

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. We are also attaching and providing a copy of the City of Carthage Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. These reports 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)238-6444

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: June 16,2026

Time: 6:00 PM

Location: Rehobeth United Methodist Church

Address:2207 Hwy 59 North

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Steven Moore Operator

Phone: 903-690-1333

Sources of Drinking Water

REHOBETH WSC is purchased surface water from City of Carthage.

For questions on the City of Carthage Annual Drinking Water Quality Report please contact the City of Carthage at (903)693-3868.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM CITY OF CARTHAGE	CC FROM TX1830001 CITY OF CARTHAGE	Surface water	Yes	Rehobeth Water Office

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. REHOBETH WSC 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 REHOBETH WSC at 903-238-6444. 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 is being completed and can be accessed at the Rehobeth Water office at PO Box 691, Carthage, TX75633.

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	1.48	ppm	.0-4.0	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.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of June, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

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	0.0798	0 - 0.335	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)	2560 CR 302, CARTHAGE	2025	65	1.2 - 82.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	400 TEJAS, CARTHAGE	2025	72	17.3 - 88.1	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2560 CR 302, CARTHAGE	2025	78	26.4 - 71.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	400 TEJAS, CARTHAGE	2025	71	19.7 - 62	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	11/20/2025	7.07	0 - 7.07	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	5/14/2025	0.382	0.382	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	4/29/2021	0.39	0.39	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/17/2024 - 6/13/2025	PUBLIC NOTICE	PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state
1/1/2025 - 3/31/2025	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
7/1/2025	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

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.



2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present you with our 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality water and services we deliver to you every day. The Safe Drinking Water Act requires us to prepare and deliver this report to you on an annual basis. City of Carthage is committed to ensuring the quality of your drinking water.

En Español

This report includes important information about your drinking water. To receive a copy of this information or have it translated into Spanish, please call (903) 693.3868.

Este reporte incluye la información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (903) 693.3868.

City of Carthage drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal (EPA) drinking water requirements.

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 tests and is presented in the following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

Where does our drinking water come from?

Our drinking water is obtained from both ground water and surface water sources in Panola County. We get our surface water from Lake Murvall and the deep wells draw from the Wilcox unit of Camizo-Wilcox aquifer.

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Viewer at the following URL: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/goto/dwv>.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts in our system contact Byron Roberts 903.693.5616.

Public Inquiries

If you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact: Byron Roberts 903.693.5616. We want you to be informed about our water quality. If you want to learn more about opportunities for public participation about decisions that may affect the quality of the water, please call us or visit us at our monthly City Council meetings held every 2nd Monday of the month at 5:00 pm at City Hall, 812 Panola Street.

SPECIAL NOTICE FOR THE ELDERLY, INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS OR OTHER IMMUNE-COMPROMISED CONDITIONS

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or Immuno-compromised 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. The EPA/Centers for Disease Control (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).

About the Attached Tables

All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled) 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 animal or human activity.

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.

Inorganic pollutants, such as salts and metals, that may be natural or result from urban stormwater, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or agriculture.

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 and odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. The attached tables contain all of the constituents, which have been found in your drinking water for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2025, unless otherwise noted. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 constituents.

In the following tables you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not know. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

- Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
- Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "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 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. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
- 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 system on multiple occasions.
- Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- Action Level - 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 known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.
- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million is equal to one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter (ug/l) - One part per billion is equal to one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
- Highest Running Annual Average (HRA Avg.) - The highest of four values calculated by averaging each quarter's average result with the three (3) previous quarter's average results.
- Million Fibers per liter (MFL) - A measure of asbestos.
- Millirems per year (mrem) - A measure of radiation absorbed by the body.
- Pico curies per liter (pCi/l) - This property is a measure of the radioactivity of water.
- Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU) - Measure of Turbidity.
- Parts per Trillion (ppt) - Parts per trillion or nanograms per liter.
- Parts per Quadrillion (ppq) - Parts per quadrillion or Picograms per liter.
- Not Applicable (NA) - Item does not apply.
- Non Detectable (ND) - Measured lower than the minimum testing level for constituent.

The State of Texas requires us to monitor for some constituents less often than once per year because the concentrations of these constituents do not change frequently. Some of our data, though representative, is more than one year old.

