



WATER QUALITY REPORT

2025 | *CITY OF CADDO MILLS*

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEM ID: TX1160001

CITY OF CADDO MILLS
Public Water System ID: TX1160001

We are pleased to present you with the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year January 1 - December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts that we make to continue to provide you with safe drinking water.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (903) 527-3116.

Sources of Drinking Water

The City of Caddo Mills is purchased surface water.

Our water sources and source water assessment information are listed below:

Source Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW from Cash SUD	Surface Water	Active	Near I-30
SW from City of Greenville I/C with TX1160004	Surface Water	Active	2807 Highway 66

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 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 EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Paul Miller

City of Caddo Mills

2313 Main Street/ P.O. Box 490

Caddo Mills, Texas 75135

Public Works Director - Paul Miller

(903) 527-3116
Public Works Director (903) 527-3116



Public Participation Opportunity

The Caddo Mills City Council meets the 2nd Tuesday of every month at 6:00 p.m. Meetings are held at City Hall, 2313 Main Street.

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 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 EPA's 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 productions, 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 chemical, 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.

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

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.

Lead Service line inventory can be accessed at City Hall or by calling Public Works Director Paul Miller at 903-527-3116.

There are no additional required health effects notices.

DEFINITIONS

In the tables on the following pages, you will find many terms and abbreviations that you may not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we have provided the definitions below.

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 contaminant in 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.

Variances 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 7,300 gallons of water.

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

na: not applicable.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

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.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chlorine (Chloramines Total)	2025	2.87	ppm	1.96 - 3.55	4/4

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.

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COLIFORM (TCR)	In the month of September, 1 sample (s) returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Unit	AL	Sites over AL	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2022 - 2024	0.207	0.0511 - 0.49	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2022 - 2024	1.49	0 - 2.98	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)	2902 North Rock	2025	44	39.2	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	3004 North Rock	2025	33	28.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Nitrate	1/6/2025	0.218	0.218	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate - Nitrite	2/1/2021	0.103	0.103	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

VIOLATIONS

During the period covered by this report we have the following noted violations.

Violation Period	Analyte	Violation Type	Violation Explanation
12/30/2024 - 4/1/2025	Lead & Copper Rule	Lead Consumer Notice	Failed to meet content, delivery, and/or reporting requirements for lead consumer notification
12/1/2025 - 12/31/2025	Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR)	Monitoring, Routine, Minor (RTCR)	Failed to collect all routine or replacement coliform samples



JUST SO YOU KNOW...

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the 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.

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 City.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS and 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 women, infants (both formula and breast fed), and young children. The City of Caddo Mills 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 the City of Caddo Mills at 903-527-3116. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps that you can take to minimize exposure is available at: <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

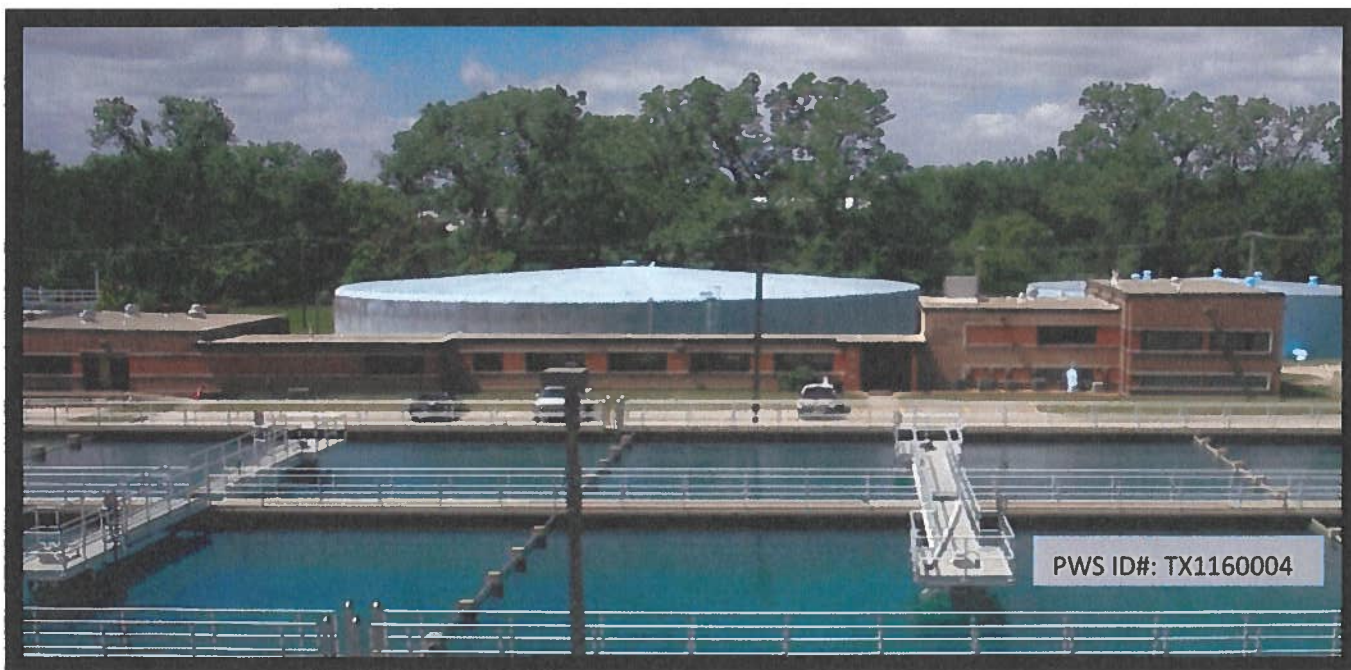
A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at City Hall or by contacting Paul Miller @ 903-527-3116.





