Annual Drinking Water Quailty Report
Consumer Confidence Report
January 1 to December 31, 2025

NEVADA SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT
PWS ID NUMBER: TX 0430053
(972) 843-2608

This Water Quality Report (also known as Consumer Confidence Report, CCR) is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by Nevada SUD to provide safe drinking water. The analysis was made using data from the most recent U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water. For more information regarding this report please contact Johnny Rudisill, General Manager, at (972) 843-2608 or email at nevadawater@nevadawater.org

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (972) 843-2608.

Nevada SUD had a water loss of 3.8%

Public Participation Opportunities

Nevada SUD regular monthly board meeting is the third Thursday of each month at 6:00 pm. The location of the meeting is 108 N Warren Street, Nevada, TX 75173

Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap 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 rish. More information about contaminants and potental health effects can be obtained by calling the EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800)426-4791.

Our water source(s) and source water assessment information are listed below:

The source of drinking water used by Nevada SUD is purchased surface water. We purchase the surface water from North Texas Municipal Water District (TX0430044 North), Wylie Treatment Plant. It comes from the following Lake/River/Reservoir/Aqufier: LAVON LAKE.

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW from North Texas MWD (FM 1138)	CC from TX0430044 NTMWD	Surface Water	Active	294 FM 1138, Royse City, TX 75189-4155
SW from North Texas MWD (FM 6)	IC from TX040044 NTMWD	Surface Water	Active	1214 W FM 6, Nevada, TX 75173-8476

Source Water Susceptibilty Assessment (SWSA)

The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection at our system, contact Johnny Rudisill at (972) 843-2608.

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 constiuents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in te assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

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 Watch at the following URL: http//dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/

In order to ensure 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 for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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 wo are undergoing treatment with steriods, 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 physcian or health care providers. Additional guideline on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes of health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact Nevada SUD's business office at (972) 843-2608.

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 hericides, 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 porcesses and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
· Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occuring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Water Quality Test Results - Definitions

The following tables contain 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 Leve Goal (ALG): The level of a contminant 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 or 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 has 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 has been found in our water system on multiple occassions

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contminant 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 (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 (MRDL): The highest level of 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 (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

MFL: million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

Treatment Tecnique 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 and MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions

na: not applicable

NTU: nephelometic 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

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng.L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

RRA: Running Annual Average

LRAA: Locational Running Annual Average

mrem: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

picocuries per liter (pCi/L): picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water

Violations Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin Date	Violation End Date	Violation Explanation
Nevada SUD had no violations	N/A	N/A	No violations

Lead Service Line Inventory

Nevada SUD has completed a required service line inventory. There are no customer service lines containing lead, galvanized which requires replacement, or unknown service lines on our system. For a copy of the service line inventory please contact our office at (972) 843-2608, 108 N Warren St, Nevada, TX 75173 or email nevadawater@nevadawater.org or a service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at: https://acrobat.adobe.com/id/urn:aaid:sc:VA6C2:1bea5607-9bb5-4c5a-878e-a81e578a9429

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Range of Sampled Results (low-high)	AL	90th Percentile	# of Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2023-2025	0.0207 - 2.12	1.3	1.11	1	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of house hold plumbing systems.
Lead	2023-2025	0 - 34.8	15	10.4	2	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

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.

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially prenant women, 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. Nevada 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 no 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 NEVADA SUD at (972) 843-2608. 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.

Infants and children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general popluation. 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).

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.

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

Disinfectant Type	Year	Average Level of Quarterly Data	Lowest Result of Single Sample	Highest Result of Single Sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2025	2.34	1.01	3.84	4.0	<4.0	ppm	No	Disinfectant used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	2025	0.05	0	0.63	0.80	0.80	ppm	No	Disinfectant
Chlorite	2025	0.176	0	0.90	1.00	N/A	ppm	No	Disinfectant

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive Sample	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 montly sample	0	0	0	0	Naturally present in the environment

Note: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliorm 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.

Regulated Contaminants								
Disinfection By-products	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids	544 Hubbard Circle,	2025	22	20.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Haloacetic Acids	621 W FM 6, Nevada, TX	2025	24	19.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	544 Hubbard Circle,	2025	37	34.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	621 W FM 6, Nevada, TX	2025	39	38.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Bromate		2025	0 -0	5	ppb	10	0	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.								

Regulated 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 detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics, solder; and test addition
Arsenic	2025	1	1.0 - 1.0	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
Dibromochlorometha	4/24/2025	12.4	6.28 - 12.4	0.06	0	UG/L	No	
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)	4/24/2025	0.891	0.891	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	11/4/2020	0.384	0.384	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Regulated Contaminants								
Inorganic Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
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 you health care provider.								

Radioactive Contaminants	**Collection Date**	**Highest Level Detected**	**Range of Levels Detected**	**MCLG**	**MCL**	**Units**	**Violation**	**Likely Source of Contamination**
Beta/photon 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

Synthetic organic contaiminants 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

Synthetic organic contaiminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
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 petroleium 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
Metoxychlor	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 insecticides 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 - Tricloroethane	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
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 factores; 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

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
trans - 1, 2 - Dicholorethylene	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Turbidity				
	Limit (Treatment	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 te effectiveness of our filtration.				

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 wasted. Naturally present in the environment.
Giardia	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal wasted. 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.					

Unregulated Contaminants					
Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Cloroform	2025	12.10	7.15 - 12.10	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromoform	2025	3.22	1.48 - 3.22	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Bromodichloromethane	2025	14.00	8.57 - 14.00	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2025	12.40	6.28 - 12.40	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.					

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	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