# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
# (Consumer Confidence Report)
# January 1 – December 31, 2025
# Denton County Fresh Water Supply District No. 8-A
# *Phone No.* (940) 440-9561
# Public Water System (PWS) No. TX0610258

## Our Drinking Water Is Regulated

This report is intended to provide you with important information regarding your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. The report is based on analysis of data from numerous U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

## Information About Your Drinking Water

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 EPAs 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 stormwater 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, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems, which are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact our system operator at the number listed on your water bill.

## Special Notice

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; 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 providers. 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. Upper Trinity Regional Water District continues to analyze our source water for the presence of Cryptosporidium, and Cryptosporidium has never been detected in any of the samples tested.

## Information About Source Water

Our drinking water is surface water purchased from Upper Trinity Regional Water District. It comes from the following lakes: JIM CHAPMAN LAKE in Delta and Hopkins Counties and LEWISVILLE LAKE in Denton County.

The Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has completed a Source Water Susceptibility 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 from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Upper Trinity Regional Water District at (972) 219-1228.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL: http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Viewer at the following URL: https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov/

### Public Participation Opportunities
### Board of Directors Meeting:

**Date:** Fourth Monday of Every Month
**Time:** 6:00 p.m.
**Location:** 7985 FM 2931, Aubrey, TX 76227
**Phone No:** (940) 440-9561

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, or for any further information regarding this report, please call us.

### En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (940) 440-9561

# WATER FROM
# UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT
# CONSTITUENTS DETECTED FOR 2025

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:

| **Definitions and Abbreviations** | **The following table contains scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.** |
|---|---|
| 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. |
| 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. |
| LRAA: | Locational Running Annual Average. |
| 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. |
| MFL: | Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos). |
| mrem: | Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body). |
| N/A: | 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. |
| ppm: | 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). |
| RAA: | Running Annual Average. |
| 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. |

# 2025 REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

## Regulated at *Upper Trinity Regional Water District's Treatment Plant*

| Date | Substance | Maximum Level in Water | Minimum Level in Water | Average Level in Water | MCL | MCLG | Possible Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | Barium(ppm) | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 2.0 | 2.0 | Discharge from drilling wastes; Discharges from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2025 | Bromate(ppb) | 4.2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 0.0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2025 | Arsenic(ppb) | 1.0 | ND | 0.5 | 10 | 0 | Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| 2024 | Chromium(ppb) | 1.1 | 0 | 0.55 | 100 | 100 | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2025 | Copper (ppm) | 0.009 | 0.004 | 0.007 | 1.3 | 1.3 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2024 | Cyanide(ppm) | 0.13 | 0 | 0.065 | 0.2 | 0.2 | Discharge from man-made plastic, fertilizer, and steel mill factories. |
| 2/5/2025 | Fluoride(ppm) | 0.26 | 0.26 | 0.26 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum production. |
| 2025 | Lead (ppb) | 1.0 | ND | 0.05 | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2/5/2025 | Nitrate as N (ppm) | 0.53 | 0.53 | 0.53 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2025 | Turbidity (NTU) | 0.18 | 0.02 | 0.06 | 0.3 | N/A | Soil runoff. |
| 2025 | Total Organic Carbon (TOC) | The percentage of TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set. | | | | | |

^The MCL for Bromate is the running annual average of monthly averages, computed quarterly (30 TAC § 290.114(b)(C).
^^UTRWD does not add fluoride to its water.
^^^100% of samples were below the 0.3 NTU turbidity limit for 2024

## Radioactive Contaminants

| Date | Substance | Maximum Level in Water | Minimum Level in Water | Average Level in Water | MCL | MCLG | Possible Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2021 - 2023 | Beta/photon e mitters *(mrem/yr) | 0.336 | ND | 0.168 | 4 | 0 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

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

## Synthetic Organic Chemicals Including Pesticides and Herbicides

| Date | Substance | Maximum Level in Water | Minimum Level in Water | Average Level in Water | MCL | MCLG | Possible Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | Atrazine (ppb) | 0.1 | 0 | 0.08 | 3 | 3 | Runoff from residential and agricultural herbicide use |
| 2024 | Metolachlor (ppb) | 0.2 | 0 | 0.1 | N/A | N/A | Agriculture herbicide runoff |

## Regulated in *Denton County Fresh Water Supply District No. 8-A's Distribution System*

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.

### Inorganic Contaminants

| Regulated Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Value | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dibromochloromethane | 10/13/2025 | 4.41 | 2.25 – 4.41 | ppb | N/A | 0.06 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |
| Nitrate | 4/23/2025 | 0.465 | 0.465 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits |
| Nitrate-Nitrite | 11/24/2020 | 0.169 | 0.169 | ppm | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosions of natural deposits |

### Disinfection By-Products

| Disinfection Byproducts | Sample Point | Period | Highest LRAA | Range | Unit | MCL | MCLG | Typical Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toal Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 804 Lake Meadow Ln, Little Elm | 2025 | 23 | 13.8 | ppb | 60 | 0 | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| TTHM | 804 Lake Meadow Ln, Little Elm | 2025 | 34 | 28.7 | ppb | 80 | 0 | By-product of drinking water chlorination |

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.

### Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Year | Disinfectant Used | Average Level of Quarterly Data | Lowest Result of Single Sample | Highest Result of Single Sample | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2025 | Total Chlorine Residual | 2.60 | 1.17 | 3.54 | 4 | 4 | mg/L | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

### Lead and Copper

| 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 | 0.0939 | 0.009 - 0.196 | ppm | 1.3 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives |
| Lead | 2023 - 2025 | 1.81 | 0 - 3.22 | ppb | 15 | 0 | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits |

### Required Additional Health Information

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. Mustang SUD 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 Mustang SUD at 940-440-9561. 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 Lead Service Line Inventory of our system was conducted. To access the inventory, please visit: Lead Service Line Inventory - Mustang SUD. For questions regarding the inventory, please call 940-440-9561.**

## Coliform Bacteria

Reported Monthly Tests Found No Coliform Bacteria

## Violations

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

| Violation Period | Analyte | Violation Type | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| 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. Last year's preparer of the CCR's was not Mustang SUD and left off the verbiage that a lead service line inventory was conducted. Mustang SUD made corrections and sent back to TCEQ to resolve this violation. |