



**2025 Annual Drinking
Water Quality Report
(Consumer Confidence Report)**

**Mustang Special Utility District
(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)

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.

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.

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.

En Español

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

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by Mustang Special Utility District is Ground Water and Surface Water. Mustang Special Utility District provides Ground Water from the Trinity and Woodbine Aquifers, located in Collin, Denton and Grayson Counties. Mustang Special Utility District purchases Surface Water from UTRWD Regional Water Treatment Plant. UTRWD Regional Water Treatment Plant provides purchased Surface Water from Jim Chapman and Lewisville Lakes, located in Denton County. Mustang Special Utility District purchases Ground Water from City of Sherman. City of Sherman provides purchased Ground Water from Trinity and Woodbine Aquifers, 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://dvw.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

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>.

Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

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	90 th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites Over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, free	2025	0.244	0.00164 - 1.17	ppm	1.3	0	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.

Lead	2025	1.33	0 - 15.6	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
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Regulated Contaminants-Disinfection By-Products

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	101 W Oak Shores Dr, Crossroads	2025	11	11.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	1801 Tipps Rd, Crossroads	2025	8	9.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	401 Spinnaker Run, Oak Point	2025	19	10.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	9113 King Ranch Dr, Crossroads	2025	17	6.9	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	101 W Oak Shores Dr, Crossroads	2025	20	25.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	1801 Tipps Rd, Crossroads	2025	16	20.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	401 Spinnaker Run, Oak Point	2025	32	24.5	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	9113 King Ranch Dr, Crossroads	2025	30	21.4	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	2025	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	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.001	0	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	11/4/2025	0.039	0.008-0.039	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2025	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	2025	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	11/4/2025	2.3	0- 2.3	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2025	<0.001	<0.001 - 0.0027	1.0	1.0	ppm	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<20	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Dibromochloromethane	9/10/2025	5.48	0 - 5.48	0.06	0	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Fluoride	4/30/2025	1.43	1.43	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)	4/30/2025	0.687	0 – 0.687	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate-Nitrite	8/29/2023	0.519	0.519	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (measured as nitrogen)	8/29/2023	0.411	0.411	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<5	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium	2025	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	MCLG	MCL	Units of measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	01/07/2016	1.5	1.5-1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	08/05/2020	3.3	3.2 – 3.3	0	15	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	9/10/2025	0.2	0.1-0.2	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.
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2025	<0.50	0-0.50	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories.

Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2025	<0.50	0-0.05	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
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	0-1	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.
Ethylene dibromide	2024	Levels lower than detection level	0-0.01	0	0.05	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
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 (Vydate)	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	2024	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.
Dichloromethane	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and 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.
o-Dichlorobenzene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p-Dichlorobenzene	2025	Levels lower than detection level	<0.5	75	75	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

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.

Year	Disinfectant	Avg Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Chlorine Residual Total	2.45	0.62	3.99	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 504,498,578 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:

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.

Microbiological	Result	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	MCL	MCLG	Likely Source of Contamination
Coliform (TCR)	1.00% of sample(s) returned positive in November.	0	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment.

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
1/1/2025 - 6/30/2025	Lead and Copper Rule	Water Quality Parameter M/R (LCR)	Failed to meet water quality parameter sampling or reporting requirements on time due to the contracted lab leaving conductivity off the final report. The lab re-submitted the final report with corrections and this violation was resolved.
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	4.95	<1.00	8.80	1.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Bromoform	1.18	<1.00	1.82	1.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Chloroform	10.35	<1.00	22.9	1.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2025	Dibromochloromethane	2.92	<1.00	5.48	1.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

EPA UCMR5 – Metal / Pharmaceuticals (EPA Method 200.7)

Year	Substance	Avg Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MRL	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Lithium	24.45	14 - 41.2	<MRL	9	ug/L	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; Lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

EPA UCMR5 – 25 PFAS (EPA Method 533)

Year	Substance	Avg Level	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MRL	Unit of Measure	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	PFBA	0.0064	0.0064 - 0.0064	<MRL	0.005	ug/L	Attributed to the manufacturing and use of consumer and industrial products, including stain-resistant materials, water-and-oil repellants, food packaging, and specialized coatings.
2025	PFHxA	0.0037	0.0037 - 0.0037	<MRL	0.003	ug/L	Discharge from industrial and manufacturing processes, runoff/leaching from fire training and response sites, landfills, and wastewater treatment plants.
2025	PFPeA	0.004	0.004 - .004	<MRL	0.003	ug/L	Attributed to human-made chemicals utilized in industrial and consumer products including stain-resistant materials, non-stick cookware, firefighting foams, and industrial discharge that migrates into water sources.