Table 1. Metals and Inorganic Constituents

Constituent	City of Carthage s. Level	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Sources of Constituent
Aluminum (ppm)	0.65	0	0	0.49 - 0.65	2025	NO	Naturally occurring, leaching of soil and rocks, water treatment processes, industrial activities, and households.
Arsenic (ppb)	0.0	10	0	0.0 – 0.0	2025	NO	Occurs naturally in the environment. Run off from industrial processes.
Barium (ppm)	0.042	2	2	0.035 – 0.042	2025	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries.
Calcium	19.4	0	0	18.7 – 19.4		NO	Erosion of natural deposits;
Chromium (ppb)	<0.01	100	100	0.000 – 0.000	2025	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from steel & pulp mills

Fluoride (ppm)	0.0568	4	4	0.0170 – 0.0568	2025	NO	Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Erosion of natural deposits;
Hexachlorocyclopentadine (ppb)	0.1	50	50	0.00 – 0.01	2025	NO	Discharge from chemical factories
Manganese (ppm)	0.036	0	0.5	0.036 – 0.011	2025	NO	Naturally occurring. Erosion of natural deposits.
Nickel (ppb)	0.001	0	0.1	0.001 – 0.001	2025	NO	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/ metal factories
Nitrate (ppm)	0.376	10	10	0.00 – 0.376	2025	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tank sewage; fertilizers and aluminum factories.
Nitrite (ppm)	0.16	10	10	0.00 – 0.16	2022	NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Thallium, Total (ppb)	0.00	2	0.5	0.00 – 0.00	2025	NO	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories
Zinc (ppm)	0.011	5	2	0.007 – 0.011	2025	NO	Naturally present in water.

* Year of most recent sample

Table 2. Organic Constituents

Constituent	City of Carthage Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Sources of Constituent
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0 – 0.00	2025	NO	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Xylenes (ppb)	0.0	10	10	0.00 – 0.00	2025	NO	Discharge from petroleum factories

*Year of most recent sample

Table 3. Disinfection Byproducts & Disinfection Residual

Constituent	City of Carthage Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Sources of Constituent
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	77.0	80	0	10.4 – 12.0	2025	NO	By product of drinking water Chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	76.0	60	0	7.1 – 7.6	2025	NO	By product of drinking water Chlorination.
Chlorine Disinfectant (ppm) Residual*	3.6	4		3.23 – 3.6	2025	NO	Disinfectant used to control Microbes.

* Maximum level determined by the highest running annual average (HRAA)

**The water system has exceeded the operational evaluation level (OEL) for Total Trihalomethanes

Additional Information for Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids

Sample sites tested are 1724 Ball Park Drive and 839 CR 401 Carthage, Texas.

Monthly maintenance and continued monitoring at our water plant has improved and lowered our levels of Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acids in the water.

Trihalomethanes are formed when chlorine is used to disinfect the water. Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic Acids found at high levels in drinking water may elevate the risks for certain cancers, or experience problems with their livers, kidneys, or central nervous systems. While there is concern about carcinogens in drinking water, one should note that TTHMs/ HAA5 pose no immediate risk and might only manifest effects after decades of exposure.

Table 4. Turbidity

Turbidity is the measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.						
Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	10	NO	0.29	April	SWTP - WTP Rd / S Adams Street	Yes

Table 5. Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in Table						
TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
Carbon, Total	8/5/2025	8.46	2.54 - 8.46		0	Naturally present in the environment

Table 6. Lead & Copper

Constituent	City of Carthage 90 th percentile	AL	MCLG	Number of sites found above the AL	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Constituent
Lead (ppb)	0	15	0	0	0. – 0	2023-2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper (ppm)	0.217	1.3	1.3	0	0.000 – 0.296	2023-2025	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Leaching from wood preservatives

*Year of most recent sample

Additional Health Information for Lead

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. City of Carthage is responsible for providing high quality drinking water but 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. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. 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, contact City of Carthage at 903.693.3868. 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 Health effects can be found on our website at https://www.carthagetexas.us/government/public_notices_reports.php

Table 7. Unregulated Distribution System Evaluation for Disinfection Byproducts

Constituent	City of Carthage Average Level	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Violation	Typical Sources of Constituent
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	77	80	NA	0.0 – 77.0	2025	NO	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	76	60	NA	7.6 – 7.1	2025	YES	By product of drinking water chlorination.

