

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 527-3504.

Caddo Basin Special Utility District
156 CR 1118, Greenville, TX 75401-7514
903-527-3504
www.caddobasin.com PWSID TX1160029

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

This is your Water Quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2025.

Definitions and Abbreviations

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.






This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

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 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 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 order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the number of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Information about your drinking water

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the

Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

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. CADDO BASIN 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 CADDO BASIN SUD at 903-527-3504. 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>.

CBSUD Board of Directors

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If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact **Kevin Wendland, General Manager**, by calling (903) 527-3504 or writing to 156 CR 1118, Greenville, TX 75401-7514. You may also send an email to webadmin@caddobasin.com. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

The Board Meetings are held the Fourth Tuesday at 6:30 pm of each month at The District Office located at 156 CR 1118, Greenville, TX 75401.

CADDO BASIN SUD provides surface water from **NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP**. **NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP** provides purchase surface water from Lake Lavon Reservoir located in Collin County. **CADDO BASIN SUD** provides surface water from **CITY OF FARMERSVILLE**. **CITY OF FARMERSVILLE** provides purchase surface water from **NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP** Lake Lavon Reservoir located in Collin County.

Information About Source Water Assessments:

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information 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 information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information, visit <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/0430044>. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report.

For more information on water assessments and production efforts on our system, please visit <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/1160029>, or you may contact Kevin Wendland, General Manager (903) 527-3504.

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

Caddo Basin Water Quality Data for Year 2025 TX1160029

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Type	Year	Average Level	Units	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramines	2025	1.70	ppm	.60- 3.49	4/4

NOTE: 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.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low- high)	Units	AL	Sites over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
COPPER, FREE	2025	1.02	0.0157 - 1.21	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2025	1.34	0 -4.49	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

Disinfection Byproducts	Period	Highest LRAA	Sample Point	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	19	156 CR 1118, Greenville	11	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	20	3315 FM 547, Farmersville	24.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	22	4413 CR 2604, Caddo Mills	24.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2025	18	5507 HWY 69 N, Celeste	10	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2025	36	156 CR 1118, Greenville	41.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2025	39	3315 FM 547, Farmersville	47.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2025	38	4413 CR 2604, Caddo Mills	40.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2025	38	5507 HWY 69 N, Celeste	42.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. TCEQ only requires one sample annually for compliance testing. For Bromate, compliance is based on the running annual average.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Dibromochloromethane	10/1/2025	14.3	5.18-14.3	UG/L	N/A	0.06	
Nitrate	10/1/2025	0.177	0.177	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate- Nitrite	10/6/2025	0.096	0.096	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Nitrate Advisory: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2025	14	5.32 - 14	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2025	3.37	<1 - 3.37	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2025	18.2	7.38 - 18.2	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2025	13.6	5.5 - 13.6	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution. These contaminants are included in the Disinfection By-Products TTHM compliance data.

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	0.00	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Reported monthly tests found no fecal 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.

Lead Service Line Inventory

Caddo Basin Sud is actively identifying system-owned and customer-owned service line inventory, determined through field investigations that no lead, galvanized, requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines are in the system. To view and access the service line inventory, please visit <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/caddobasinsudtx>

Violations

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
There are no additional required health effects notices.			
There are no additional required health effects violation notices.			

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants Water Quality Data for Year 2025 TX0430044

Regulated Contaminants

Products	Date	Detected	Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Bromate	2025	Levels lower than	0 - 0	5	10	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water ozonation.

NOTE: Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. TCEQ only requires one sample annually for compliance testing. For Bromate, compliance is based on the running annual average.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic	2025	1	1 - 1	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2025	0.055	0.038 - 0.055	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	5	5	ppb	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2025	56.0	47.0 - 56.0	0 - 0	200	ppb	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	2025	0.492	0.352 - 0.492	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2025	0.866	0.082 - 0.866	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

Nitrate Advisory: Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photons emitters	2024	5.3	5.3 - 5.3	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2024	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium	2024	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex)	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Aldicarb	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	3	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Aldicarb Sulfone	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	2	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	4	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Atrazine	2025	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.

Lindane	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
Methoxychlor	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.
Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Dichloroethylene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorobenzene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o - Dichlorobenzene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p - Dichlorobenzene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.29	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	No	Soil runoff.

NOTE: 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.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Year	Average Level of Quarterly Data	Lowest Result of Single Sample	Highest Result of Single Sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Dioxide	2025	0.050	0	0.63	0.80	0.80	ppm	Disinfectant.
Chlorite	2025	0.176	0	0.90	1.00	N/A	ppm	Disinfectant.

NOTE: Water providers are required to maintain a minimum chlorine disinfection residual level of 0.5 parts per million (ppm) for systems disinfecting with chloramines and an annual average chlorine disinfection residual level of between 0.5 ppm and 4 ppm.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

Cryptosporidium and Giardia

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment.
Giardia	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Levels detected are for source water, not for drinking water. No cryptosporidium or giardia were found in drinking water.

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants Water Quality Data for Year 2025 (Cont.)

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	2025	61.3	31.2 - 61.3	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2025	92.5	29.0 - 92.5	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Iron	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2025	9.44	6.27 - 9.44	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2025	0.002	0.002 - 0.002	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2025	0.007	0.005 - 0.007	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2025	8.8	7.3 - 8.8	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Silver	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2025	88.0	41.9 - 88.0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2025	147	84.7 - 147	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2025	138	43.6 - 138	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2025	455	182 - 455	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2025	200	96.0 - 200	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2025	0.016	0.006 - 0.016	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

Lead Service Line Inventory

North Texas Municipal Water District has completed its service line inventory and determined through field investigations that no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines are in the system. To view and access the service line inventory, go to <https://www.ntmwd.com/200/Water-Quality>.

Violations

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
No Violations			

City of Farmersville Water Quality Data for Year 2025 TX0430004

Disinfectant Residual

Disinfectant Type	Year	Average Level	Units	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chlorine	2025	2.18	ppm	0.50 - 4.10	4/4

NOTE: 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.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Period	of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Units	AL	Sites over AL	Likely Source of Contamination
COPPER, FREE	2025	0.793	0.00379 - 0.871	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2025	0.932	0 - 2.95	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection Byproducts	Period	Highest LRAA	Sample Point	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs)	2025	14	209 S HWY 78, FARMERSVILLE	14.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAAs)	2025	14	MEADOWVIEW ST AND GADDY FARMERSVILLE	13.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2025	22	209 S HWY 78, FARMERSVILLE	25.3	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
TTHM	2025	22	MEADOWVIEW ST AND GADDY FARMERSVILLE	27	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Dibromochloromethane	11/12/2025	8.55	3.01 - 8.55	UG/L	0	0.06	
Nitrate	4/8/2025	0.773	0.773	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate- Nitrite	1/30/2020	0.604	0.604	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Violations

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
12/30/2025	LEAD & COPPER RULE	LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	Failed to meet content delivery and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification.