City of Lindale
P.O. Box 130
Lindale, TX 75771

2022 Drinking Water Quality Report

City of Lindale

We are pleased to present you with our 2022 Drinking Water Quality Report. This report is designed to inform you about the quality of water 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. The City of Lindale 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) 882-3422.

Este informe incluye información importante sobre su agua para tomar. Si tienes preguntas o para recibir una copia de esta información o hacer que se traduzca al español, por favor llamar al (903) 882-3422 para hablar con una persona bilingüe.

The City of Lindale's water meets or exceeds all Federal (EPA) drinking water requirements.

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages.

Where does our drinking water come from?

The City of Lindale provides all of its water from groundwater sources. The deep wells draw from the Carrizo-Wilcox formation located in Smith County. The report will describe the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The City is experiencing a water loss of 6.8%. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system please call us at (903) 882-3422.

If you have any questions about this report or any other issue concerning your water utility, please contact Cory Moose at (903) 882-3422. We want you to be informed about our water quality. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled city council meetings.

Day: 1st & 3rd Tuesday of each month **Time:** 7:00 p.m. **Location:** City Hall

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

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).

Information About Drinking Water

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 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.
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.

Below 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 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 - The "Goal" (MCLG) is 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 (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 (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.

- 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.

- Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - One part per million = a single penny in $10,000 or one minute in two years

- Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - One part per billion = a single penny in $10,000,000 or one second in 32 years

- Micromhos per cm (umhos/cm) – This property is a measure of the ability of water to conduct electricity.

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

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

Inorganic Constituents

Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Barium	2022	0.03	0.011 - 0.03	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chromium	2022	3.7	0 - 3.7	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	11/03/2020	0.115	0.108 - 0.115	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.0368	0.0142 - 0.0368	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant By-Products

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	4	3.9 - 3.9	No goal	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	36	35.8 - 35.8	No goal	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measur	Violation	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine	2022	.997	0.25-1.9	4	4	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

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.

LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	09/10/2021	1.3	1.3	0.391	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	09/10/2021	0	15	0	3	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural