

**TX2250004 TRI SUD**

# Annual Water Quality Report

For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

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.

**For public participation in our decision making,  
Directors Meetings are held every third  
Tuesday at 12:00 noon at our office:**

Location: 300 West 16<sup>th</sup> Street  
Mount Pleasant TX 75455  
Phone: 903-572-3676

## Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements

It is the goal and responsibility of Tri SUD to provide you a safe and reliable supply of potable drinking water. Some of this information may seem complex but we have attempted to provide it in an understandable format. This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provided to our customers in 2025. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented here. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

**Where do we get our drinking water?** Our drinking water is obtained directly from the City of Mount Pleasant. Their primary supply currently used comes from Lake Bob Sandlin and Lake Cypress Springs and emergency pumping capabilities are available at Lake Tankersley. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The City of Mount Pleasant received that assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact **Aaron Gann, General Manager, at 903-572-3676**. For more information about our water source, please refer to the following: <https://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview> or <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

**Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien. 903-572-3676**

### **SPECIAL NOTICE** - Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

*Some individuals are more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as Cryptosporidium, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer, those who are undergoing treatment with steroids, and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.*

### **About the Table on page two:**

The table on page two lists all the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test up to 97 contaminants.

### **ALL drinking water may contain contaminants**

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

### **Secondary Constituents**

Secondary constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the state of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

### **Water Sources**

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. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

### **Water Loss**

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 38,167,108 gallons of water, including leaks, flushing lines, and fire department usage. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 903-572-3676.

### **Lead and Copper service line statement:**

An inventory has been completed per Lead and Copper Rule Guidelines. Tri SUD has no lead, copper, galvanized, or unknown lines; all consist of PVC plastic. A copy of this inventory can be obtained by reaching out to our office.

**Inorganic Contaminants**

Year	Constituent	Highest Level at Any Sampling Point	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2025	Barium	0.064 MG/L	0.06 - 0.064	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
2025	Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	0.195 MG/L	0.195 – 0.195	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks/sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
2025	Fluoride	0.1 MG/L	0.057 – 0.082	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2025	Arsenic	Less than Detectable Limit	0.001 MG/L	.01	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
2025	Cyanide	86.9	20.0 – 86.9	200	0	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2025	Chromium	Less than Detectable Limit	0.001	.10	.10	ppm	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2025	Selenium	0	0	.05	0	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
2025	Thallium	.001	.001	.002	0	ppm	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, & leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

**Organic Contaminants**

Synthetic organic Contaminants including Pesticides & herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Unit of Measure	Violation	Likely source of contamination
Atrazine	2024	0.1	0 – 0.1	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Unregulated Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	N/A	Health-based Ref Concentration (Ug/l)	Units	N/A	Health Information Summary
PFBA	2024	0.0123	0.0059-0.0123	-	6	Ug/l	-	This data is part of UCMR5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

**Total Organic Carbon**

Year	Constituent	Average	Detected Range	MCL	MCLG
2025	Total Organic Carbon (ppm) – Source Water	5.62	4.97 – 6.04	N/A	N/A
2025	Total Organic Carbon (ppm) – Drinking Water	3.22	1.52 – 3.54	N/A	N/A

Carbon is naturally present in the environment. The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set, unless a TOC violation is noted in the violations section.

**Turbidity**

2025	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	0.18	1 NTU	N	Soil Runoff
Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Limits	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil Runoff

Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of water; it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration system.

**Disinfection By-Products**

Year	Constituent	Highest Level Detected	Range of Detected Levels	MCL	MCLG	Unit of Measure	Violation	Source of Constituent
2025	Total Trihalomethanes	88.8	33.09 – 88.8	80	No goal for total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking-water disinfection
2025	Total Haloacetic Acid	37.2	16.2 – 37.2	60	No goal for total	ppb	N	By-product of drinking-water disinfection

**Total Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform MCL	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**Fecal Coliform Bacteria**

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

**Lead and Copper**

Year	Constituent	The 90 <sup>th</sup> Percentile	Number of Sites Exceeding Action Level	Violation	MCLG	Action Level	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2025	Lead	0.0825	0	N	1.5	1.5	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
2025	Copper	0	0	N	0	1.3	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

**All water systems are required by EPA to report the language below:**

*"If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and **home plumbing**. This water system is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>."*

**Disinfectant Residuals**

Year	Constituent	Average	Highest	Lowest	MRDL	MCLG	Units	Source
2025	Chloramines	2.13	2.8	.5	4	4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

**Radioactive Contaminants**

Year	Constituent	Highest	Range	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Source
2025	Combined Radium 226/228			0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
2023	Beta/photon emitters	5.5	5.5 – 5.5	0	50	pCi/L*	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits

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

**Definitions:**

**Coliforms** - bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other potentially harmful waterborne pathogens may be present or that a potential pathway exists through which contamination may enter the drinking water distribution system.

**E. Coli** - mostly harmless bacteria that live in the intestines of people and animals and contribute to intestinal health. However, eating or drinking food or water contaminated with certain types of *E. coli* can cause mild to severe gastrointestinal illness. Some types of pathogenic (illness-causing) *E. coli*, such as Shiga toxin-producing *E. coli* (STEC), can be life-threatening.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria would be found in our water system.

**Level 2 Assessment:** A very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation would/has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in the water system on multiple occasions.

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** - The highest contaminant level permissible in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** - The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for the control of microbial contaminants.

**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (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 contamination.

**Treatment Technique (TT)** - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Action Level (AL)** - The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

**Avg:** Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**Action Level Goal (ALG)** - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.

**Abbreviations:** *NTU* - Nephelometric Turbidity Units; *MFL* - million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos); *pCi/L* - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity); *ppm* - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) - or 1 ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water; *ppb* - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L); *ppt* - parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter; *ppq* - parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter; *mrem* - millirems per year (a measure of radiation); *N/A* - not applicable; **Treatment Technique (TT)** - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.