

# Sand Flat Water Supply Corp.

Public Water System ID: TX2120020

## Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Drinking 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. Sand Flat Water Supply provides Ground Water from the Carizzo Wilcox aquifer located in Tyler, TX. Regularly scheduled Board meetings are the first Tuesday of every month at 6:00pm and located at 14874 FM 14, Tyler, TX 75706.

For questions or more information regarding this report, please contact:

Name: Larry Wintters

Phone: (903)526-5243

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) 526-5243.

Este reporte incluye la información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903)526-5243.

### Sources of Drinking Water

SAND FLAT WSC is Ground water.

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

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - Plant 1 / FM 14	Ground water	Active	14874 FM 14 Tyler, TX 75706
3 - Cr 313 / N Of Plant 1	Ground water	Active	1064 CR 313 E Tyler, TX 75706
4 - FM 16 E	Ground water	Active	762 FM 16 E Tyler, TX 75706
5 - S Of CR 313	Ground water	Active	8050 CR 313 E Tyler, TX 75706
6 - FM 14	Ground water	Active	14874 FM 14, Tyler, TX 75706

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.

- 40 CFR 141.153(h)(8)(ii) Service Line Inventory availability statement; The Sand Flat WSC has developed/is developing an inventory of both corporation-owned and customer-owned service lines. To access the inventory, please call the office at 903-526-5243

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 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.

### Special Notice for Elderly, Infants, Cancer Patients, People with HIV/AIDS or Other Immune Problems

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune 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. SAND FLAT 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 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 SAND FLAT WSC at 903-526-5243. 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>

### Information about Source Water Assessments

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:

#### Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
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. ALG's 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 MRDL:	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 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.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Variations 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 base 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.

### 2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

#### Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Period	90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2023 - 2025	.101	0 - 0.548	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

### 2025 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	10279 CR 41, Tyler	2025	4	3.8	Ppb	60	0	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 a location over a year'

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	10279 CR 41, Tyler	2025	12	11.5	Ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
------------------------------	--------------------	------	----	------	-----	----	---	--------------------------------------------

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

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	8-18-2025	0.025	0.025	Ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Dibromochloromethane	8-18-2025	3.81	0 - 3.81	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	8-18-2025	0.104	0.104	Ppm	4.0	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	8-18-2025	0.0221	0 - 0.0221	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate - Nitrite	8-5-2021	0.0112	0 - 0.0112	Ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium (-226 & -228)	5-13-2024	1.5	1.5	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chlorine	2025	.91	Mpl	.5 - 4.0	4/4

- All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants. Disinfectants are water additives

Violations - NONE

### 2025 Water Loss

In our water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board (TWDB) for the calendar year ending December 31, 2025, our system lost an estimated 26.1 % of total water pumped. If you have any questions regarding the water loss audit, please call our office at (903) 526-5243.