Water Treatment Plant

Annual **Water Report** Reporting Year 2025



Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (903) 457-3152.

This report was prepared by:

City of Greenville

P.O. Box 1049

Greenville, TX 75403

Meeting the Challenge

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he City of Greenville is pleased to present to you our annual water quality report. As the provider of the water that comes into your home, we are committed to producing the highest quality water possible for your health and safety.

This edition covers all testing completed from January 1 through December 31, 2025. Over the years, we have dedicated ourselves to producing drinking water that meets all state and federal drinking water standards.

We continually strive to adopt new and better methods for delivering the best quality drinking water to you. As new challenges to drinking water safety emerge, we remain vigilant in meeting the challenges of source water protection, water conservation and community education, while continuing to serve the needs of all our water users.

Please share your thoughts about the information in this report with us. After all, well-informed customers are our best allies.

For more information about this report, or for any questions relating to your drinking water, please call or email Robert Burney, Water Treatment Plant Superintendent, at (903) 457-3190 or rburney@ci.greenville.tx.us.



Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public forum and voice your concerns about your drinking water. The Greenville City Council meets the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month beginning at 6 p.m. at City Hall, 2821 Washington Street, Greenville, Texas.

Source Water Description

Our Drinking Water is regulated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and meets all of the requirements as stated in the Federal Drinking Water Standards.

Where Does My Water Come From?

City of Greenville customers are fortunate because we enjoy an abundant water supply from two surface water sources. The Greenville Water Treatment Plant draws water from Greenville Reservoirs (No. 4 & No. 5) in Greenville Tx, and Lake Tawakoni in Hunt County.

Lead in Home Plumbing

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 supply 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 www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

Substances That Could Be in Water

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA prescribes regulations limiting the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for public health.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least some small amounts of contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

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 can acquire naturally occurring minerals, in some cases, radioactive material; and substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Substances 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, or wildlife; Inorganic Contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or may 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 which may also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems; Radioactive Contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily cause for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact our business office. For more information about contaminants and potential health effects, call the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, businesses, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water main flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through the mains.

Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not pose health concerns, they can affect the taste, clarity, and color of the water.

Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen, disinfectant levels, and an acceptable taste and smell.

During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, though uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household use at that time. If you do use the tap, allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use and avoid using hot water, to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank.

Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

Source Water Assessment

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 Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Robert Burney, Superintendent of Water Treatment.

Water Conservation

You can play a role in conserving water and saving yourself money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using and by looking for ways to use less whenever you can. It is not hard to conserve water. Here are a few tips:

Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So, get a run for your money and load it to capacity.

Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.

Check every faucet in your home for leaks. Just a slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.

Check your toilets for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and you save more than 30,000 gallons a year.

Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

Fact or Fiction

Tap water is cheaper than soda pop. (Fact: You can refill an 8 oz. glass of tap water approximately 15,000 times for the same cost as a six-pack of soda pop. An, water has no sugar or caffeine.)

