Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CITY OF COLEMAN

Public Water System ID: TX0420001

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 informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: ___Toby Terry_____

Phone: ___(325) 625-5412_____

CITY of COLEMAN uses surface water from Lake Coleman and Hords Creek Lake

Public Participation Opportunities: City of Coleman Council Meetings

1st and 3rd Thursday of each Month, 5:15 PM, 200 W. Liveoak St

Sources of Drinking Water

CITY OF COLEMAN is Surface water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
INTAKE 1 - LAKE COLEMAN	1 - 2	Surface water	YES	City Hall, 200 W Liveoak St., Coleman, TX 76834
INTAKE 2 - HORDS CREEK LAKE		Surface water	YES	City Hall, 200 W Liveoak St., Coleman, TX 76834
INTAKE 3 - LK SCARBAROUGH		Surface water	NO	

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:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by requesting a copy at City Hall (City of Coleman), located at 200 W. Liveoak St.

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. CITY OF COLEMAN 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 CITY OF COLEMAN at 325-625-4116. 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.

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.

2025 Water Loss Audit Information

Time Period Covered by Audit		Estimated Gallons of Water Lost During 2025		Comments and/or Explanations
January to December 2025		64,305,238		Most of the water lost in 2025 was the result of leaks in the distribution system and flushing to maintain water quality

2025 Notice of Violation from TCEQ

Violation period began 07/02/2025. Failure to notice for known/potential lead service line.

In accordance with the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), the City of Coleman developed an inventory of both city-owned and customer-owned service lines. **(1) Notification requirements.** All water systems with lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines in their inventory pursuant to § 141.84(a) must inform all persons served by the water system at the service connection with a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line.

(2) Timing of notification. A water system must provide the initial notification within 30 days of completion of the lead service line inventory required under § 141.84 and repeat the notification on an annual basis until the entire service connection is no longer a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line. For new customers, water systems shall also provide the notice at the time of service initiation.

City of Coleman did not inform all persons served by the water system at the relevant service connections within 30 days of completion of the lead service line inventory. Corrective action for this violation: notices have been sent to all persons required by the rule. This notification will repeat annually until the entire service connection is no longer a lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service line.

For more information, or to access the inventory, please contact/visit Coleman City Hall, 200 W Liveoak St.

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
Chloramines	2025	2.46	ppm	2.17 - 2.75	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.

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	0.128	0 - 0.597	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023	0	0	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
Chlorite	Plant-701 Western Dr, Coleman	2025	NA	.02-.75	ppm	1.0	.80	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2911 SOUTH PARK DRIVE, COLEMAN	2025	26	33.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	WWTP: 1004 HWY 84 BY-PASS, COLEMAN	2025	22	27.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2911 SOUTH PARK DRIVE, COLEMAN	2025	62	102	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	WWTP: 1004 HWY 84 BY-PASS, COLEMAN	2025	65	105	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	3/13/2025	0.0866	0.0866	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	3/13/2025	90	90	ppb	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	9/11/2025	43.5	5.1 - 43.5	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	3/13/2025	0.17	0.17	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	3/13/2025	0.0015	0.0015	MG/L	0	0.1	
NITRATE	3/13/2025	0.32	0.32	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
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	10/24/2022	9.5	9.5	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

Turbidity

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	11	NO	0.26	June	PLANT - 701 WESTERN DR	Yes

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	9/2/2025	8.07	3.04 - 8.07		0	Naturally present in the environment

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

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.

UCMR5

Contaminants	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRL	Unit of Measure
PFBA	2024	.0067	<MRL – .0067	.005	ppb

In 2024, the City of Coleman, sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants (29 PFAs and Lithium). Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. To better understand the results listed, MRL (minimum reporting level) is the value and unit of a measure at or above which the concentration of the contaminant must be measured using the approved analytical methods. In general, below the MRL, the amount/concentration of contaminant is too little to test accurately. Of the 29 PFAs and Lithium, one of the PFAs—PFBA—and Lithium tested at or above their respective MRLs. For more information or to see all the results from UCMR5 sampling, please contact Toby Terry, (325) 625-5412.