NORTH HUNT SUD

Public Water Supply ID: TX1160039

Consumer Confidence Report

2025 CCR

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

NORTH HUNT SUD

Public Water System ID: TX1160039

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 reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (XXX) XXX-XXXX).

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Stacey Nicholson or Jeremy Kinkade

Phone: 903-886-3458

Sources of Drinking Water

NORTH HUNT SUD is Purchased surface water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
1 - PS 1 - 441 CR 3930	441 CR 3930	Ground water	Compliant/Safe	Fannin Co.
2 - PS 2 / 7841 FM 68W	7841 FM 68W	Ground water	Compliant/Safe	Fannin Co.
SW FROM CITY OF COMMERCE	CC FROM TX1160003 CITY OF COMMERCE	Surface water	Compliant/Safe	Hunt Co. & Delta Co.
SW FROM CITY OF COMMERCE (TAWAKONI)	CC FROM TX1160003 CITY OF COMMERCE	Surface water	Compliant/Safe	Hunt Co.

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:

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. NORTH HUNT 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 NORTH HUNT SUD for 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.

A service line inventory has been prepared and can be accessed at **https://northhuntsud.ruralwaterusa.com/lead-and-copper-service-line-summary.**

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.

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 7,350 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
Chloramine	2026	1.55	Mg/L	0.59-3.18	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.

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	2021 - 2023	0.179	0.0134 - 0.228	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021 - 2023	1.53	0 - 2.3	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 (HAA5)	5664 FM 512, COMMERCE, TX	2025	5	2.9 - 8.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	5877 CR 4511, COMMERCE, TX	2025	13	9.6 - 16.3	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	5664 FM 512, COMMERCE, TX	2025	6	0 - 12	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	5877 CR 4511, COMMERCE, TX	2025	11	8.37 - 15.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
BARIUM	7/14/2025	0.062	0.062	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	5/6/2025	4.71	0 - 4.71	UG/L	0	0.06	
FLUORIDE	3/13/2023	2.53	1.42 - 2.53	ppm	4	4	Natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth.
NITRATE	3/11/2025	0.437	0 - 0.437	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/11/2025	0.874	0.421 - 0.874	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

NITRITE	10/1/2025	0.967	0 - 0.967	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	2/8/2021	3.1	1.5 - 3.1	pCi/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, EXCL. RADON & U	2/8/2021	3.1	0 - 3.1	pCi/L	15	0	Erosion of natural deposits
GROSS ALPHA, INCL. RADON & U	2/8/2021	3.1	0 - 3.1	pCi/L	0	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Required Health Effects Language:

This is an alert about your drinking water and a cosmetic dental problem that might affect children under nine (9) years of age. At low levels, fluoride can help prevent cavities, but children drinking water containing more than two (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 has a fluoride concentration greater than 2.0 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 (9) 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 the proper use of fluoride-containing products by young children. Older children and adults may safely drink the water. Drinking water containing more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride (the maximum contaminant level for fluoride) can increase your risk of developing bone disease. Your drinking water does not contain more than four (4) mg/L of fluoride, but we are required to notify you when the fluoride level in your drinking water exceeds two (2) mg/L due to this cosmetic dental problem. For more information, please call at the phone number located under the heading "How might I become actively involved?" on page 1 of this report. 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.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

CITY OF COMMERCE

Public Water System ID: TX1160003

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 informacion muy importante sabre su agua potable. Traduzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien). Call 214-550-0151 to reach the 24 Hour Spanish Translation Service. To be more involved in the decision making process of the City's Water System, there is a City Council Meeting every month at City Hall.

For more information regarding this report, contact:

Name: Director of Public Works Timothy Jones

Phone: 903-886-1122

Sources of Drinking Water

CITY OF COMMERCE is Surface water.