Methods for the treatment and filtration of drinking water were developed only recently. (Fiction: Ancient Egyptians treated water by siphoning water out of the top of huge jars after allowing the muddy water from the Nile River to settle. And, Hippocrates, known as the father of medicine, directed people in Greece to boil and strain water before drinking it.)

A typical shower with a non-low-flow showerhead uses more water than a bath. (Fiction: A typical shower uses less water than a bath.)

Water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit. (Fiction: You can chill very pure water past its freezing point (at standard pressure) without it ever becoming solid.)

The Pacific Ocean is the largest ocean on Earth. (Fact: The Atlantic Ocean is the second largest and the Indian Ocean is the third largest.)

A single tree will give off 70 gallons of water per day in evaporation. (Fact)

Important Health Information

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; those 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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Information on the Internet

The U.S. EPA Office of Water (www.epa.gov/waterhome) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (www.cdc.gov) Web sites provide a substantial amount of information on many issues relating to water resources, water conservation and public health. Also, the TCEQ has a Web site (www.tceq.com) that provides complete and current information on water issues in Texas, including valuable information about our watershed.

Bacteriological Sampling

Any public water system required to comply with the Level 1 or Level 2 assessment requirements under §290.109 and §290.116 of this title that is not due to an E. coli MCL violation shall include in the report the information in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph. In addition to the elements in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, the public water system shall include the elements in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph when it has a Level 1 treatment technique trigger as specified under §290.109(c)(1) of this title and shall include the elements in subparagraph (C) of this paragraph in the report when it has a Level 2 treatment technique trigger as specified under §290.109(c)(2)(B) of this title.

Furthermore, any public water system that failed to complete all the required assessments shall also include the statement in subparagraph (D)(i) of this paragraph. Any public water system that failed to correct all identified sanitary defects shall also include the statement in subparagraph (D)(ii) of this paragraph.

Coliforms are 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 entry the distribution system.

When coliforms are indicated the need to look for potential problems in water treatment or distribution. When this occurs, we are required to conduct assessment(s) to identify problems and to correct any problems that were found during these assessments.

The City of Greenville Water Treatment Plant is required to take 30 Bacteriological samples a month and 360 samples for the year. We also take Bacteriological samples when there a main break that effect the distribution system, and when new lines are put into service.

Number of Bacteriological samples taken per month: **40**

Number of Bacteriological samples taken in calendar year 2025: **480**

Number of positive results for all Bacteriological samples taken in calendar year 2025: **0**

Definitions

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

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level): 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.

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal): 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.

MRDL (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level): 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.

MRDLG (Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal): 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.

ND (Not detected): Indicates that the substance was not found by laboratory analysis.

NTU (Nephelometric Turbidity Units):

Measurement of the clarity, or turbidity, of water. Turbidity more than 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

pCi/L (picocuries per liter): A measure of radioactivity.

ppb (parts per billion): One part substance per billion parts water (or micrograms per liter).

ppm (parts per million): One part substance per million parts water (or milligrams per liter).

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



Who uses the most water?

On a global average, most freshwater withdrawals-69 percent-are used for agriculture, while industry accounts for 23 percent and municipal use (drinking water, bathing and cleaning, and watering plants and grass) just 8 percent.

How much water does a person use every day?

The average person in the U.S. uses 80 to 100 gallons of water each day. During medieval times, a person used only 5 gallons per day.

Should I be concerned about what I am pouring down my drain?

If your home is served by a sewage system, your drain is an entrance to your wastewater disposal system and eventually to a drinking water source. Consider purchasing environmentally friendly home products whenever possible, and never pour hazardous materials (e.g., car engine oil) down the drain. Check with your health department for more information on proper disposal methods.

Sampling Results

During the past year we have taken hundreds of water samples in order to determine the presence of any radioactive, biological, inorganic, volatile organic or synthetic organic contaminants. The table below shows only those contaminants that were detected in the water.

The state allows us to monitor for certain substances less than once per year because the concentrations of these substances do not change frequently. In these cases, the most recent sample data are included, along with the year in which the sample was taken.

