9	60	0	Chlorination byproduct

Distribution System Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	A source in Drinking Water
Chloramine	2024	2.27	1.8 – 2.8	4	4	mg/L	N	Water additives are used to control microbes.

Regulated at the Customer’s Tap

Parameters	Units	90th Percentile	MCL	MCLG	# of Sites Exceeding AL	Sources in Drinking Water
Copper	ppm	0.014	AL = 1.3	1.3	0	Corrosion of customer
Lead	ppm	ND	AL = 0.015	0	0	plumbing corrosion of customer plumbing

Montgomery Gardens last Lead and Copper Rule sampling was in 2023. The 2023 lead and copper sampling results indicated that our water system is below the action limit for lead and copper.

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. This water supply is responsible for providing high-quality drinking water but cannot control the various materials used in plumbing components. 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. If you are concerned about lead, 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>.

Regulated at the Treatment Plants

Parameter	Units	Results	MCL	MCLG	Source
Turbidity (TT=Treatment Technique)	NTU	Max 0.27	TT = 1.0 NTU	N/A	Soil runoff
	Percent	LMPS 100%	TT = <0.3 NTU in 99% of samples		

State and federal law require measuring turbidity, which aids the city in determining the effectiveness of the clarification and filtration processes in removing particulate matter from drinking water. The city met all turbidity requirements in 2024.

Parameters	Units	Max	Range	MCL	MCLG	Source
Bromate	ppm	<5.0	<5.0 - <5.0	10	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Barium	ppm	0.095	0.047 - 0.095	2	2	Erosion of natural
Fluoride	ppm	0.252	0.047 – 0.252	4	4	depositsDrinking water
Nitrite	Ppm	0.0529	0.0529 – 0.0529	1	1	Fertilizer runoff; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate	ppm	0.079	0.079 – 0.079	10	10	Fertilizer runoff; Erosion of natural deposits

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal percentage was measured monthly, and the system met all TOC removal requirements.

**Secondary and Other Constituents
Parameters**

Parameter	Units	Average	Range	Maximum Secondary
Alkalinity, Total	ppm	36.5	25.2 – 52.3	N/A
Alkalinity, Bicarb.	ppm	32.3	26.1 – 38.4	N/A
Aluminum	ppm	0.044	0.015 – 0.072	N/A
Conductivity	umho/cm	248	244 – 266	0.20
Hardness, Total	ppm	44.2	44.2 – 44.2	N/A
Total Dissolved Solids	ppm	145	138 – 151	N/A
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	3.00	2.20 – 4.17	N/A
Calcium	ppm	13.3	12.7 – 13.8	N/A
Chloride	ppm	16.8	14.8 – 18.7	N/A
Magnesium	ppm	2.56	2.37 – 3.05	N/A
Manganese	ppm	0.003	<0.001 – 0.051	N/A
Sodium	ppm	23.6	22.0 – 25.1	N/A
Copper	ppm	0.0009	<DL - 0.0018	N/A
Iron	ppm	<0.05	<0.05	N/A
Nickel	ppm	<0.001	<0.001	N/A
Zinc	ppm	<0.005	<0.005	N/A
Monochloroacetic acid	ppm	4.09	1.0 – 10.7	N/A
Dichloroacetic acid	ppb	18.4	3.9 – 35.7	N/A
Trichloroacetic acid	ppb	9.99	1.4 – 30.8	N/A
Monobromoacetic acid	ppb	0.17	<1.0 – 3.3	N/A
Dibromoacetic acid	ppb	1.61	<1.0 – 20.7	N/A
Bromochloroacetic acid	ppb	5.46	3.3 – 15	N/A

Parameter	Units	Result	MCL	MCLG
Antimony	Units	<0.001	0.06	6
Arsenic	ppm	<0.001	0.001	6
Beryllium	ppm	<0.001	0.004	N/A
Cadmium	ppm	<0.001	0.005	4
Chromium	ppm	<0.001	0.1	5
Mercury	ppm	<0.0002	0.002	100
Selenium	ppm	<0.005	0.005	2
Silver	ppm	<0.001	0.1	50
Thallium	ppm	<0.001	0.002	N/A

Unregulated Parameters

Unregulated contaminants are those for which the 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. Any unregulated contaminants detected are reported in the following table. For additional information and data, visit <https://www.epa.gov/dwucmr/fifth-unregulated-contaminant-monitoring-rule>, or call the Safe Water Hotline at (800-426-4791).

Constituent Parameter	Sampling Type	Units	Average	Range	MCL
PFBA	Entry Point	ppb	0.00659	<0.005 - 0.0142	N/A
PFPeA	Entry Point	ppb	0.00578	<0.003 - 0.02450	N/A
PFHxA	Entry Point	ppb	0.00405	<0.003 - 0.01100	N/A
PFHpA	Entry Point	ppb	0.00309	<0.003 - 0.00374	N/A
PFHxS	Entry Point	ppb	0.00342	<0.003 - 0.00633	0.01
PFOA	Entry Point	ppb	0.00462	<0.004 - 0.00892	0.004
PFOS	Entry Point	ppb	0.00404	<0.004 - 0.00433	0.004
Lithium	Entry Point	ppb	10.37500	<9 - 20	N/A

Lead Service Line Inventory –

A lead service line inventory has been prepared and submitted to the TCEQ and EPA for the Montgomery Gardens Water System PWSID 2120008. The Lead Service Line Inventory is available for review at Community Water Company.

Community Water Company

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Corsicana, TX 75110

903-874-8244