2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Mustang Special Utility District
City of Gunter
(940) 440-9561

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)

Public Participation Opportunities

Board of Directors Meeting:

Date: Fourth Monday of Every Month

Time: 6:00pm

Location: 7985 FM 2931, Aubrey, TX 76227

Phone Number: (940) 440-9561

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, 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.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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 in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 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 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The City of Gunter (now Mustang Special Utility District) provides Ground Water from the Trinity Aquifer, located in Grayson County. The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water, and results indicate that some of our 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 may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact Helena Henretty @ 940-440-9561 ext. 307.

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/

All drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (800) 426-4791.

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted.

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 Mustang's business office. The taste and odor contaminants are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Required Additional Health Information

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4761).

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 http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

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

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

Definitions:
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.
Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
90th Percentile: The determined value 90% of your water utility levels were less than.

Lead and Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low – high)	Unit	Action Level (AL)	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, free	2022 - 2024	0.108	0.00766 – 0.218	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022 - 2024	1.2	0 – 15.5	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Regulated Contaminants-Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	308 College, Gunter	2025	4	3.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	105 N 4th Street, Gunter	2025	7	6.94	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Inorganic Contaminants

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2024	Levels lower than detection level	<0.001	0.006	0.006	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addiction.
Arsenic	2024	Levels lower than detection level	<1	N/A	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	7/14/2025	0.013	0.013	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2024	Levels lower than detection level	<0.001	0.004	0.004	ppm	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense.
Cadmium	2024	Levels lower than detection level	<1	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; Runoff from waste, batteries, and paints.
Chromium	2024	8.3	8.3-8.3	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.

Copper	2025	.0019	.0019 - .0019	1.3	1.3	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2023	Levels lower than detection level	<20	200	200	Ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Dibromochloromethane	7/14/2025	3.05	1.6 – 3.05	0.06	0	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Fluoride	6/19/2024	0.893	0.893 – 0.893	4	4	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.2	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	7/14/2025	0.0406	0.0329 – 0.0406	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2024	Levels lower than detection level	<5	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2024	Levels lower than detection level	<1	0.5	2	ppb	N	Leaching from ore-processing sites; Discharge from electronics, glass, and drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCL	MCLG	Units of measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	09/22/2021	1.5	1.5-1.5	5	0	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.

Synthetic Organic Contaminants including Pesticides and Herbicides

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of Measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, 5-TP (Silvex)	2024	Levels lower than detection level	<0.2	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4-D	2024	Levels lower than detection level	<0.1	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.1	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<20	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.

Carbofuran	2024	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	40	40	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.1	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2024	Levels lower than detection level	<1	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Dinoseb	2024	Levels lower than detection level	<0.2	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.01	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide.
Heptachlor	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<30	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<20	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.1	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.1	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane (gamma-BHC)	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.02	0.2	0.2	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
Methoxychlor	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.1	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock.
Oxamyl	2024	Levels lower than detection level	<1	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
PCB's (Polychlorinatedbiphenyls)	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.1	0	500	ppb	N	Runoff from landfills; Discharge of waste chemicals.
Pentachlorophenol	2023	Levels lower than detection level	<0.04	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	2024	Levels lower than detection level	<0.1	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.06	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.1	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1 , 1 , 1-Trichloroethane	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1 , 1 , 2-Trichloroethane	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1 , 1-Dichloroethylene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1 , 2 , 4-Trichlorobenzene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1 , 2-Dichloroethane	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1 , 2-Dichloropropane	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	5	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC pipes; Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	1000	1000	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.
cis-1 ,2-Dichloroethylene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Year	Disinfectant	Avg Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Chlorine Residual Free	1.99	1.00	3.45	4	4	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec, 2025, our system lost an estimated 13,824,269 gallons of water.

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.

TOTAL COLIFORM BACTERIA: Reported Monthly Tests Found No Coliform Bacteria-2025

RESOLVED VIOLATIONS TABLE:

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation End	Violation Explanation
07/02/2025 – 11/14/2025	Lead and Copper Rule Revisions	Notification, Known or Potential LSL	TCEQ did not receive record of notices to customers. Once known, copies of the notices to customers were sent to TCEQ and the violation was resolved.

Unregulated Contaminants

Year Range	Constituent	Avg Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRL	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2025	Bromodichloromethane	1.19	<1.00	1.44	1.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Bromoform	1.85	1.3	2.45	1.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Chloroform	<1.00	<1.00	<1.00	1.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Dibromochloromethane	2.32	1.6	3.05	1.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexene	2.31	2.31	2.31	N/A	ppb	Synthetic organic chemical and a byproduct of heavy petroleum refining.

Secondary and other Constituents Not Regulated

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year Range	Constituent	Avg Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2025	Calcium	1.32	1.32	1.32	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Magnesium	.399	.399	.399	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Manganese	.0017	.0017	.0017	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Potassium	.784	.784	.784	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring mineral in foods.
2025	Sodium	225	225	225	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
2025	Total Hardness as CaCO3	4.94	4.94	4.94	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.