Prepared June 2026

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)
For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025

SOUTHWEST FANNIN S.U.D

Phone Number: 903-965-5316 Website: www.swfanninsud.org
PWS ID No.: 0740031

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community public water supplies:

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; 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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: Normally 3rd Tuesday of each month
For more information go to www.swfanninsud.org

Time: 9 am

Location: 8046 W State Hwy 56
Savoy, TX 75479

Phone Number: 903-965-5316

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (903) 965-5316.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. The analysis 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. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

SOURCE of DRINKING WATER

The Sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

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?

The source of drinking water used by SOUTHWEST FANNIN S.U.D. is Ground Water. It comes from the following Lake / River / Reservoir / Aquifer: WOODBINE. Located in Fannin and Grayson counties.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT STATUS

A Source Water Assessment for your drinking water source(s) was conducted by the TCEQ and the results indicated that our sources have a low susceptibility to contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system is based on the susceptibility and previous sample data. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. Any detections of these contaminants will be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in the Texas Drinking Water Viewer at https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov or https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact John Keen at 903-965-5316.

ALL DRINKING WATER MAY CONTAIN CONTAMINANTS

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

SECONDARY CONSTITUENTS

Many 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 concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

ABOUT THE FOLLOWING PAGES

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water proved by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

ABBREVIATIONS

- NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units (a measure of turbidity)
- MFL – million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- pg/L – parts micrograms per liter – roughly equivalent to ppb
- ppm – parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L) – or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water
- ppb – parts per billion, or micrograms per liter – or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water
- ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq – parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter
- mrem/year – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

DEFINITIONS

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 Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

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

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

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

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 do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

na: not applicable

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

INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Inorganic Contaminant	Collection Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2024	< 0	0 – 0	6	6	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
Arsenic	2025	1.2	0 – 1.2	n/a	10	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium	2025	0.01	0 – 0.01	2	2	ppm	N	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Beryllium	2024	< 0	0 – 0	4	4	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense
Cadmium	2024	< 0	0 – 0	5	5	ppb	N	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries
Chromium	2025	3.4	0 – 3.4	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2024	< 0	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories: Discharge from steel / metal factories
Fluoride[1]	2024	1.22	1.21 – 1.22	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury	2024	< 0	0 – 0	2	2	ppb	N	Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills and croplands
Nitrate (Nitrogen)	2025	0.0605	0.045 – 0.0605	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Selenium	2024	< 0	0 – 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines
Thallium	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0.5	2	ppb	N	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore processing sites; drug factories

[1] This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than 2 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of fluoride may develop cosmetic discoloration of their permanent teeth (dental fluorosis). The drinking water provided by your community water system Southwest Fannin Special Utility District has a fluoride concentration of 1.21 – 1.22 mg/L.

Dental fluorosis, in its moderate or severe forms, may result in a brown staining and/or pitting of the permanent teeth. This problem occurs only in developing teeth, before they erupt from the gums. Children under nine should be provided with alternative sources of drinking water or water that has been treated to remove the fluoride to avoid the possibility of staining and pitting of their permanent teeth. You may also want to contact your dentist about proper use by young children of fluoride-containing products. Older children and adults may safely drink the water.

Drinking water containing more than 4 mg/L of fluoride (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than 4 mg/L of fluoride, but we're required to notify you when we discover that the fluoride levels in your drinking water exceed 2 mg/L because of this cosmetic dental problem.

For more information, please call John Keen of Southwest Fannin Special Utility District at 903-965-5316. Some home water treatment units are also available to remove fluoride from drinking water. To learn more about available home water treatment units, you may call NSF International at 1-877-8-NSF-HELP.

SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS (including pesticides and herbicides)

Synthetic Organic Contaminant	Collection Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, 5 – TP (Silvex)	2023	< 0	0 – 0	50	50	ppb	N	Residue of banned herbicide
2, 4 – D	2023	< 0	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Alachlor	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Atrazine	2024	< 0	0 – 0	3	3	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Benzo (a) pyrene (PAH)	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	200	ppt	N	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
Carbofuran	2023	< 0	0 – 0	40	40	ppb	N	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
Chlordane	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Dalapon	2023	< 0	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2024	< 0	0 – 0	400	400	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories

