



East Garrett Water Supply Corp.

2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

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Water Quality Information

(469) 383-6362

<https://eastgarrettwatersupply.com/>

A Message from Us

Thank you for taking the time to read East Garrett's 2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report. We are proud your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. This report, based on samples collected throughout 2025, details the quality of your water and the rigorous measures we take to ensure its safety. Our team conducts regular testing across the distribution system to maintain these high standards. We recognize the importance of providing safe, reliable drinking water. Our team remains committed to our mission of delivering high-quality water you can trust, and this report serves to reinforce that commitment and provide you peace of mind in the water served through your tap.

In compliance with state and federal regulations, we have completed our work to complete a full inventory of service line materials throughout our service area. Service lines are the underground pipes that carry water from the main line in the street to your home or building. Our water service line inventory can be found here <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/eastgarrettwsctx>.

If upon reading this report, you have any questions or do not have confidence in our efforts, please reach out to us by calling us at 469-383-6362, or emailing us at jwade@eastgarrettwatersupply.com.

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (469) 383-6362.

John Wade, General Manager

East Garrett WSC
PWS ID: TX0700024

Your Water, Your Community

1960

Congress authorizes Bardwell Lake

Local residents pushed for action and Congress listened. On March 31, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers was authorized to build Bardwell Lake, creating approximately 140,000 acre-feet of water storage that would anchor the region's future supply.

1965

East Garrett WSC is born

A group of local farmers and residents, committed to building something lasting for their families and neighbors, filed with the Texas Secretary of State and made it official. Federally funded and community-driven, East Garrett launched with just 25 founding members and a big promise.

WHAT WE HAVE ACCOMPLISHED TOGETHER

From smarter meters to stronger infrastructure, the last five years represent some of the biggest strides in East Garrett's history. Here is what your water system has been up to.



5 years of TCEQ compliance

Continuously meeting or exceeding every state water quality standard, keeping East Garrett above requirements every single year.



AMI smart meter system installed

East Garrett installed a smart radio meter system and leak detection program, dropping water loss from 30-40% down to just 7-10%, saving water and meeting American Water Works Association standards in the process.



Backup generator secured

East Garrett secured ARPA funding through Ellis County to install a propane-fueled backup generator, keeping the pump station running reliably even when the power goes out.



\$8.8M grant application filed

In March 2025, East Garrett applied to the Texas Water Development Board for \$8.8 million to grow our capacity for the community's future.



Diligently Working for Quality Water

Delivering safe, reliable, and high-quality water to every tap in our community is at the heart of everything we do. Our dedicated team of water professionals works around the clock to monitor and test your water supply to meet or exceed all state and federal standards set by the EPA and Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). From the source to your faucet, we employ advanced treatment processes, conduct many water quality tests each year, and continuously invest in the maintenance and improvement of our distribution infrastructure. We are proud to provide you with water that is not only safe to drink but also a reflection of our unwavering commitment to public health and the trust you place in us.

It's easy to take a simple turn of the faucet for granted, but behind every drop of clean, safe water is a dedicated team working tirelessly to make it possible.

YOUR WATER NEVER SLEEPS!

LONG BEFORE WATER REACHES YOUR GLASS,
IT'S ALREADY BEEN ON QUITE A JOURNEY!
NATIONWIDE, MORE THAN 2.2 MILLION MILES
OF UNDERGROUND PIPES WORK AROUND THE
CLOCK TO DELIVER SAFE, RELIABLE DRINKING
WATER TO COMMUNITIES JUST LIKE OURS.
THAT'S DEDICATION YOU CAN COUNT ON.
EVERY SINGLE DAY.



Our Source Water

Most drinking water in the United States comes from Surface Water, like a river or lake; or from Groundwater such as an underground spring or well. The water we provide you comes from Lake Bardwell in Ellis County and Tarrant Regional Water District (TRWD) through Ennis, which is Surface Water.

Protecting Our Source Water

Making drinking water safe starts by protecting the source. We work with TCEQ scientists to take samples of this water to look for possible pollutants. This is called our Source Water Susceptibility Assessment (SWSA). East Garrett relies on the City of Ennis to complete the SWSA, which can be found here: <https://gisweb.tceq.texas.gov/swat/print/07000001>.

