CITY OF WHITEHOUSE
WATER QUALITY REPORT

Report for 2024 data

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903-510-7500

OUR DRINKING WATER IS SAFE

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

View the report online at
www.whitehousetx.org/Current-CCR

How are standards set?

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

FDA U.S. FOOD & DRUG ADMINISTRATION

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Fourth Tuesday of each month
Time: 6:00 p.m.
Location: 311 East Main Street
Whitehouse, TX 75791
Phone: 903-510-7500

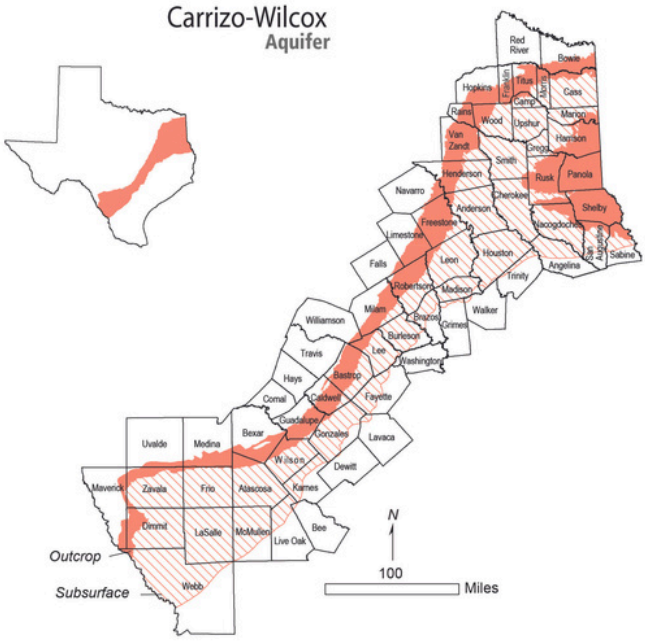
En Espanol

Este informe incluye informacion importanate sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. 903-510-7500 para hablar con una persona bilingiie en espanol.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained primarily from ground water sources in Smith County. City of Whitehouse wells draw from the Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer located in Smith County.

City of Whitehouse purchases supplementary water from the City of Tyler which blends within our distribution system. City of Tyler, in addition to wells, treats surface water from Lake Tyler, Lake Tyler East, and Lake Palestine which are located in Smith County.
A copy of their complete water quality report can be found at
https://www.cityoftyler.org/government/departments/tyler-water-utilities/water-production/water-qual-reports-public-notices



TCEQ completed an assessment of City of Whitehouse water, and results indicate that our sources have a low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Water Quality Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact TJ Henderson at 903-510-7509.

Special Notice for those with Compromised Immunity

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).

About this report

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 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 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.

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.

Definitions

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

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 (MCL): The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

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 contamination.

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

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

Abbreviations

NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MFL - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem - millirems per year (a measurement of radiation absorbed by the body)

na - not applicable

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg)

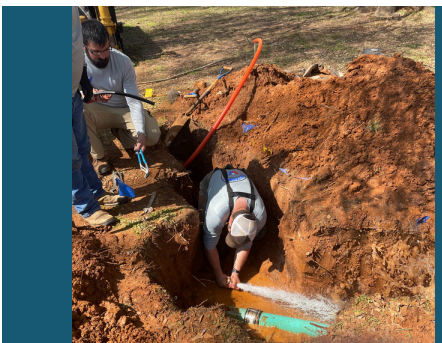
ppt - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Inorganic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCL G	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024	Barium	0.014	0.014	0.014	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Chromium	2.1	2.1	2.1	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Fluoride	0.291	0.291	0.291	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2024	Selenium	<0.00500	0	0.0040	0.05	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2024	Mercury	<0.00020	<0.000200	<0.000200		na	ppm	N	Metals
2024	Nitrate	0.0381	0.0222	0.0381	10	10	ppm	N	Fertilizer runoff erosion of natural deposits.



2024 Water Quality Test Results

Organic Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2022	Altrazine	<0.1	0	0.1	3	3	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Source of Disinfectant
2024	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.38	0.21	2.2	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

Disinfection Byproducts

Year	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Minimum Level	Maximum level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Contaminant
2024	Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	25	15.5	32.6	60	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	67	51.1	74.6	80	ppb	N	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Radioactive Contaminants

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2020	Combined Radium 228	<1	<1	<1	5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

2024 Water Quality Test Results

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. 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.

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Year	Contaminant	The 90th Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2022	Lead	0	0	15	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Copper	0.235	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.

The Environmental Protection Agency released updated guidelines for lead and copper monitoring for public drinking water providers throughout the country. The new guidelines, known as Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), require water systems to prepare an inventory of service line materials.

The service line is the piping that connects the home or business to the water main. The city and the property owner share ownership of the service line. The city owns the portion from the main to the water meter, including the water meter. The property owner is responsible for the portion from the meter to the point it enters the home or business, as well as the plumbing in the home or building.

This Lead Service Line Inventory is publicly available at www.whitehousetx.org/182/Public-Works.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Unregulated Initial Distribution System for Disinfection Byproducts

This evaluation is sampling required by EPA to determine the range of total trihalomethane and haloacetic acid in the system for future regulations. The samples are not used for compliance, and may have been collected under non-standard conditions. EPA also requires the data to be reported here.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum level	MCL	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2009	Total Haloacetic Acids	20.7	13.2	21.8	na	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2009	Total Trihalomethanes	65.1	44.3	70.3	na	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated Contaminants

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2024	Cholorform	22.58	13.0	34.1	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Bromoform	2.5	1.24	3.96	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Bromodichloromethane	20.5	14.7	25.2	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Dibromochloromethane	15.8	11.4	22.0	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Turbidity

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Source of Contaminant
2021	Turbidity	0.6	100%	<0.3	NTU	Soil runoff

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Reported monthly tests found no coliform bacteria or fecal coliform bacteria.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest # of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maxi. Contaminant Level	Total # of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 Positive Monthly Sample	1	0	0	N	Naturally present in environment

UCMR5

The City of Whitehouse collected samples per the requirements of the EPA's UCMR5 Program. These unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established drinking water standards.

Year	Unregulated Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum level	Unit of Measure	Health Information Summary
2024	Lithium	10.91	< MRL	13.8	ppb	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

2024 Water Quality Test Results

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2024	Aluminum	0.0072	0.0072	0.0072	0.2	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Mercury	0.00020	0.0002	0.0002	0.002	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2024	Calcium	1.41	1.41	1.41	na	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Chloride	98.2	98.2	98.2	na	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
2022	Copper	0.14	<0.05	0.293	1	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
2015	Hardness as Ca/Mg	4.87	4.87	4.87	na	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2024	Magnesium	0.241	0.241	0.241	na	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	Manganese	0.0028	0.0028	0.0028	na	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2024	pH	8.1	7.5	8.5	>7.0	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
2024	Sodium	224	224	224	na	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproducts of oil field activity.
2024	Sulfate	11.8	11.8	11.8	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproducts; byproducts of oil field activity.
2024	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	367	367	367	na	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2024	Total Dissolved Solids	595	595	595	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2024	Total Hardness	4.51	4.51	4.51	na	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2024	Zinc	<0.00500	0	<0.00500	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry.