

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Dean Water Supply Corporation

Public Water System ID: TX2120009

January 1 – December 31, 2025

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.

Contact Information

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Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (903) 597-2817.

Sources of Drinking Water

Dean Water Supply Corporation provides ground water from the Carrizo-Wilcox Aquifer located in Smith County. Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
3 – TRACY LN / CANDLERIDGE	Ground Water	Yes	Available online at https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/ using PWS ID 2120009, or contact our office at (903) 597-2817 for assistance.
4 – N OF CHERYL DR	Ground Water	Yes	Available online at https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/ using PWS ID 2120009, or contact our office at (903) 597-2817 for assistance.
5 – 14411 CR 1134	Ground Water	Yes	Available online at https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/ using PWS ID 2120009, or contact our office at (903) 597-2817 for assistance.

About Your 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 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 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.

Vulnerable Populations

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 in Drinking Water

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. Dean Water Supply Corporation 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.
- Using a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead. Follow the filter instructions to ensure proper use.
- Using 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 by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or running a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized service line requiring replacement, you may need to flush for a longer period.

If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact Dean WSC at **(903) 597-2817**. 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>.

Lead Service Line Inventory

The Dean Water Supply Corporation has developed an inventory of both corporation-owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at the Dean Water Supply Corporation office during normal business hours by contacting us at (903) 597-2817.

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
Free Chlorine	2025	0.97	ppm	0.7 – 1.3	4	4

2025 Water Quality Test Results

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

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Violation	Typical Source
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Coliform (TCR)	In September, 1 sample returned positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	N	Naturally present in the environment
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Lead and Copper

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile	Range (low–high)	Unit	AL / Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2023–2025	0.216	0 – 0.325	ppm	1.3 / 0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2023–2025	0	0 – 16.1	ppb	15 / 1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts

Contaminant	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	13452 FM 206, Tyler	2025	0	0	ppb	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	10566 Boston Blvd, Tyler	2025	15	14.5	ppb	80	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Barium	9/29/2025	0.056	0.052 – 0.056	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	9/29/2025	5.75	0 – 5.75	ug/L	N/A	0.06	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	9/29/2025	0.152	0.152	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive for dental health
Nitrate	9/29/2025	0.0215	0.0175 – 0.0215	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use;

							Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	6/21/2021	0.0268	0.0161 – 0.0268	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 following noted violation:

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
7/2/2025 – 2/3/2026	Lead and Copper Rule Revisions	Notification, Known or Potential LSL	

Additional Required Health Effects Language

Coliforms: 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.

Lead: Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

UCMR5 and PFAS Monitoring

Community water systems are required to report UCMR & PFAS monitoring results in their annual Consumer Confidence Report when contaminants are found (i.e., measured at or above minimum reporting levels [MRLs]).

Dean Water Supply Corporation had no measured contaminants that exceeded or equaled the minimum reporting levels during the 2024 or 2025 monitoring periods.

Definitions and Abbreviations

The following table contains scientific terms and measures used throughout this report.

Term / Abbreviation	Definition
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.
Avg	Average – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Level 1 Assessment	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 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.
LRAA	Locational Running Annual Average.
Maximum Contaminant Level (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 (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 (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.
mrem	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
na	Not applicable.
NTU	Nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity).
pCi/L	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity).
ppb	Micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion.
ppm	Milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million.
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L).
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L).
RAA	Running Annual Average.
Treatment Technique (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.