It does not mean that the contamination has or will occur. We can use this information to evaluate the need to improve our current water treatment capabilities and prepare for future contamination threats. This can help us ensure that quality finished water is delivered to your homes.

If you have questions about the SWSA, please contact John Wade at (469) 383-6362 or (817) 659-9915.

**YOUR PIPES ARE WORKING HARD, GIVE
THEM A FRESH START!**

IF YOUR TAP HASN'T BEEN USED FOR SIX OR MORE HOURS (LIKE FIRST THING IN THE MORNING), A QUICK 3–5 MINUTE RUN OF COLD WATER BRINGS IN A FRESH SUPPLY FROM THE WATER MAIN. THINK OF IT LIKE LETTING A GARDEN HOSE CLEAR OUT THE WARM WATER THAT'S BEEN SITTING IN THE SUN. FRESHER WATER IS JUST A FEW SECONDS AWAY!

RISE, RUN, AND REFRESH!



Learn About Your Water

Testing

Your water was put to the test, literally. In 2025, East Garrett WSC collected more than 80 water samples and tested for multiple contaminants. As required by state and federal law, we continuously monitor for regulated contaminants and proudly share those findings with you in this report. Our testing goes well beyond what you see in this report. Any substance not listed was simply not detected in your drinking water.

Before water ever reaches your tap, it undergoes a rigorous multi-step treatment process, including filtration, disinfection, and quality testing at the City of Ennis. Once treated, it travels through our distribution system to arrive safe and clean at your tap.

Treating



STEP 1

Collected from rivers, lakes or groundwater wells



STEP 2

Chemicals added to bind particles into larger clumps



STEP 3

Water filtered through sand, gravel & charcoal layers



STEP 4

Chlorine or UV light kills bacteria & harmful organisms



STEP 5

Water balanced to protect pipes & prevent corrosion



STEP 6

Clean, safe water delivered through our distribution system

Upgrading

We are committed to the long-term improvement of our water system. We continue investing in our water treatment infrastructure to bring you the best possible water every day. Our long-term system plan is already underway, modernizing how water is delivered to your home, strengthening system reliability, and securing a safe, uninterrupted supply of high-quality drinking water for our community for decades to come.

We are always working to improve the system that delivers water to your tap. East Garrett has completed installation of new sampling stations throughout our service area and continues installing new valves to strengthen system control and reliability. Looking ahead, rehabilitation of our standpipe, the tall tank that stores your water and keeps it flowing at the right pressure to your home, is scheduled to begin in December 2026.

Check this out!

Lead Education

Lead in drinking water is something we take seriously and we want you to understand where it comes from and what we're doing about it.

There is no lead in our water when it leaves the water treatment facility. It typically enters water as it passes through galvanized service lines, older household plumbing, or fixtures that contain lead. If your home was built before July 1, 1988, it may have a lead service line. Homes built before 1988 may have lead solder connecting copper pipes, and fixtures made before 2014 may not meet today's lead-free standards.

Here's what we're doing on our end:

We have completed our inventory verification to determine the material of all water service lines in our distribution system! We are proud to say 99.6% of our water service lines are non-lead.

Our most recent testing shows lead levels are well below the state and federal action level of 15 ppb, and we continue to test every three years to stay ahead of any changes.

Here's what you can do at home:

- **Always use cold water** for drinking, cooking, and baby formula as hot water absorbs lead more easily, and boiling doesn't remove it.
- **Run your tap for a few minutes** before using water for drinking or cooking, especially first thing in the morning. You can also run the dishwasher, do a load of laundry, or take a shower to help flush the water in your homes internal plumbing.
- **Consider using a filter** certified to reduce lead by an ANSI-accredited certifier (American National Standards Institute).
- **Clean your aerator**, the small screen at the end of your faucet, which can trap particles that may contain lead. Clean it at least twice a year to help reduce lead exposure in your home.

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 Garrett 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 the 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>.

