



Explainer

For the period from January 1 to December 31, 2025. Submitted on May 2026.
View the full report at CityofTyler.org/WaterQualityReport or the QR Code above.

Safe and Clean Water

Tyler Water Utilities delivers safe drinking water that meets or exceeds all Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) standards. Rigorous processes ensure strict compliance with health and safety guidelines.

Testing and Expertise

- 252,000+ water quality tests conducted in 2025.
- Managed by 30 licensed water experts with a combined 291 years of experience.

Water Sources

- Supplied from Lakes Tyler and Lake Palestine.
- Geosmin is a naturally-occurring compound in Lake Palestine; while it is safe to drink, it can give the water an earthy taste.
- All water undergoes filtration and disinfection for safety before reaching your tap.

Contaminant Levels

- Substances like chlorine, fluoride, and nitrates are tested regularly.
- All levels are well below the maximum limits set by the EPA and TCEQ.



Tyler Water Utilities 2025 Drinking Water Quality Report

**If you would like additional information concerning this report
about the quality of your drinking water, please contact
Tyler Water Utilities at (903) 939-2724**

On September 18, 1998, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) adopted a rule requiring all water utilities to provide a detailed annual report informing customers of the quality of their drinking water. Tyler Water Utilities is proud of its history of providing its customers with a safe and reliable supply of drinking water. By EPA requirements, the City of Tyler hereby provides this Annual Water Quality Report, which covers the period from January 1, 2025, to December 31, 2025.

REQUIRED INFORMATION

Some people may be more vulnerable than the general population to specific microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. *Cryptosporidium* is a tiny intestinal parasite found naturally in the environment. It is spread by human and animal waste. If ingested, cryptosporidium may cause cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection (symptoms include nausea, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps). Some of the ways *Cryptosporidium* can be spread include drinking contaminated water, eating contaminated food that is raw or undercooked, exposure to the feces of animals or infected individuals (i.e., changing diapers without washing hands afterward), or exposure to contaminated surfaces. Not everyone exposed to the organism becomes ill. However, Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791. En Espanol: Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en Espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (903)531-1230. The City of Tyler has tested for *Cryptosporidium* in untreated and treated water. It has only been found in the untreated water supply, not the Tyler-treated drinking water. Tyler works to protect the watershed from contamination and optimizes the treatment process. Although Tyler's water treatment process removes Cryptosporidium, immunocompromised persons should consult their physician regarding appropriate precautions to avoid infection.

SOURCES OF DRINKING WATER

Tyler Water Utilities receives raw surface water from two primary sources. Raw water from Lake Tyler and Lake Tyler East, located approximately eight miles southeast of Tyler, is pumped to the Golden Road Water Treatment Plant. Raw water from Lake Palestine, located approximately ten miles southwest of Tyler, is pumped to the Lake Palestine Water Treatment Plant. At the treatment plants, raw water is treated, filtered, and disinfected before distribution. In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for January through December 2025, our system lost an estimated 2,084,630,147 gallons of water. If you have questions about the water loss, please call 903-531-1238.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

To ensure tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of specific 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. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791. A service line inventory can be accessed by visiting the [Water Service Line Inventory](#) site.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information on the taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please get in touch with Tyler Water Utilities at (903)939-2724. TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our sources are susceptible to specific 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 water quality report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, call (903)939-2724.

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. The City of Tyler 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 the City of Tyler at 903-939-2724. 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>.

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

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. There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

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:

Microbial Contaminants -such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants -such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

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 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..

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
Chloramine	2025	1.96	Mg/l	0.8-2.7	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	2021 - 2023	0	0 - 0.11	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	0	0 - 6.55	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	40	22.9-27.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2025	58	39.3-40.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	11/20/2025	0.063	0.052 - 0.063	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	5/15/2025	10.2	1.86 - 10.2	UG/L	0	0.06	Disinfection byproduct in chlorinated water
FLUORIDE	11/20/2025	0.045	0.039 - 0.045	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	11/20/2025	0.453	0.358 - 0.453	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	8/24/2023	4.9	0 - 4.9	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	0.3	April	LAKE PALESTINE SWTP - OLD NOONDAY RD	Yes
100.00	11	NO	0.12	October	SWTP - GOLDEN RD	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	7/1/2025	8.81	2.48 - 8.81		0	Naturally present in the environment