

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

EAST FORK SUD

Public Water System ID: TX0430033

We are pleased to present to you the Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) for the year, for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2025. This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water. (Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

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Sources of Drinking Water

EAST FORK SUD is Purchased surface water.

Public Participation Opportunities:
Date: June 24, 2026
Time: 5:30 p.m.
Location: 1355 Troy Road, Wylie, TX

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
SW FROM NORTH TEXAS MWD (EAST FORK 1)	I/C WITH TX0430044	Surface water	N	1355 Troy Rd, Wylie, Tx 75098
SW FROM NORTH TEXAS MWD (EAST FORK 2)	I/C WITH TX0430044	Surface water	N	1355 Troy Rd, Wylie, Tx 75098

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 EPAs Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at www.eastforksud.com.

Microbial Contaminants - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic Contaminants - such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and Herbicides - which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic Chemical Contaminants - including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive Contaminants – which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the 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 system's business office.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Lead can cause serious health effects in people of all ages, especially pregnant people, infants (both formula-fed and breastfed), and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and parts used in service lines and in home plumbing. EAST FORK SUD is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes but cannot control the variety of materials used in the plumbing in your home. Because lead levels may vary over time, lead exposure is possible even when your tap sampling results do not detect lead at one point in time. You can help protect yourself and your family by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Using a filter, certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead, is effective in reducing lead exposures. Follow the instructions provided with the filter to ensure the filter is used properly. Use only cold water for drinking, cooking, and making baby formula. Boiling water does not remove lead from water. Before using tap water for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula, flush your pipes for several minutes. You can do this by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. If you have a lead service line or galvanized requiring replacement service line, you may need to flush your pipes for a longer period. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact EAST FORK SUD at 972-442-7572. 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>.

In the tables below, you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms, we've provided the following definitions:

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

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

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

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

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

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

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

		utility levels were less than					
COPPER, FREE	2025	0.91	0.102 - 1.85	ppm	1.3	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2025	2.11	0 - 6.84	ppb	15	0	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 plumbing materials containing lead and copper.

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. East Fork SUD 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 our 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>.

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MC L	MCL G	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	10806 SPYGLASS HILL, ROWLETT	2025	23	24.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1889 BUTLER, WYLIE	2025	22	26.7	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	2242 ELM GROVE ROAD, ROWLETT	2025	22	20.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	407 RUTHERFORD, WYLIE	2025	29	26.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	10806 SPYGLASS HILL, ROWLETT	2025	33	32.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	1889 BUTLER, WYLIE	2025	37	49.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	2242 ELM GROVE ROAD, ROWLETT	2025	35	44.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	407 RUTHERFORD, WYLIE	2025	38	50.2	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	10/14/2025	15.7	4.41 - 15.7	UG/L	0	0.06	
NITRATE	4/9/2025	0.932	0.924 - 0.932	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	11/12/2020	0.318	0.244 - 0.318	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants Water Quality Data for Year 2025

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Arsenic	2025	1	1 - 1	0	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2025	0.055	0.038 - 0.055	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2025	56.0	47.0 - 56.0	0 - 0	200	ppb	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	2025	0.492	0.352 - 0.492	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2025	0.866	0.082 - 0.866	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
<p>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.</p>								

Radioactive Contaminants	Collecti on Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MC L	Units	Viola tion	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.

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collecti on Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MC L	Units	Viola tion	Likely Source of Contamination
Atrazine	2025	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Turbidity

	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Level Detected	Viola tion	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.29	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100 %	No	Soil runoff.
NOTE: Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.				

Total Organic Carbon

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

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Collecti on Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2025	15.9	5.31 – 15.9	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2025	2.86	1 – 2.86	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

Bromodichloromethane	2025	16.9		5.88 – 16.9		ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2025	15.7		4.41 – 15.7		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	Collecti on Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	2025	61.3	31.2 - 61.3	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2025	92.5	29.0 - 92.5	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Iron	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2025	9.44	6.27 - 9.44	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2025	0.002	0.002 - 0.002	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2025	0.007	0.005 - 0.007	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2025	8.8	7.3 - 8.8	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Silver	2025	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2025	88.0	41.9 - 88.0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2025	147	84.7 - 147	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	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 CaCO ₃	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.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

PWSs are required to report UCMR results in the CCR when unregulated contaminants are found (i.e., measured at or above minimum reporting levels [MRLs]), and must report the average and range of the monitoring results for the report year. Additionally, PWSs are required to notify customers through Tier 3 Public Notification (PN) about the availability of all UCMR results no later than 12 months after they are known by the PWS. If timing and delivery requirements are met, systems may include their PN within the CCR, also known as annual drinking water quality report. EPA has resources for PWSs available on the CCR and PN Compliance help webpages.

Contaminants	Collection Date	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRL	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Perfluorobutanesulfonic Acid (PFBS)	2025	.0041	.0031-.0051	.003 µg/L	ppb	Highly persistent, man-made PFAS compound used in industrial applications and consumer products.
Perfluorobutanoic Acid (PFBA)	2025	.0063	.0061-.0066	.005 µg/L	ppb	Highly persistent, man-made PFAS compound used in industrial applications and consumer products.
Perfluorohexanoic Acid (PFHxA)	2025	.0044	.0032-.0062	.003 µg/L	ppb	Highly persistent, man-made PFAS compound used in industrial applications and consumer products.
Perfluoropentanoic Acid (PFPeA)	2025	.0045	.0034-.0065	.003 µg/L	ppb	Highly persistent, man-made PFAS compound used in industrial applications and consumer products.

The UCMR 5 Compliance Report for East Fork SUD can be found at <https://www.eastforksud.com/ucmr-5-results/>

Lead Service Line Inventory

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

Lead Service Line Inventory

East Fork Special Utility District has completed its service line inventory and determined through field investigations that no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines are in the system. To view and access the service line inventory, go to <https://www.eastforksud.com/lead-copper-inventory/>.