Want to know more?

Test your water.

You can purchase water testing kits at any time from 120Water or San Antonio Testing Lab (SATL).

[120Water](#)

[SATL](#)



Check your water service line.
[East Garrett Service Line Data](#)

Health Information



Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as person 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).

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 dissolve naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, 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 discharge, 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in the water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for human health. 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 Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

SAVING WATER SAVES MORE THAN YOU THINK!

DID YOU KNOW THAT CONSERVING WATER AT HOME ALSO SAVES ENERGY? ACROSS THE U.S., ABOUT 2% OF ALL ELECTRICITY GOES TOWARD PUMPING AND TREATING WATER AND WASTEWATER. EVERY TIME YOU FIX A LEAKY FAUCET OR SHORTEN YOUR SHOWER, YOU'RE HELPING YOUR COMMUNITY SAVE BOTH WATER AND ENERGY.

Terms & Abbreviations

(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 water 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.

(AL) Action Level. The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment and other regulatory requirements.

(NA) Not Applicable. Does not apply or not available.

(ND) Non-Detect. Laboratory analysis indicates that the contaminant is not present at a detectable level.

(ppm) Parts per Million. (also known as mg/L). A unit used to express the concentration of an element or compound in a liquid. One ppm represents one milligram of something in one liter of water.

(ppt) Parts per Trillion. (also known as ng/L) A unit used to express the concentration of an element or compound in a liquid. One ppt represents one nanogram of something in one liter of water.

Level 1 Assessment. 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.

(PFAS) Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances. A group of synthetic compounds used in many consumer goods and manufacturing processes. PFAS are classified as contaminants of emerging concern, meaning that research into the harm they may cause to human health is still ongoing.

Level 1 Coliform Investigation. 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.

(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.

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

(NTU) Nephelometric Turbidity Unit. Measurement of the clarity or cloudiness of water.

(<) The "<" symbol. A symbol which means less than. A result of <5 means that the lowest level that could be detected was 5 and the contaminant in that sample was not detected.

(ppb) Parts per Billion. (also known as ug/L) A unit used to express the concentration of an element or compound in a liquid. One ppb represents one microgram of something in one liter of water.

(pCi/L) Picocuries per liter. Measure of the radioactivity in water.

Level 2 Assessment. 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.

(RAA) Running Annual Average. The average value over the last 12 months.

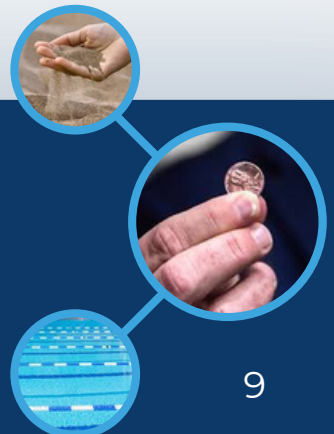
(LRAA) Locational Running Annual Average. The average value over the last 12 months taken at one specific site.

Imagine it like this

ppm =
one penny in \$10,000
dollars or one
minute in two years

ppb =
one penny in
\$10,000,000 dollars
or one grain of
sand in a sandbox

ppt =
four pennies in \$1 billion
dollars or one drop of
water in twenty olympic
sized swimming pools



2025 East Garrett WSC Water Quality Results

The data tables below summarize the results of our water quality monitoring for the period of January 1 through December 31, 2025. East Garrett samples water from our source water and from multiple sites throughout our distribution system. Only contaminants detected in 2025 are included in this report. Any contaminant not listed was not found in your drinking water. Data obtained before January 1, 2025, and presented in this report, are from the most recent testing done in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramines	2025	1.53	Mg/L	0.5-3.6	4/4

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.