REGULATED SUBSTANCES							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW- HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
Arsenic (ppb)	2025	10	0	Less than detectable limit	0 - 1.0	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste.
Atrazine (ppb)	2025	3	3	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Barium (ppm)	2025	2	2	0.07	.06 - .06	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits.
Chloramines (ppm)	2025	4	4	3.12	2.0 - 4.0	No	Water additive used to control microbes.
Chromium (ppm)	2025	100	100	0.0001	.0 - .0001	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Combined Radium (pCi/L)	2011	5	0	1	1-1	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	2025	4	4	0.108	0.6 - 0.6	No	Water Additive which promotes strong teeth. Discharges from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Haloacetic Acids [HAA] I (ppb)	2025	60	NA	23.0	20.3 - 52.7	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Nitrate' (ppm)	2024	10	10	0.19	.119 -.119	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage, erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (ppm)	2022	1	1	0.01	0 -.0099	No	
Selenium (ppb)	2025	0.05	0.05	Less than detectable limit	0.005	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits, discharge from mines.
TTHMs [Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2025	80	NA	28.9	16.9 - 34.5	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive sampfb ples)	2025	NA	NA	0	NA	No	Naturally present in the environment.
Turbidity' (NTU)	2025	TT	NA	0.10	.08 - 0.23	No	Soil runoff
Turbidity (Lowest monthly percent of samples meeting limit)	2025	TT	NA	0.01	NA	No	Soil runoff
UCMR5							
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLED	MCL [MRDL]	MCLG [MRDLG]	AMOUNT DETECTED	RANGE LOW- HIGH	VIOLATION	TYPICAL SOURCE
PFBA (ppt)	2023	4	NA	0.008			
PFPeA (ppt)	2023	3	NA	0.0034			
PFHxA (ppt)	2023	3	NA	0.0035			
PFHxS (ppt)	2023	10	10	0.0036			
PFOS (ppt)	2023	4	0	0.0061			

Tap water samples were collected for lead and copper analyses from sample sites throughout the community.					
SUBSTANCE (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR SAMPLE D	AL	MCLG	DETECTED (90TH % TILE)	ALL/TOTAL SITES
Copper (ppm)	2025	1.3	0.12	0.0733	0
Lead (ppb)	2025	0.015	0	0.0019	0

¹Footnote for City of Greenville: 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.

²Footnote for City of Greenville: 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.

³Footnote for City of Greenville: Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. It is monitored because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of the filtration system.

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 Loss Information

Total System Input: 1,976,154,200 Gallons

Total GPCD (System Input/Retail Population)/365: 1 50

Residential Use in Gallons: 752,054,334 gallons

Total Apparent Water Losses: 18,977,059 gallons

Total Real Losses: 672,469,687 gallons

Total Water Losses: 691,446,746 gallons

Apparent Losses Normalized: 4. 52 gallons lost per connection per day.

Real Loss Volume: 672,469,687 gallons

Unavoidable Annual Real Losses Volume: 90,507,669 gallons

Infrastructure Leakage Index: 7.43

Real Losses Normalized-Service Connections: 160.15 gallons lost per connection per day.

Total water Loss - Percentage: 6.61%

GPCD Input: 150

GPCD Loss: 53

Adjusted Real Loss Volume: 672,469,687 gallons.

Adjusted Cost of Real Losses: \$ 1,210,445.00

Achieve Date	Target for Total GPCD	Current Total GPCD	Target for Residential GPCD	Current Residential GPCD	Target for Water Loss GPCD	Current Water Loss GPCD	Target for Water Loss Percentage	Current Water Loss Percentage
Five-year Target Date 2029	153	150	70	57	10	53	6.71 %	6.61 %
Ten-year Target Date 2034	135	150	62	57	10	53	6.80 %	6.61%

Violations: (ALL violations are CORRECTED)

- CONSUMER CONFIDENCE RULE – CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT, VIOLATION TYPE 72, VIOLATION DATE 07/01/2025 – 01/29/2026
- LEAD AND COPPER RULE REVISIONS – NOTIFICATION, KNOWN OR POTENTIAL LSL, VIOLATION TYPE 4H, VIOLATION DATE 07/02/2025 – 05/07/2026

We have developed a service line inventory. To access the inventory, please visit
<https://www.ci.greenville.tx.us/1558/Greenvilles-Lead-and-Copper-Rule-Revision>

2025

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report



PWS ID: 1160018

For More Information About Cash Special Utility District (Cash SUD)

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility provider, please feel free to contact:

Heath McGee, General Manager

Phone: (903) 883-2695 Email: info@cashwater.org

Mail: 172 FM 1564 East Greenville, TX 75402

Our public board meetings are held on the 4th Monday of each month at 172 FM 1564 East, Greenville TX 75402.

