

# City of Rose City

## 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

DEAR CUSTOMER:

We are pleased to present 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. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al tel. (409) 769-6809.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) generally 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 (1-800-426-4791). Contaminants that may be present in the source water include:

- 1) Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- 2) 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.
- 3) Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- 4) 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.
- 5) Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally- occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining 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 district's operator, Inframark.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 at (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 Rose City 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 Inframark at (409) 769-6809. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

The source of water used by City of Rose City is surface water from the Sabine River Authority Terminal Reservoir

No Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) has been conducted by the TCEQ for your water system. The report describes the susceptibility and the types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information in this assessment allows us to focus our source water protection strategies. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact Starlite Cosek, Inframark, at 409-779-2128.

Public input concerning the water system may be made at regularly scheduled meetings, generally held the 2nd Thursday of each month at 6:00 PM at City Hall, 370 S. Rose City Drive, Vidor, TX 77662. You may also contact Starlite Cosek, Inframark, at 409-779-2128 with any concerns or questions you may have regarding this report.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed by emailing [LCRR@inframark.com](mailto:LCRR@inframark.com) or by phone at 1-800-874-6333.

Our water system submitted to the Texas Water Development Board a Water Loss Audit for the 2025 calendar year. The system lost an estimated 11,428,554 gallons of water. If you have any questions about water loss, please call Inframark at (409) 769-6809.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR): City of Rose City has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by the EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. The EPA sampled for 30 unregulated chemical contaminants and those contaminants detected in the District's source water are in the data table of the Unregulated Contaminants section of this report.

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.

**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 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.

**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.

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	MCL	Average Level Detected	Min - Max Level Detected	MCLG	In Compliance	Typical Sources
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**Synthetic Organic Contaminants Including Pesticides and Herbicides**

Dalapon	ppb	2025	200	2.85	1.3 - 4.4	200	Yes	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
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**Unregulated Contaminants**

Bromodichloromethane	ppb	2025	N/A	20.0	20 - 20	N/A	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Chloroform	ppb	2025	N/A	131.0	131 - 131	N/A	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	ppb	2025	N/A	3.8	1.1 - 5	N/A	Yes	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

**Inorganic Contaminants (Regulated at the Water Plant)**

Barium	ppm	2025	2	0.03	0.03 - 0.03	2	Yes	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
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**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.

Carbon, Total	ppm	2025	N/A	5.82	2.66 - 8.44	N/A	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.
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**Disinfectant Byproducts**

Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	ppb	2025	60	159.25	122 - 229	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	2025	80	176.88	103 - 257	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Health Effects: 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.

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	MRDL	Average Level Detected	Min - Max Level Detected	MRDLG	In Compliance	Typical Sources
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**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level**

Chlorine Residual	ppm	2024	4.0	2.13	1.3 - 3.86	4.0	Yes	Disinfectants are water additives used to control microbes.
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All public water systems in Texas are required to disinfect drinking water to ensure control of microbial contaminants.

Substance	Unit of Measure	Year	90th % Value: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Min - Max Level Detected	EPA Action Level	Results above Action Level	MCLG	In Compliance	Typical Sources
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**Lead and Copper (Regulated at Customers Tap)**

Copper	ppm	2025	0.276	0.00223 - 2.31	1.3	0	1.3	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives.
Lead	ppb	2025	1.44	0 – 6.86	15	0	N/A	Yes	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

Turbidity	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	In Compliance	Typical Source
Highest Single Measurement	0.94 NTU	1 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % Meeting limit	71%	0.3 NTU	Yes	Soil runoff.

Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Violation	
Violation Type	Duration
MONTHLY COMB FLTR EFFLUENT (IESWTR/LT1)	01/01/2025–1/31/2025 and 11/1/2025–11/30/2025
<b>Health Effects</b>	
Treatment Rule improves control of microbial contaminants, particularly Cryptosporidium, in systems using surface water, or ground water under the direct influence of surface water. The rule builds upon the treatment technique requirements of the Surface Water Treatment Rule.	
<b>Explanation</b>	
Turbidity exceedance (monthly)	
<b>Steps to Correct</b>	
The process for this monitoring has been reviewed, and corrective actions have been taken to ensure this does not happen in the future.	

Violation	
Violation Type	Duration
TOTAL TRIHALOMETHANES (TTHM) – MCL, LRAA	01/01/2025–12/31/2025
<b>Health Effects</b>	
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.	
<b>Explanation</b>	
Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.	
<b>Steps to Correct</b>	
The City of Rose City is currently in the process of converting the current disinfection process from Free Chlorine to a Chloramines based which should help reduce the volatile organic compounds that currently occurs with free chlorine. The City has already been given TCEQ approval to move forward with the Chloramines process, in which involved engineering of new feed points, construction and replacement of the filter media.	

Violation	
Violation Type	Duration
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5) – MCL, LRAA	01/01/2025–12/31/2025
<b>Health Effects</b>	
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.	
<b>Explanation</b>	
Water samples showed that the amount of this contaminant in our drinking water was above its standard (called a maximum contaminant level and abbreviated MCL) for the period indicated.	
<b>Steps to Correct</b>	
The City of Rose City is currently in the process of converting the current disinfection process from Free Chlorine to a Chloramines based which should help reduce the volatile organic compounds that currently occurs with free chlorine. The City has already been given TCEQ approval to move forward with the Chloramines process, in which involved engineering of new feed points, construction and replacement of the filter media.	

Violation	
Violation Type	Duration
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	01/01/2025 – 06/30/2025
<b>Health Effects</b>	
The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their	

drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

**Explanation**

We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

**Steps to Correct**

Public notices have been prepared and sent out, bringing the system back into compliance.

**Violation**

**Violation Type**

MONITORING, RTN/RPT MAJOR (SWTR-FILTER) CHLORINE

**Duration**

03/01/2025 – 03/31/2025

**Health Effects**

The Surface Water Treatment Rule seeks to prevent waterborne diseases caused by viruses, Legionella, and Giardia lamblia. The rule requires that water systems filter and disinfect water from surface water sources to reduce the occurrence of unsafe levels of these microbes.

**Explanation**

Failed to collect and/or report required surface water treatment monitoring.

**Steps to Correct**

The process for this monitoring has been reviewed, and corrective actions have been taken to ensure this does not happen in the future.

**Violation**

**Violation Type**

MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR - CARBON, TOTAL

**Duration**

08/01/2025 – 08/31/2025

**Health Effects**

Total organic carbon has no health effects. However, total organic carbon provides a medium for the formation of disinfection byproducts. These byproducts include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these byproducts in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

**Explanation**

Failed to monitor/report as required for chlorine or disinfection by-products

**Steps to Correct**

The process for this monitoring has been reviewed, and corrective actions have been taken to ensure this does not happen in the future.

Violation	
Violation Type	Duration
MONITORING, ROUTINE (DBP), MAJOR - ALKALINITY, TOTAL	08/01/2025 – 08/31/2025
<b>Health Effects</b>	
Alkalinity classifies primarily as a secondary constituent, meaning it has no direct adverse health effects on humans at typical levels. Instead, alkalinity is monitored for its role in water stability and treatment efficiency.	
<b>Explanation</b>	
Failed to monitor/report as required for chlorine or disinfection by-products	
<b>Steps to Correct</b>	
The process for this monitoring has been reviewed, and corrective actions have been taken to ensure this does not happen in the future.	