

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

ANGUS WSC

Public Water System ID: TX1750010

We are pleased to present to you the Annual 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. (Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903-257-5494).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Joshua Sanchez _____

Phone: 903-257-5494 _____

Sources of Drinking Water

ANGUS WSC is Purchased surface water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM CITY OF CORSICANA	I/C WITH TX1750002	Surface water	yes	https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1750010

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 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.

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.

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 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. ANGUS 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 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 ANGUS WSC at 903-874-6773. 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: Angus Water Supply has developed a lead service line inventory. The line service inventory is available for review. To receive a copy of the inventory or if you have questions about the inventory contact Joshua Sanchez at 903-257-5494 or e-mail him at: J.sanchez@anguswsc.org

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 (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.

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 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.

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.

Treatment Technique or 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.

Avg: Average - Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based 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.

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
Chlorine	2025	1.67	Mg/L	0.5 – 3.00	4/4

Regulated Contaminants

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	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of August, 2 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Period	90TH Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023 - 2025	0.108	0.00849 - 0.207	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	2.81	0 - 5.43	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	212 FM 739, CORSICANA	2025	36	44.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	6857 SW CO RD 0030, CORSICANA	2025	40	73.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	212 FM 739, CORSICANA	2025	55	71.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	6857 SW CO RD 0030.	2025	73	130	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

CORSICANA							
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCL G	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLORO METHANE	5/7/2025	10.2	5.96 - 10.2	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	5/7/2025	1.19	1.19	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	8/12/2024	0.939	0.939	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE	8/12/2024	0.362	0.362	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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.

Some people who drink water containing Haloacetic acids in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous systems, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

We found coliforms indicating the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

During the past year we were required to conduct Level 1 assessment(s). 1 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take 0 corrective actions and we completed 0 of these actions.

ANGUS WSC
AVERAGE CHLORINE RESIDUAL
2025

<u>Month</u>	<u>Average Residual</u>
January	2.11
February	1.40
March	1.30
April	2.30
May	2.30
June	1.30
July	2.14
August	1.80
September	1.11
October	1.44
November	1.05
December	1.85

2025 Yearly Average: 1.67

City of Corsicana

Average Chlorine Residual 2025

Month	Average Residual (mg/L)
January	2.55
February	2.48
March	2.37
April	2.43
May	2.18
June	2.03
July	2.18
August	2.17
September	2.24
October	2.35
November	2.40
December	2.43
2025 Yearly Average	2.32 mg/L

Min reading 0.5 mg/L
Max Reading 3.8 mg/L

Detected Regulated Contaminates for 2025

EP2 Lake Halbert

SOC Pesticide	Detected Quantity	MCL	Date Collected	Analytical Method
Atrazine	0.1 ug/L	3 ug/L	2/17/2025	E525.2 GC/MS
Metolachlor	<0.1 ug/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E525.2 GC/MS
VOC's	Detected Quantity	MC/L	Date Collected	Analytical Method
Acetone	<5.00 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS
Cholorform	40.7 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS
Bromodichloromethane	22.0 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS
Dibromochloromethane	5.64 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS

Inorganics

Chloride	19.3 mg/L	300.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Fluoride	0.420 mg/L	4.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Nitrate (as N)	0.341	10.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Sulfate	55.1	300.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Total Dissolved Solids	214 mg/L	1000.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	SM2540C

Inorganics

Metals Trace Elements

Calcium Total	41.6 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Potassium Total	5.56 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Magnesium Total	3.76 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Sodium Total	26.1 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace

E200.8 ICP-MS

Aluminum Total	0.034 mg/L	0.2 mg/L	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Barium Total	0.050 mg/L	2.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Chromium Total	<0.00100 mg/L	0.10 mg/L	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Copper Total	0.0018 mg/L	1.0 mg/L	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Manganese Total	<0.00100 mg/L	0.05 mg/L	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Nickel Total	<0.00100 mg/L	0.1 mg/L	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS

DEFINITIONS

ug/l parts per billion or micrograms per liter

mg/l parts per million or milligrams per liter

Only contaminants at detectable level reported

City of Corsicana

Detected Regulated Contaminates for 2025

EP 1 Navarro Mills

SOC Pesticide	Detected Quantity	MCL	Date Collected	Analytical Method
Atrazine	0.2 ug/L	3 ug/L	2/17/2025	E525.2 GC/MS
Metolachlor	0.2 ug/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E525.2 GC/MS

VOC's

Acetone	<5.00 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS
Chloroform	37.7 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS
Bromodichloromethane	18.1 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS
Dibromochloromethane	5.16 ug/L	N/A	7/21/2025	E524.2 GC/MS

Inorganics

Chloride	12.2 mg/L	300.0 mg/l	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Fluoride	0.471 mg/L	4.0 mg/l	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Nitrate (as N)	0.685 mg/L	10.0 mg/l	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Sulfate	47.4 mg/L	300.0 mg/l	2/17/2025	E300.0 Anions
Total Dissolved Solids	204 mg/L	1000.0 mg/l	2/17/2025	SM2540C

Inorganics

Metals Trace Elements

Calcium	45.4 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Magnesium	3.16 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Potassium	4.64 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace
Sodium Total	19.2 mg/L	N/A	2/17/2025	E200.7 Metals, Trace

E200.8 ICP-MS

Aluminum Total	0.021 mg/L	0.2 mg/l	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Barium Total	0.044 mg/L	2.0 mg/l	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Chromium	<0.00100 mg/L	0.10 mg/l AL	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Copper Total	0.0034 mg/L	1.0 mg/l AL	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Manganese Total	0.0025 mg/L	0.05 mg/l	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS
Nickel Total	0.0013 mg/L	.1 mg/l	2/17/2025	E200.8 IC-MS

DEFINITIONS

ug/l	parts per billion or micrograms per liter
mg/l	parts per million or milligrams per liter

City of Corsicana

TTHM's 2025

Date of Samples	2/17/2025	5/7/2025	7/21/2025	10/9/2025	
Address of Sample	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Average of Quarters
4501 E HWY 31	33.9	39.3	65.0	62.2	50.1
2117 W 15th Ave	39.1	45.9	68.7	55.7	52.4
3500 Northpark	40.8	46.3	66.0	56.8	52.5
700 E 16th Ave	39.9	46.8	68.0	55.3	52.5
Average for each quarter	38.4	44.6	66.9	57.5	51.9

Haa5's 2025

Date of Samples	2/17/2025	5/7/2025	7/21/2025	10/9/2025	
Address of Sample	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Average of Quarters
4501 E HWY 31	15.8	20.0	23.3	24.0	20.8
2117 W 15th Ave	18.6	22.1	31.1	23.6	23.9
3500 Northpark	19.7	27.0	28.2	23.0	24.5
700 E 16th Ave	18.3	25.3	30.4	20.90	23.7
Average for each quarter	18.1	23.6	28.3	22.88	23.2