2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Myrtle Springs Water Supply Corporation

Public Water System ID: TX2340014

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) 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. Our monthly Board Meetings are held at the office at 821 VZCR 3202, Wills Point, TX 75169 every fourth Tuesday of the month, at 5:00 p.m.

For more information regarding this report, contact:
Shelly Granberry, System Manager
(903) 865-8402
Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar.
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 865-8402.

Sources of Drinking Water

Myrtle Springs WSC is solely Ground Water supplied system. Our water sources and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Scott Remote Well #1/CR 3204	Groundwater	Yes	821 VZCR 3202 Wills Point, TX 75169
Martin Remote Well #3/CR 3204	Groundwater	Yes	821 VZCR 3202 Wills Point, TX 75169
Well #4/CR 2118 Plant	Groundwater	Yes	821 VZCR 3202 Wills Point, TX 75169
Well #5/CR 2118 Plant	Groundwater	Yes	821 VZCR 3202 Wills Point, TX 75169
Well #6/Cherry Blossom Plant	Groundwater	Yes	821 VZCR 3202 Wills Point, TX 75169
Well #7/Cherry Blossom Plant	Groundwater	Yes	821 VZCR 3202 Wills Point, TX 75169
Well #8/CR 2120 Plant	Groundwater	No	N/A
Well #9/CR 2120 Plant	Groundwater	No	N/A
Well #10/CR 2120 Plant	Groundwater	No	N/A
Well #11/CR 2120 Plant	Groundwater	No	N/A

Information about your Drinking Water

Myrtle Springs WSC provides Ground Water from Carrizo-Wilcox aquifer located in Van Zandt 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 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 amounts 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.
Immunocompromised persons such as those 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. Myrtle Springs 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 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 Myrtle Springs WSC at (903)865-8402. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.
A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at 821 VZCR 3202 Wills Point, TX 75169.

Abbreviations and Definitions

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 or AL:	The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Action Level Goal or 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.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs is based on running annual average of monthly samples.
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.
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 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.
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.
Variances and Exemptions:	State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
mrem:	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
RAA:	Running Annual Average
LRAA:	Locational Running Annual Average
pCi/L:	Picocuries per Liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppb:	Parts per Billion or Micrograms per Liter (ug/L) – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
ppm:	Parts per Million or Milligrams per Liter (mg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water.
N/A:	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	Range	MRDL/MRDLG	Unit of Measure
Chlorine	2025	1.38	0.19 – 3.20	4/4	ppm

Regulated Contaminants

In the tabled 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 the tables refer back to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Lead and Copper	Period	Action Level (AL)	90TH Percentile: 90% of water utility were less than	Sites over AL	Units	Range of Sampled Results (low – high)	Typical Source
Copper, free	2023	1.3	0.316	0	ppm	0 – 0.597	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2023	15	0	0	ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	3352 St. Hwy. 243, Canton, TX 75103	2025	11	10.8	0	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	FV West of 718 VZCR 2139, Canton, TX 75103	2025	11	11.4	0	60	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	3352 St. Hwy. 243, Canton, TX 75103	2025	49	49.3	0	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	FV West of 718 VZCR 2139, Canton, TX 75103	2025	49	48.9	0	80	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Typical Source
Barium	5/20/2024	0.1	0.02 – 0.1	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	5/20/2024	1.8	1.7 – 1.8	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloromethane	5/19/2025	20.9	5.9 – 20.9	0	0.06	ug/L	
Fluoride	3/19/2025	0.0201	0.0201	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	3/19/2025	0.166	0.034 – 0.166	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	6/29/2021	.0455	0.0383 – 0.0455	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Xylenes, Total	5/19/2025	0.00516	0 – 0.005516	10	10	Ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	MCL	MCLG	Units of Measure	Typical Source
Combined Radium (226/228)	6/9/2022	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations

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

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Typer	Violation Explanation
7/1/2025	Consumer Confidence Rule	CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification for to the State on time.

There are no additional required health notices.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.