This evaluation is required by EPA to determine the range of Trihalomethane Acetic Acid and total Haloacetic Acids in the system for future sampling standards. Samples are used for compliance and have been collected under standard conditions. EPA requires this data be reported here. Sample sites tested are 1724 Ball Park Drive and 839 CR 401 Carthage, Texas.

Monthly maintenance and continued monitoring at our water plant has improved and lowered our levels of Total Trihalomethanes and Haloacetic acids in the water.

Table 8. Unregulated Constituents for which Monitoring is Required

Constituent	City of Carthage Max. Level	MCL	MCLG	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Constituent
Chloroform (ppb)	13.9	80	70	8.44 – 13.9	2025	Pulp and paper mills, hazardous waste sites and sanitary landfills
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	3.13	80	0	2.32 – 3.13	2025	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2.03	80	0.06	0.00 – 2.03	2025	By product of drinking water chlorination.
Bromoform (ppb)	4.22	80	0	0.00 – 4.22	2025	By product of drinking water chlorination. Discharge from shipbuilding, aircraft and aerospace industries, discharge from fire resistant chemicals

Table 9. Total Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Typical Source of Contamination
0	5% of monthly samples are positive		0		NO	Naturally present in the environment

Table 10. Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Highest Level Detected	MCL/ MCLG	Range of Detection	Sample Year	Typical Sources of Constituent
Combined Radium 226/228 (pCi/L)	1.5	0/5	1.5-1.5	2022	Erosion of natural deposits.

*Year of most recent sample

Secondary Constituents

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 the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document, but they may affect the appearance and taste of your water. For more information on taste, color, and odor of drinking water, please call Byron Roberts 903.693.5616.

As you can see by Table 11 below, our system had Eight (8) violations in 2025. TCEQ requires that any violation be reported on this report for a specified number of years. The violation reporting period ended in 2025.

Table 11. Violations

VIOLATIONS			
Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE -Linked to Violation	10/17/2024	02/24/2025	Failed to issue public notice or failed to provide a copy of the notice and certification to the state
LSL INVENTORY-Initial	10/17/2024	02/24/2025	Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for EPA Lead Service Line Inventory
LSL REPORTING-Initial	10/17/2024	02/24/2025	Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for EPA Lead Service Line Inventory
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2024	03/12/2025	Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification
MCL, LRAA (HAA5) Total Haloacetic Acids	01/01/2025	03/31/2025	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
MCL, LRAA (HAA5) Total Haloacetic Acids	04/01/2025	06/30/2025	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
MCL, LRAA (HAA5) Total Haloacetic Acids	07/01/2025	09/30/2025	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
CCR –Adequacy/Availability/Content	07/01/2025		Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time

We are proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water is in compliance with all state and federal requirements at the levels listed in the above tables. If you have questions or concerns, please contact City of Carthage, Byron Roberts at 903.693.5616.

Corrections for the above listed MCL violations have been made through continued monitoring and increased monthly maintenance at our water plant. Other reporting violations have been corrected by submitting the appropriate certifications to TCEQ.

Water Loss for 2025

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January - December 2025, our system lost an estimated 130,963,677 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call City of Carthage, Byron Roberts at 903.693.5616.

We prepared and updated the required EPA Water Service Line Inventory that includes the customer's service line plumbing material. Please visit our website to check your pipe material and see health risks associated with lead. Please see the link on our website https://www.carthagetexas.us/government/public_notices_reports.php

City of Carthage conducted EPA required Fifth Unregulated Contaminants Monitoring Rule sampling and testing. There were no levels of required analytes tested detected or reported at any of our facilities.

Mandatory Language for a Maximum Contaminant Level Violation
MCL, LRAA/ TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the City of Carthage 1830001 public water system that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total haloacetic acids. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has established the MCL for total haloacetic acids to be 0.060 milligrams per liter (mg/L) based on a locational running annual average (LRAA), and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for total haloacetic acids indicates a compliance value for QRT 1 of 2025 of 101.0 mg/L at sample point 1724 Ballpark Drive DBP2-01.

Haloacetic acids are a group of volatile organic compounds that are formed when chlorine, added to the water during the treatment process for disinfection, reacts with naturally-occurring organic matter in the water.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However, if you have health concerns, you may want to talk to your doctor to get more information about how this may affect you.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

The City of Carthage has started to drain and clean the solids contact clarifier once monthly. The city has also increased flushing the pipes.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., 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.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Byron Roberts at 90-639-5616.