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	Aluminum	0.0054	<0.005	0.0064	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element. Corrosion of sedimentary rocks containing aluminum oxides.
2017	Bicarbonate	261.4	248	271	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2025	Calcium	1.22	0.99	1.41	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2005	Carbonate	28	25	31	N/A	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone.
2025	Chloride	23.5	23.5	23.5	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.

2016	Hardness as Ca/Mg	5.24	4.55	6.01	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
2025	Iron	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05	0.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2025	Magnesium	0.420	0.293	0.474	N/A	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Manganese	0.00115	<0.001	0.0013	0.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Nickel	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
2017	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	20	14.4	22	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2011	pH	8.8	8.7	9	N/A	units	Measure of corrosivity water.
2025	Potassium	0.901	0.659	1.27	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring mineral in foods.
2025	Silver	<0.001	<0.001	<0.001	0.1	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Sodium	222	197	273	N/A	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
2025	Sulfate	75.7	75.7	75.7	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
2025	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	530	530	530	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2025	Total Dissolved Solids	734	734	734	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2025	Total Hardness as CaCO3	4.773	3.68	5.48	N/A	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2025	Zinc	0.0061	<0.005	0.0094	5	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.

WATER FROM UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS DETECTED

Regulated at Upper Trinity Regional Water District's Treatment Plant

Date	Substance	Maximum Amount Detected in Water	Range Detected in Water	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Possible Source
2024	Haloacetic Acids	15.6	15.6 - 15.6	60	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Trihalomethanes	29.1	29.1 - 29.1	80	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2025	Arsenic	1.0	0 - 1.0	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2025	Barium	0.04	0.03 - 0.04	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
2025	Copper	0.009	0.004 - 0.009	1.3	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

2025	Bromate	4.2	2 - 4.2	10	0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
2024	Chromium	1.1	0 - 1.1	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2024	Cyanide	0.13	0 - 0.13	0.2	0.2	ppm	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
2/5/2025	Fluoride	0.26	0.26 - 0.26	4.0	4.0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive (Upper Trinity Regional Water District does not add); Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
2025	Lead	1.0	0 - 1.0	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
2/5/2025	Nitrate (as N)	0.53	0.53 - 0.53	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer, septic tanks, wastewater treatment plant effluent and animal waste.
2025	Total Organic Carbon (TOC)	The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.					
2025	Turbidity [^] (NTU)	0.18	0.02 - 0.18	0.3 NTU	N/A	NTU	Soil runoff

[^] 100% of samples were below the 0.3 NTU turbidity limit.

UTRWD does not add fluoride to its water.[^]

^{^^}The MCL for Bromate is the running annual average of monthly averages, computed quarterly (30 TAC: 290.114(b)(C)).

Radioactive Contaminants

2021 - 2023	Beta/Photon Emitters	0.336	0 - 0.336	4	0	Mrem/yr	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
9/16/2015	Combined Radium	1.5	N/A	5	0	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits

Synthetic Organic Chemicals Including Pesticides and Herbicides

2025	Atrazine	0.1	0 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	Herbicide runoff
2024	Metolachlor	0.2	0 - 0.2	N/A	N/A	ppb	Herbicide runoff
2023	Simazine	0.08	0 - 0.08	4 ppb	4 ppb	ppb	Herbicide runoff

WATER FROM THE CITY OF SHERMAN

Marilee SUD (now Mustang SUD) purchases groundwater from the City of Sherman. The City of Sherman provides groundwater from the Trinity and Woodbine Aquifers located in Grayson County. Below are tables containing the contaminants that were detected in the provider's water for calendar year 2025.

Regulated Inorganic Contaminants

Date	Substance	Maximum Amount Detected in Water	Range Detected in Water	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Possible Source
2025	Arsenic	1.0	1 - 1	10	0	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
2025	Barium	0.021	0.005 - 0.021	2	2	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes: Discharge from metal refineries: Erosion of natural deposits.
2025	Chromium	1.0	<1.0 - 1.0	100	100	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
2022	Texas Copper	Levels lower than detection level	0-0	1.3	1.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
2023	Cyanide	<20	<20 - <20	200	200	ppb	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories.
2023	Fluoride	0.972	0.478 - 0.972	4.0	4.0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2025	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	0.404	0.033 - 0.404	10	10	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; Sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Selenium	Levels lower than detection level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
2023	Thallium	Levels lower than detection level	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Radioactive Contaminants

Date	Substance	Maximum Amount Detected in Water	Range Detected in Water	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Possible Source
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2023	Gross Beta Particle Activity	<4	<4 - <4	0	15	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Combined Radium (226 & 228)	1.5	1.5 - 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	Erosion of natural deposits.
2023	Uranium	<1	<1 - <1	0	30	Ug/L	Erosion of natural deposits.