Synthetic Organic Contaminant	Collection Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2024	4.1	0 – 4.1	0	6	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2014	< 0	0 – 0	0	200	ppt	N	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards
Dinoseb	2023	< 0	0 – 0	7	7	ppb	N	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
Endrin	2024	< 0	0 – 0	2	2	ppb	N	Residue of banned insecticide
Ethylene dibromide	2023	< 0	0 – 0	0	50	ppt	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Heptachlor	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	400	ppt	N	Residue of banned termiticide
Heptachlor epoxide	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	200	ppt	N	Breakdown of heptachlor
Hexachlorobenzene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	50	50	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical factories
Methoxychlor	2024	< 0	0 – 0	40	40	ppb	N	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
Oxamyl (Vydate)	2023	< 0	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	N	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
Pentachlorophenol	2023	< 0	0 – 0	0	1	ppb	N	Discharge from wood preserving factories
Picloram	2023	< 0	0 – 0	500	500	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Simazine	2024	< 0	0 – 0	4	4	ppb	N	Herbicide runoff
Toxaphene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	3	ppb	N	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle

VOLATILE ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

Volatile Organic Contaminant	Collection Year	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1, 1, 1 – Trichloroethane	2024	< 0	0 – 0	200	200	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1, 1, 2 – Trichloroethane	2024	< 0	0 – 0	3	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 1 – Dichloroethylene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	7	7	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 2, 4 – Trichlorobenzene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from textile – finishing factories
1, 2 – Dichloroethane	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1, 2 – Dichloropropane	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Chlorobenzene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Dichloromethane	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	700	700	ppb	N	Discharge from petroleum refineries
Styrene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
Tetrachloroethylene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	1	1	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride	2024	< 0	0 – 0	0	2	ppb	N	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes, Total	2024	< 0	0 – 0	10	10	ppm	N	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
cis-1, 2 – Dichloroethylene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	70	70	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o-Dichlorobenzene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	600	600	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	75	75	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans-1, 2-Dicholoroethylene	2024	< 0	0 – 0	100	100	ppb	N	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

RADIOACTIVE CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Combined Radium 226/228	12/05/2016	1.5	1.5 – 1.5	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits
Grosss alpha excluding radon and uranium	4/5/2022	3.2	0 – 3.2	0	15	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	3	2.6 – 2.6	No goal for the total	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs)*	2025	17	17.1 – 17.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection

The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 or TTHM samples results collected at a location over a year.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection byproducts. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Year or Range	Contaminant	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Unit of Measure	MCL	MCLG	Source of Contaminant
2023	Bromoform	3.855	1.72	5.11	ppb			Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2023	Bromodichloromethane	2.1588	0	3.46	ppb			Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2023	Chloroform	0.6588	0	1.72	ppb			Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2025	Dibromochloromethane	7.17	1.86	7.17	UG/L	N/A	0.06	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
2024	Lithium	21.6	12.1	38	ppb			Abundant naturally occurring element

SECONDARY and OTHER CONSTITUENTS NOT REGULATED

(No associated adverse health effects)

Year or Range	Constituent	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	Secondary Limit	Unit of Measure	Source of Constituent
2022	Aluminum	0.0084	0.0057	0.013	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2023	Bicarbonate	350	271	544	NA	ppm	Corrosion of carbonate rocks such as limestone
2022	Calcium	0.6207	.213	1.7	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2023	Chloride	44.9167	23.6	56.4	300	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; byproduct of oil field activity
2022	Hardness total as CACO3	2.2505	0.532	6.64	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium
2022	Iron	0	0	0	.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities
2022	Magnesium	.34	.218	.581	NA	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2022	Manganese	.0029	.0014	.0035	.05	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element
2023	P. Alkalinity as CaCO3	7.844	0	10.5	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2012	pH	8.4	8.1	8.5	>7.0	Units	Measure of corrosivity of water
2022	Silver	.001	.001	.001	.1	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; used in photographic film industry
2022	Sodium	225.8334	158	306	NA	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; byproduct of oil field activity
2022	Sulfate	118.1334	66.5	201	300	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial byproduct; byproduct of oil field activity
2022	Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	357	276	364	NA	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts
2014	Total Dissolved Solids	825	433	849	1000	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water
2022	Zinc	.0064	.0051	.0085	5	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element; used in the metal industry

Turbidity NOT REQUIRED

Total Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO COLIFORM BACTERIA.

Fecal Coliform REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO FECAL COLIFORM BACTERIA.

E-Coli REPORTED MONTHLY TESTS FOUND NO E-COLI BACTERIA

DISINFECTION DATA

Year	Disinfectant	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y / N)	Source of Chemical
2025	Chlorine Residual, Free	1.46	1.02 – 1.99	4.0	4.0	ppm	N	Disinfectant used to control microbes

LEAD and COPPER *

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	90th Percentile	Range of Sampled Results (low - high)	Action Level (AL)	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper, Free	2021-2023	0.287	0.0147 - 0.317	1.3	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Lead	2021-2023	0	0	15	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

*** Required Additional Health Information for Lead**

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 district 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.

Southwest Fannin Special Utility District has developed a lead and copper service line inventory that has been approved by TCEQ. Contact the office at 903-965-5316 or by email at swfanninsud@gmail.com for information about the lead and copper service line inventory.