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

Source Name		Type of Water	Report Status	Location
CITY 1-WASHINGTON	WASHINGTON	Ground water	Compliant/safe	Hunt County
CITY 5 - PLUGGED		Ground water	Plugged	Hunt County
HORTON 1- 9713 FM 153	9713 FM 153	Ground water	Compliant/safe	Delta County
HORTON 2 - 406 FM 2800	406 FM 2800	Ground water	Compliant/safe	Delta County
HORTON 3 - 275 FM 2075	275 FM 2075	Ground water	Compliant/safe	Delta County
HORTON 4 - 1330 FM 71	1330 FM 71	Ground water	Compliant/safe	Delta County
HORTON 5 - ROSS ST	ROSS ST	Ground water	Compliant/safe	Hunt County
INTAKE 1	1-3	Surface water	Compliant/safe	Lake Tawakoni Hunt County

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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.

6Yg,_: 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: milliirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body).
J2.Q_Q: micrograms per liter (ug/L) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
.PQffi: milligrams per liter (mg/L) or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
picocuries per liter (pCi/LI: 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
Chloramine	2025	2.09	Mg/L	.55-4.0	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 April, 2 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	2021-2023	0.326	0 - 0.521	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021-2023	0	0 -10.4	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)	2231 LIVE OAK ST, COMMERCE, TX	2025	17	18.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	2231 LIVE OAK ST, COMMERCE, TX	2025	16	18.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ATRAZINE	3/11/2025	0.1	0.1	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	3/11/2025	0.064	0.0066-0.064	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	3/11/2025	66.2	66.2	ppb	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
FLUORIDE	3/11/2025	0.16	0.16	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NITRATE	3/11/2025	0.396	0.386 - 0.396	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	3/11/2025	0.396	0.396	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRITE	7/28/2025	0.527	0-0.527	ppm	1	1	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS AFTA PARTICI F	10/?f,/7077	4.n	o-4.n	nCi/l	so	0	Df>r:av nf natural anci man-macif> cif>nnsits.

ACTIVITY							
RADIUM-228	10/26/2022	1.46	0 - 1.46	PCI/L	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits

Turbidity

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.

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	12	NO	0.29	November	SWTP HWY SO	Yes

Total Organic Carbon

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

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	7/22/2025	8.69	1.35 - 8.69		0	Naturally present in the environment

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.

Some people who drink water containing cyanide well in excess of the MCL over many years could experience nerve damage or problems with their thyroid.

Some people who drink water containing methoxychlor in excess of the MCL over many years could experience reproductive difficulties.

There are no additional required health effects violation notices.

We found coliforms indicating 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. 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 enter the drinking water distribution system. We found coliforms indicating 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.

During the past year we were required to conduct 1 Level 1 assessment{s). 1 Level 1 assessment(s) were completed. In addition, we were required to take O corrective actions and we completed O of these actions.

During the past year we have had O violations.

The Lead Service Line Inventory has been completed and there are no lead pipes left in the distribution system, for any questions you may call Timothy Jones at 903-886-1122.

Our water system was also sampled for a series of contaminants as required by the EPA's Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5). The UCMR5 is a nationwide program designed to collect data for contaminants that are suspected of being present in drinking water and do not have health-based standards set under the Safe Drinking Water Act {SOWA). UCMR 5 requires sample collection for 30 chemical contaminants between 2023 and 2025. The data collected under UCMR 5 improves understanding of the prevalence and amount of 29 per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and lithium in the nation's drinking water systems. We are now providing the results from these samples as required by the EPA and TCEQ and a public notice about the availability of the results is being sent out to customers 4/10/2026, 4/20/2026, and 4/30/2026.

All chemical contaminants tested below MRL (minimum reporting level) except Lithium and PFBA. Lithium was above the MRL at 34.1 ug/1 on the 9/22/25 sample date and 38.3 ug/1 on the 3/17/25 sample date. This averages out to 36.2 ug/1. PFBA was less than the MRL of .005 ug/1 on 9/22/25 and .0054 ug/1 on 3/17/25, giving a average of .0052. UG/L stands for microgram per liter, so 1000 ug/1 equals one milligram per liter (mg/L)