You can also visit our website, www.cashwater.org, for more information.

En Español

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 883-2695.

Cash Special Utility District Board of Directors

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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.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- ◆ Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- ◆ Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- ◆ Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- ◆ Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- ◆ Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?

We draw water from two different sources. Our treatment plant pulls surface water from Lake Tawakoni; it is treated by means of sedimentation, filtration and disinfection in order to remove possible harmful contaminants. This water supplies the Cash areas south of Interstate 30, Lone Oak, & Cumby. The second source is treated surface water purchased from North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD), which pulls raw water from Lake Lavon. Southeast Caddo Mills, Quinlan & Union Valley areas south of Interstate 30 are supplied by this purchased water.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

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. 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 for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (1-800-426-4791).

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

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 (1-800-426-4791).

Lead and Drinking Water

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems and exacerbate existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these adverse health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, kidney or nervous system problems. Lead in drinking water is primarily from lead pipes, solder, and fittings. 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>.

You can find our lead and copper inventory on our website www.cashwater.org/lead-and-copper.

Source Water Assessment

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water & results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in the Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Heath McGee, General Manager at (903) 883-2695.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

Cash SUD is happy to present you with this report, which is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The report covers the analysis of samples that were taken January 1 through December 31, 2024, and was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. Cash SUD's drinking water supply surpassed the strict regulations of both the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). It is our desire to help educate our customers about how we continue to produce safe drinking water every day.

In 2025, our water department distributed 938,019,000 gallons of water to our customers.

Definitions & Abbreviations: The following tables contain scientific terms & 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.

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 & determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water.

Level 2 Assessment - a Level 2 Assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems & 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 (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 (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 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 (MRDLG) - the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs don't reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

N/A - not applicable.

ND - not detected.

NTU - nephelometric turbidity units (measure of turbidity)

Parts Per Billion (ppb) - micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/l}$) or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

Parts Per Million (ppm) - milligrams per liter (mg/l) or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

pCi/L - picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

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

90th Percentile - 90% of samples are equal to or less than the number in the chart.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. 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 (1-800-426-4791)

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR	CASH SUD		NTMWD		MCL	MCLG	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
		HIGHEST	RANGE	HIGHEST	RANGE			
Antimony (ppb)	2025	<0.001	0-<0.001	Levels lower than detect levels	0-0	6	6	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics, electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic (ppm)	2025	ND	N/A	1	1-1	10	0	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass & electronic production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2025	.054	N/A	.038-.055	2	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium (ppb)	2025	ND	N/A	Levels Lower than detect levels	0-0	4	4	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	2025	ND	N/A	Levels lower than detect levels	0-0	5	5	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium (ppb)	2025	ND	N/A	Levels lower than detect levels	0-0	100	100	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide (ppb)	2025	ND	N/A	56.0	47.0-56.0	200	0	Discharge from steel/metal factories; discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories.
Flouride (ppm)	2025	.17	N/A	.0492	0.352-.0492	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury (ppb)	2025	ND	N/A	Levels lower than detect levels	0-0	2	2	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) (ppm)	2025	0.307	N/A	.866	0.082-0.866	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium (ppb)	2025	ND	N/A	Levels lower than detect levels	0-0	50	50	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines
Thallium	2025	ND	1/A	Levels lower than detect levels	0-0	2	0.5	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS								
CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR	CASH SUD		NTMWD		MCL	MCLG	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
		HIGHEST	RANGE	HIGHEST	RANGE			
Atrazine (ppb)	2025	0.17	0-0.17	.1	0.1-0.1	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops

LEAD & COPPER					
CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR	CASH SUD		AL	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
		90th Percentile	Sites Above AL		
Lead (ppm)	2024	0.0114	0	0.015	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	2024	0.836	0	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems

MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL

CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR	CASH SUD			NTMWD		MRDL	MRDLG	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
		HIGHEST	AVG	RANGE	HIGHEST	RANGE			
Chlorine Residual (ppm)	2025	4.00	2.70	.50-4.00	4.00	.50-4.00	4	<4.0	Disinfectant used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide (ppm)	2025	0	0.050	0-0.63	0.82	0.0-.82	.80	.80	Disinfectant
Chlorite (ppm)	2025	0	0.176	0-0.90	0.95	0-.95	1.00	N/A	Disinfectant

