

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TOWN OF INDIAN LAKE

Public Water System ID: TX0310008

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 (956) 233-4021.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

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Sources of Drinking Water

TOWN OF INDIAN LAKE is Purchased surface water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
GW FROM SOUTHMOST REGIONAL WATER SUPPLY	EMERGENCY I/C WITH TX0310150	Ground water	Active	FM 1575 Cameron County
SW FROM EAST RIO HONDO WSC	I/C WITH TX0310096	Surface water	Active	Henderson Rd Cameron County

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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at **62 S Aztec Cove Dr. Indian Lake, Tx 78566 or online at:**

<https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov/ServiceLineInventory>.

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. TOWN OF INDIAN LAKE 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 TOWN OF INDIAN LAKE at 956-233-4021. 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>.

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.

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

na: not applicable.

East Rio Hondo Water Supply Corporation Wholesale 2025 CCR							
Disinfection By-Products							
Substance	Year	MCLG	MCL	High Level	Range Individual samples	Possible Sources	
Chlorite (ppm)	2025	0.8	1.0	0.35	Less than 0.02- 0.35	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Bromochloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	N/A	N/A	17.2	Less than 1 - 17.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Bromodichloromethane (ppb)	2025	N/A	N/A	22.2	Less than 1 - 22.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Bromoform (ppb)	2025	N/A	N/A	16.6	Less than 1 - 16.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Chloroform (ppb)	2025	N/A	N/A	11.8	Less than 1 - 11.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Dibromochloromethane (ppb)	2025	N/A	N/A	19.6	Less than 1 - 19.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Dichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	N/A	N/A	20.6	Less than 1 - 20.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Dibromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	N/A	N/A	15.2	Less than 1 - 15.2	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Hexadecanoic (ppb)	2024	N/A	N/A	2.6	2.6 - 2.6	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Monobromoacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	N/A	N/A	1.8	Less than 1.0 - 1.8	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Octadecanoic Acid (ppb)	2023	N/A	N/A	27.0	27.0 - 27.0	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Tetradecanoic Acid (ppb)	2021	N/A	N/A	2.5	2.5 - 2.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Trichloroacetic Acid (ppb)	2025	N/A	N/A	3.5	Less than 1 - 3.5	By-product of drinking water disinfection	
Disinfection Residual							
Substance	Year	MRDLG**	MRDL**	High Level	Range	Unit of Measure	Source in Drinking Water
Chloramines	2025	4.0	4.0	3.02	2.95 - 3.02	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine	2025	4.0	4.0	1.42	1.42 - 1.42	ppm	Water additive used to control microbes
Unregulated Substances							
Substance	Year	MCLG	MCL	High Level	Range	Possible Sources	
Alkalinity Bicarbonate (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	150	150 - 150	Naturally Occurring	
Alkalinity Total (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	123	123 - 123	Naturally Occurring	
Calcium(ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	91	91 - 91	Naturally Occurring	
Copper, Free (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	0.062	<0.001 - 0.062	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits	
Iron (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	0.042	0.042 - 0.042	Leaching from natural deposits; Industrial wastes	
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	27	27 - 27	Naturally Occurring	
Manganese (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	0.004	0.004 - 0.004	Leaching from natural deposits	
Nickel(ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	0.003	0.003 - 0.003	Naturally Occurring	
Sodium (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	149	149 - 149	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits	
Sulfates (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	294	294 - 294	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; Industrial waste	
Texas Copper(ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	0.027	0.027 - 0.027	Erosion of natural deposits	
Texas Lead(ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	0.001	0.001 - 0.001		
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	869	869 - 869	Naturally Occurring	
Total Hardness (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	338	338 - 338	Naturally Occurring	
Potassium (ppm)	2025	N/A	N/A	9.86	9.86 - 9.86	Naturally Occurring	

Turbidity						
	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination		
Highest single measurement	0.49	1.0 NTU	N	Soil runoff		
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	99%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff		
Inorganic Contaminants						
Substance	Year	MCLG	MCL	High Level	Range	Possible Sources
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	0.0	10.0	2.0	2.0 - 2.0	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2025	2.0	2.00	0.139	0.139 - 0.139	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4.0	4.00	0.40	0.4 - 0.4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive that promotes strong teeth
Nitrate (ppm)	2025	10.0	10.0	1.24	<0.25 - 1.24	Runoff fertilizer from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite (ppm)	2022	0.0	1.0	0.11	Less than 0.05 - 0.11	Runoff fertilizer from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium (ppb)	2025	50	50	3.0	3.0 - 3.0	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Radioactive Contaminants						
Substance	Year	MCLG	MCL	High Level	Range	Possible Sources
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY (PCi/L)	2024	N/A	50***	9.3	9.3 - 9.3	Naturally Occurring
Combined Radium (-226 & -228) (PCi/L)	2021	N/A	5.0	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	Erosion of natural deposits
Combined Uranium (ppb)	2024	N/A	30.0	1.3	1.3 - 1.3	Erosion of natural deposits
Secondary Contaminants						
Substance	Year	MCLG	MCL	High Level	Range	Possible Sources
Aluminum (ppm)	2025	0.2	0.2	0.112	0.112-0.112	Erosion of natural deposits; Residual from some water treatment process
Antimony Total (ppm)	2025	0.006	0.006	<0.001	<0.001 - <0.001	Erosion of natural deposits; By-product of smelting lead and other metals
Chloride (ppm)	2025	300	300	174	174 - 174	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Zinc (ppm)	2025	5.0	5.0	0.007	0.007 - 0.007	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
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 the violations section.						
**The Maximum residual disinfectant level (MRDL) is based on an annual running average and not an individual sample result.						
**The Maximum residual disinfectant level goal (MRDLG) is based on an annual running average and not an individual sample result.						
***EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.						

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	1.50	Mg/l	0.50-3.80	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 September, 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	0.0375	0 - 0.106	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023	3.72	0 - 3.93	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)	3 IOWA ST, INDIAN LAKE	2025	68	22	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	47 RESACA DEL SOL, INDIAN LAKE	2025	28	26.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3 IOWA ST, INDIAN LAKE	2025	53	59.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	47 RESACA DEL SOL, INDIAN LAKE	2025	158	52	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	4/1/2025	25.5	8.9 - 25.5	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	2/5/2025	0.21	0.21	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	5/20/2020	0.79	0.79	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
1/1/2025 - 3/31/2025	TTHM	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
1/1/2025 - 3/31/2025	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
4/1/2025 - 6/30/2025	TTHM	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL
4/1/2025 - 6/30/2025	TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	MCL, LRAA	Locational running annual average was greater than MCL

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.

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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.