Volatile Organic Contaminants

Date	Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units of measure	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2024	Ethylbenzene	Levels lower than detection level	0 - 0.64	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
2025	Xylenes	0.00439	0.00054-0.00439	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories.

Synthetic Organic Chemicals Including Pesticides and Herbicides

Date	Substance	Maximum Amount Detected in Water	Range Detected in Water	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Possible Source
2021	Atrazine (ppb)	Levels lower than detection level	0 - 0	3 ppb	3 ppb	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Unregulated Contaminants

Date	Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2024	Bromoform	15.2	1.07 - 15.2	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Bromodichloromethane	4.67	1.42 - 4.67	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Chloroform	3.94	1.13 - 3.94	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
2024	Dibromochloromethane	12.9	1.17 - 12.9	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Date	Substance	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2025	Aluminum	0.008	<.005 - 0.008	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.

2023	Calcium	1.58	0 - 1.58	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2023	Chloride	227	16.5 - 227	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
2025	Iron	<0.05	<0.05 - <0.05	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
2023	Magnesium	0.363	0 - 0.363	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Manganese	<0.001	<0.001 - 0.004	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
2025	Sodium	604	283 - 604	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
2023	Sulfate	110	49.5 - 110	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
2023	Total Alkalinity	429	270 - 429	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
2023	Total Dissolved Solids	888	389 - 888	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
2023	Total Hardness as CaCO3	5.45	0 - 5.45	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
2025	Zinc	0.008	<0.005 - 0.008	ppm	Moderately abundant, naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

EPA UCMR5 - Metal/Pharmaceutical

Date	Substance	Average Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MRL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2023	Lithium	17.8	0 - 30.7	<MRL	9	Ug/L	Naturally occurring metal that may concentrate in brine waters; Lithium salts are used as pharmaceuticals, used in electrochemical cells, batteries, and in organic syntheses.

EPA UCMR5 - 25 PFAS

Date	Substance	Average Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MRL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2023	(PFBA) Perfluorobutanoic Acid	0.00415	0 - 0.0083	<MRL	0.005	Ug/L	PFAS are a group of synthetic chemicals used in a wide range of consumer products and industrial applications including: non-stick cookware, water-repellent clothing, stain-resistant fabrics and carpets, cosmetics, firefighting foams,
2023	(PFHxA) Perfluorohexanoic Acid	0.0019	0 - 0.0038	<MRL	0.003	Ug/L	

2023	(PFPeA) Perfluoropentanoic Acid	0.0016	0 - 0.0032	<MRL	0.003	Ug/L	electroplating, and products that resist grease, water, and oil. PFAS are found in the blood of people and animals in water, air, fish, and soil at locations across the United States and the world.
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IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Availability of Monitoring Data for Unregulated Contaminants for Mustang Special Utility District

Our water system has sampled for a series of unregulated contaminants. Unregulated contaminants are those that don't yet have a drinking water standard set by EPA. The purpose of monitoring for these contaminants is to help EPA decide whether the contaminants should have a standard. As our customers, you have a right to know that these data are available. If you are interested in examining the results, please visit: [EPA.gov UCMR5 Data Finder](#)

You may also contact Helena Henretty at (940) 440-9561 or 7985 FM 2931, Aubrey, TX 76227.

This notice is being sent to you by Mustang Special Utility District State Water System ID# TX0610036

Date distributed: May 29, 2026

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Mustang SUD has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing (or did) to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During compliance period 07/01/2024 – 12/31/2024 and 01/01/2025 – 06/30/2025, we did not complete all monitoring or testing for Water Quality Parameter contaminants and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for these contaminants, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples were taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
<i>Water quality parameters 07/01/2024 – 12/31/2024</i>	2 / 6M	20	Oct. 1 – Dec. 31 2024	10/22/2024
<i>Water quality parameters 01/01/2025 – 06/30/2025</i>	2 / 6M	19	Apr. 1 – Jun. 30	05/28/2025

What is being done?

We are working to correct the problem. For more information, please contact Helena Henretty at 940-440-9561 ext. 307 or hcarroll@mustangwater.com.

During the 7/1/2024 – 12/31/2024 event all required samples were taken within the period, but the contracted lab failed to report the results within that reporting period to TCEQ resulting in a violation. There was no issue with the sampling or analysis of the Water Quality Parameter samples, and this violation has been resolved with TCEQ.

During the 1/1/2025 – 6/30/2025 event all required samples were taken within the period and reported on time, but the contracted lab left off conductivity in the final report. The lab made the necessary corrections and sent the results to TCEQ after the reporting period, which resulted in a violation. There was no issue with the sampling or analysis of the Water Quality Parameter samples, and this violation has been resolved with TCEQ.

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by ___Mustang SUD___. Public Water System Number: TX0610036___

Date Distributed: ___05/29/2026___