Posted /Delivered on: 6/1/2026

Instructions for preparing the required Public Notice:

Recopy the mandatory language above and insert the underlined information in the spaces indicated.

The TCEQ recommends that the public water system provide a copy of the Public Notice(s) to local and state officials, such as Mayors, City Council Members, County Commissioners, Judges, and/or State Representatives, that are located in or that represent the affected area(s) served by the system.

Public Notice delivery timelines:

The initial public notice shall be issued as soon as possible, but in no case later than 30 days after the violation was identified. Repeat public notice shall be issued every 90 days for as long as the violation persists. All notifications require the attached Certificate of Delivery due 10 days from the posting date of the above notice.

Refer to 30 TAC §290.122 for additional information on Public Notification.

**Mandatory Language for a Maximum Contaminant Level Violation
MCL, LRAA - TTHM/HAA5**

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the **CITY OF CARTHAGE PWS 1830001** public water system that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total trihalomethanes. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has established the MCL for total trihalomethanes to be 0.080 milligrams per liter (mg/L) based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for total trihalomethanes indicates a compliance value in;

- 2Q2025 of .063 mg/L for 1724 BALL PARK DRIVE, CARTHAGE (DBP2-01)

Trihalomethanes are a group of volatile organic compounds that are formed when chlorine, added to the water during the treatment process for disinfection, reacts with naturally occurring organic matter in the water. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidney, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the **CITY OF CARTHAGE PWS 1830001** public water system that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total haloacetic acids. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has established the MCL for total haloacetic acids to be 0.060 milligrams per liter (mg/L) based on a locational running annual average (LRAA) and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for total haloacetic acids indicates a compliance value for:

- 2Q2025 of .063 mg/L for 1724 BALL PARK DRIVE, CARTHAGE (DBP2-01)

Haloacetic acids are a group of volatile organic compounds that are formed when chlorine, added to the water during the treatment process for disinfection, reacts with naturally-occurring organic matter in the water.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However, if you have health concerns, you may want to talk to your doctor to get more information about how this may affect you.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue: (TTHM/HAA5)

Flushed the water at 1724 ball park drive and clean the clarifier out, also increasing the blowoff time.

<corrective actions>

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., 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.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact:

Water System Official: Byron Roberts

Area Code + phone number: 903-6933869 Posted /Delivered on: 7.22.26

Mandatory Language for a Maximum Contaminant Level Violation
MCL, LRAA/ TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) has notified the City of Carthage 1830001 public water system that the drinking water being supplied to customers had exceeded the Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for total haloacetic acids. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) has established the MCL for total haloacetic acids to be 0.060 milligrams per liter (mg/L) based on a locational running annual average (LRAA), and has determined that it is a health concern at levels above the MCL. Analysis of drinking water in your community for total haloacetic acids indicates a compliance value for QRT 3 of 2025 of 0.063 mg/L at sample point DBP2-0.

Haloacetic acids are a group of volatile organic compounds that are formed when chlorine, added to the water during the treatment process for disinfection, reacts with naturally-occurring organic matter in the water.

Some people who drink water containing haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

You do not need to use an alternative water supply. However, if you have health concerns, you may want to talk to your doctor to get more information about how this may affect you.

We are taking the following actions to address this issue:

The City of Carthage has started to drain and clean the solids contact clarifier once monthly. The city of Carthage has also increased flushing the city water pipes more to help the problem.

Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., 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.

If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Byron Roberts at
903-693-5616.

Posted /Delivered on: 11/26/2025

Instructions for preparing the required Public Notice:

Recopy the mandatory language above and insert the underlined information in the spaces indicated.

The TCEQ recommends that the public water system provide a copy of the Public Notice(s) to local and state officials, such as Mayors, City Council Members, County Commissioners, Judges, and/or State Representatives, that are located in or that represent the affected area(s) served by the system.

Public Notice delivery timelines:

The initial public notice shall be issued as soon as possible, but in no case later than 30 days after the violation was identified. Repeat public notice shall be issued every 90 days for as long as the violation persists. All notifications require the attached Certificate of Delivery due 10 days from the posting date of the above notice.

Refer to 30 TAC §290.122 for additional information on Public Notification.