

## 2025 Consumer Confidence Report for City of Garrison

City of Garrison  
Public Water System ID: TX1740002

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. The 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.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Jenny Frederick  
(936)347-2301

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (936)347-2301.

### Public Participation Opportunities

City of Garrison  
330 South B Ave  
Garrison, Texas 75946  
Garrison City Hall  
2nd Monday of each month 5:00 P.M.

## **Lead Service Line Inventory**

We have developed a service line inventory. To access the inventory, please visit our office at 330 South B Ave Garrison, Texas 75946 and /or contact Jenny Frederick, (936)347-2301 or email us at [publicworks@garrisons.tx.us](mailto:publicworks@garrisons.tx.us).

### **Sources of Drinking Water**

**City of Garrison is a Groundwater System**

### **Where Does My Water Come From?**

*The drinking water used by the City of Garrison. is obtained from ground water sources. We have four wells in the Carrizo/Wilcox aquifer. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confident Report. This source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at <http://dww2.teeq.texas.gov/DWW/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.*

*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.*

*You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care*

providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

*If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

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

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
3 - CR 293 / CR 297 Remote	Ground water	Active	NAC COUNTY
4 - 1245 E Henning Rd	Ground water	Active	NAC COUNTY
5 - 763 HWY 59 N	Ground water	Active	NAC COUNTY
6 - FM 138	Ground water	Active	NAC COUNTY

### **Information about your 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 the 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.*

*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.*

*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.*

*You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).*

*If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.*

#### **Information about Source Water Assessments**

*The TCEQ completed an assessment of our source water and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for our water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our systems, contact: Jenny Frederick at (936) 347-2301.*

#### **Definitions and Abbreviations**

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*The following tables 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.*

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

*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 or MRDL:* The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the 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

*MFL* million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

*mrem:* millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

*na:* not applicable

*NTU* nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

*pCi/L* picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

*ppb:* micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water. milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

*ppq* parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

*ppt* parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

*Treatment Technique or TT:* A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**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	1.71	ppm	0.20 - 3.80	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 - 2025	0.255	0.0633 - 0.387	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	0.998	0 - 1.04	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 (HAAs)	130 BRICKYARD RD, GARRISON	2025	27	13.2 - 35.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs)	169 W GREENWOOD ST, GARRISON	2025	58	28.2 - 53.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	130 BRICKYARD RD, GARRISON	2025	61	36.6 - 73	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	169 W GREENWOOD ST, GARRISON	2025	73	42.8 - 78.8	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	10/1/2024	0.03	0.027 - 0.03	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHA NE	10/8/2025	12.4	0 - 12.4	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	1/27/2025	0.263	0.263	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	1/27/2025	0.0406	0 - 0.0406	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	1/26/2021	0.63	0.0419 - 0.63	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE	1/26/2021	0.118	0 - 0.118	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

**Violations**

During the period covered by this report we had the below noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
10/17/2024 - 1/21/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL INVENTORY-INITIAL	Failed to report on time.
10/17/2024 - 1/21/2025	LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS	LSL REPORTING-INITIAL	Failed to report on time.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.