

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report Consumer Confidence Report

CITY OF HAMILTON

PWS ID Number 0970001 Phone Number: 254-386-8116

Special Notice

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 Hamilton 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 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 Hamilton at 254-386-8116. 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>.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at <https://hamiltontexas.com/348/Lead-Line-Inventory>

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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. The report can be viewed at: <https://hamiltontexas.com/245/Water-Quality-Report>

Sources 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.

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 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 storm water 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 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.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en Español, favor de llamar al telefono (254) 386 - 8116.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Clay Boatwright

Phone: (254) 386-8116



where

do we get our drinking water?

<u>Source Water Name</u>	<u>Type of Water</u>	<u>Report Status</u>	<u>Location</u>
UPPER LEON RIVER MUNICIPAL WATER DISTRICT—TX0470015	SW	ACTIVE	LAKE PROCTOR

Information about Source Water Assessments

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Gary Lacy at Upper Leon Municipal Water District or the report may be viewed at <http://ulmwd.com/>. Additional information on source water assessments is available via the Source Water Assessment Viewer (URL: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>) or through Drinking Water Watch (URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>).

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants... When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of 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).

Secondary Constituents. Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Coliform Bacteria

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system. 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. Escherichia (E.coli) are bacteria whose presence indicates that the water may be contaminated with human or animal wastes. Human pathogens in these wastes can cause short term effects, such as diarrhea, cramps, nausea, headaches, or other symptoms. They may pose a greater health risk for infants, young children, the elderly, and people with severely compromised immune systems.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of January, 1 sample(s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Turbidity

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.

Year	Contaminant	Highest Single Measurement	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	Turbidity Limits	Unit of Measure	Typical Source
2025	Turbidity	0.43	99.9 %	0.3	NTU	Soil Runoff

TOC—Total Organic Carbon

Year	Contaminant (Unit of Measure)	Average Raw Water TOC	Average Treated Water TOC	Average Monthly Compliance Ratio	Average Treated Water SUVA (L/mg-m)	Treatment Technique Violation	Typical Source
2025	Total Organic Carbon (ppm)	7.88	5.76	0.93	1.40	No	TOC is naturally present in the environment.

2025 Water Quality Test Results

Disinfection By-Products	Sample Point	Collection Date	Highest LRAA	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	1011 E Boynton St.	2025	26	18.4 – 28.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	1011 E Boynton St.	2025	70	65.2 – 72.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Units	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Dibromochloromethane	11/12/2025	24.4	22.2 – 24.4	UG/L	N/A	0.06	
Nitrate	2/12/2025	.44	.44	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	11/9/2020	.29	.29	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants - Supplied by Upper Leon Municipal Water District

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Typical Source
Arsenic	3/5/2025	<0.002 0	<0.0020	0	10	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	3/5/2025	0.0749	0.0749	2	2	mg/L	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	3/5/2025	0.09	0.09	200	200	mg/L	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride	2/28/2025	0.14	0.14	4	4	mg/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum

Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2/28/2025	0.35	0.35	10	10	mg/L	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	3/5/2025	<0.0030	<0.0030	50	50	mg/L	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Typical Source
Beta/photon emitters	2/14/2024	9.4	9.4	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Combined Radium 226/228	2/14/2024	<1.0	<1.0	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

*EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	Units	AL	Sites Over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2024	0.228	0.0333 – 0.237	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservations
Lead	2024	2.03	0 - 3	ppb	15	0	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	Units	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramine	2025	2.53	mg/L	0 – 4.64	4/4

Violations

During this period covered by this report, we had noted violations below:

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
12/30/2024 – 2/24/2025	Lead & Copper Rule	Lead Consumer Notice (LCR)	Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification
7/1/2025	Consumer Confidence Rule	CCR Adequacy/Availability/Content	Inadequate Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) or failure to deliver a CCR Certification form to the state on time

Definitions and Abbreviations

Definitions and Abbreviations: The tables in this report contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.	
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 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 coli- form bacteria have been found in our 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 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.
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.
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:	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 or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter 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.