

**2025 Annual Drinking
Water Quality Report**
(Consumer Confidence Report)
White Shed WSC
(903) 583-4928

***Special Notice for the ELDERLY,
INFANTS, CANCER PATIENTS, people
with HIV/AIDS or other immune problems:***

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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). 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, and 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 (1-800-426-4791).

***Public Participation
Opportunities***

Date: 3rd Saturday of each month, except July

Time: 8:00 a.m.

Location: White Shed Office
5167 N FM 273
Ivanhoe, TX 75447

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), to request to schedule one, or for more information, please contact:

Bradley Thomas, Manager
(903) 583-4928

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

***Our Drinking Water
Is Regulated***

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. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that 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. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.

Source of 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 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.

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 naturally occur or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which 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.

Sources of drinking water

Our water sources and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
Well #1	White Shed	Ground	134 GPM	322 CR 2611
Well #2	Boyd	Ground	79 GPM	277 CR 2520
Well #3	Ivanhoe	Ground	148 GPM	6296 FM 273
Well #4	Office	Ground	218 GPM	5167 N FM 273
Well #5	Crossroads	Ground	200 GPM	2711 N FM 273
Well #6	PR 206	Ground	250 GPM	374 PR 206

Secondary Constituents

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.

Lead and Copper Health information

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially for pregnant women, infants (both formula-fed and breast-fed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. White Shed WSC is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but we 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 Nations 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 running 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 WHITE SHED WSC at 903-583-4928. 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>.

DEFINITIONS

Action Level: 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 contamination 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 permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to 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 health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of 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 contamination.

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 are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

ABBREVIATIONS

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples

RAA: Running Annual Average

LRAA: Location 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 – 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 Quality Test Results

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 to the latest year of chemical sampling results.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Typical Source
BARIUM	6/25/2025	0.0048	0.003-0.0048	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM	11/12/2025	1.5	0-1.5	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLORO--METHANE	6/25/2025	9.99	0-9.99	0	0.06	UG/L	
FLUORIDE	11/20/2024	1.48	1.44-1.48	4	4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRITE	6/25/2025	0.0621	0-0.0621	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	8/14/2024	0.0528	0-0.0528	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
XYLENES, TOTAL	6/25/2025	0.00055	0-0.00055	10	10	ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	MCL	MCLG	Unit	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	9363 E FM 273, Telephone	2025	5	5.4	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	892 CR 2505, Ivanhoe	2025	49	48.6	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	MCL	MCLG	MCLG	Typical Source
Combined Radium 226 & 228	8/14/2024	1.5	1.5	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Lead and Copper	Period	90 th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	AL	# sites Over AL	Unit	Typical Source
COPPER, FREE	2023-2025	0.155	0.0592-0.199	1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	20213-2025	0	0-2.47	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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	Range	MRDL Goal	MRDLG Goal	Unit of Measure
Chlorine	2025	0.91	0.51-1.38	4	4	ppm

Notes:

In the Water Loss Audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for January-December 2025, our system lost an estimated 18,539,070 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the Water Loss Audit, please call 903-583-4928.

We have prepared a lead service line inventory that can be viewed in our office. We have no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or unknown service lines.