TURBIDITY

CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR	HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENT		LOWEST MONTHLY % OF SAMPLES MEETING LIMIT		TURBIDITY LIMITS	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
		CASH SUD	NTMWD	CASH SUD	NTMWD		
Turbidity (NTU)	2025	.28	.29	100 %	100%		Soil Runoff

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR	CASH SUD		NTMWD		MCL	MCLG	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
		HIGHEST	RANGE	HIGHEST	RANGE			
Source Water	2025	32.8	5.43-32.8	**	N/A	N/A	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
Drinking Water	2025	4.13	2.36-4.13	**	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Removal Ratio*	2025	92.8	35.6-92.8%	**	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed. NOTE: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Byproducts of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THM) and haloacetic acids (HAA), which are reported elsewhere in this report.

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

MICROBIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

YEAR	CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	LEVEL DETECTED	MCL	MCLG	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
		CASH SUD			
2025	Total Coliform Bacteria (# positive monthly samples)	0	1 POSITIVE SAMPLE/ MONTH	0	Naturally present in the environment

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR	CASH SUD		NTMWD		MCL	MCLG	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
		HIGHEST	RANGE	HIGHEST	RANGE			
Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	2025	42	35-42	N/A	N/A	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	2025	33	20-33	N/A	N/A	80	N/A	

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR	CASH SUD		Units	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
		HIGHEST	RANGE		
Chloroform	2025	34.5	17.2-34.5	ppb	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2025	<1	0-<1	ppb	
Bromodichloromethane	2025	13.5	7.67-13.5	ppb	
Dibromochloromethane	2025	3.44	1.26-3.44	ppb	

NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no MCL for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS								
CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR	CASH SUD		NTMWD		MCL	MCLG	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
		HIGHEST	RANGE	HIGHEST	RANGE			
Beta/phone emitters	2025	N/A	N/A	5.3	5.3-5.3	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2025	N/A	N/A	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	15	0	Discharge from rubber & chemical factories
Radium	2025	ND	N/A	Levels lower than detect level	0-0	5	0	Runoff from rubber & chemical factories

SECONDARY AND OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED (No associated adverse health effects)							
CONTAMINANT (UNIT OF MEASURE)	YEAR	CASH SUD		NTMWD		SECONDARY LIMIT	SOURCE OF CONTAMINANT
		HIGHEST	RANGE	HIGHEST	RANGE		
Aluminum (ppm)	2025	<.005	N/A	Levels lower than detected	0-0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Calcium (ppm)	2025	22.5	N/A	61.3	31.2-61.3	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element
Chloride (ppm)	2025	50.9	N/A	92.5	29.0-92.5	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity.
Iron (ppm)	2025	<.05	N/A	Levels lower than detected	0-0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium (ppm)	2025	2.39	N/A	9.44	6.27-9.44	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese (ppm)	2025	.013	N/A	.002	.002-.002	N/A	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel (ppm)	2025	.004	N/A	.007	7.3-8.8	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
pH (units)	2025	8.3	7.3-8.3	8.8	7.4-8.9	n/a	Measure of corrosivity of water
Silver (ppm)	2025	<0.001	N/A	Levels lower than detected	0-0	N/A	
Sodium (ppm)	2025	27.2	N/A	88.0	41.9-88.0	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
Sulfate (ppm)	2025	11.1	N/A	147	84.7-147	250	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 (ppm)	2025	79	49-79	138	43.6-138	N/A	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	2025	170	N/A	455	182-455	1000	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3 (ppm)	2025	66	N/A	200	96.0-200	N/A	Naturally occurring calcium
Zinc	2025	<0.005	N/A	.016	.006-.016	N/A	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry

¹ Result is a single sample

The state allows us to monitor for some contaminants less than once per year because the concentration of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of our data, though accurate, is more than one year old.

VIOLATIONS TABLE			
VIOLATION TYPE	VIOLATION BEGAN	VIOLATION END	VIOLATION EXPLANATION
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANT MONITORING RULE (UCMR5)						
CONTAMINANT	YEAR	AVERAGE LEVEL	RANGE OF LEVELS	MRL	UNITS	LIKELY SOURCE OF CONTAMINATION
N/A	2025					