Regulated Contaminants

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	FM 879 AND FM 813 PALMER TX	2025	14	12.8	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	B L TRUCK PLAZA 4942 N I45 ENNIS TX	2025	41	39.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2025 RESULTS OF LEAD AND COPPER TESTING FROM RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS

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	0.401	0.00302 - 0.88	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2021-2023	0	0-1.04	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
DIBROMOCHLORO METHANE	5/20/2025	11	5.74 - 11	UG/L	N/A	0.06	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
NITRATE	5/20/2025	0.737	0.737	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
NITRATE-NITRITE	10/22/2020	0.142	0.142	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

2025 City of Ennis Water Quality Results

The water flowing to your tap starts with the City of Ennis. As East Garrett's water source, state regulations require us to share their 2025 water quality results alongside our own. The City of Ennis is responsible for the treatment and testing of this water, and these results reflect their 2025 findings. You will find those tables on the following pages.

DISINFECTANT RESIDUAL

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Unit	Range	MRDL/MRDLG Goal
Chloramines	2025	3.68	Mg/L	3.58-3.79	4/4

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.

Regulated Contaminants

DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Disinfection Byproducts	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1407 S CARDINAL ST, ENNIS	2025	22	16.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1703 NICHOLS ST, ENNIS, TX	2025	22	18.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	3700 E HWY 85, ENNIS	2025	20	16.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	HALF MI E OF 7500 WEST HWY 287, ENNIS, TX	2025	21	15.5	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TTHM	1407 S CARDINAL ST, ENNIS	2025	43	43.6	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	1703 NICHOLS ST, ENNIS, TX	2025	42	48.4	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	3700 E HWY 85, ENNIS	2025	42	49.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	HALF MI E OF 7500 WEST HWY 287, ENNIS, TX	2025	40	46.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

2025 City of Ennis Water Quality Results

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

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

REGULATED CONTAMINANTS							
Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
ASBESTOS	1/21/2021	0.197	0.197	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
ARSENIC	7/24/2025	<0.001	<0.001	Mg/L	0.01	0.01	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
ATRAZINE	7/24/2025	0.2	0.2	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
BARIUM	7/24/2025	0.061	0.061	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CYANIDE	7/24/2025	70.6	70.6	ppb	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
DIBROMOCHLORO METHANE	10/13/2025	9.97	5.27 - 9.97	UG/L	N/A	0.06	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
FLUORIDE	7/24/2025	0.243	0.243	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL	7/24/2025	0.0012	0.0012	MG/L	N/A	0.1	Leaching from natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries and other industries
NITRATE	7/24/2025	0.058	0.058	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

2025 City of Ennis Water Quality Results

2025 RESULTS OF LEAD AND COPPER TESTING FROM RESIDENTIAL WATER TAPS

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	2023 - 2025	0.3162	0 - 0.4602	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	0	0 - 18.7	ppb	15	1	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

RADIOLOGICAL CONTAMINANTS

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
GROSS BETA PARTICLE ACTIVITY	3/2/2023	8.2	8.2	pCi/L	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.

TURBIDITY

Percentage of samples in compliance with Std	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100.00	11	NO	0.19	February	PLANT - 4400 BEACH RD	Yes

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. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a media for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.

TOTAL ORGANIC CARBON

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	TT	Typical Source
CARBON, TOTAL	7/1/2025	4.95	2.65 - 4.95		0	Naturally present in the environment

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 has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection byproducts. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. Byproducts of disinfection include Trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report. Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

2025 City of Ennis Water Quality Results

In the table below, we have shown the unregulated contaminants that were detected. Unregulated contaminants are those for which the EPA has not established a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL). Sampling of our drinking water for unregulated contaminants may not be required on an annual basis; therefore, information provided in this table refers back to the latest year of sampling results.

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS				
Year	Contaminant	Reported Level	MCL	Potential Sources
2025	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.5 ppb	200 ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
2025	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2025	1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.5 ppb	7 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2025	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.5 ppb	70 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2025	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
2025	1,2-Dichloropropane	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2025	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.2 ppb	50 ppb	Residue of banned herbicide
2025	2,4-D	0.1 ppb	70 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2025	Acrylamide	NA	NA	Added to water during sewage/wastewater treatment
2025	Alachlor	0.1 ppb	2 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
2025	Antimony	0 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition
2025	Benzene	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from factories; Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
2025	Benzo(a)pyrene	20 ppt	200 ppt	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
2025	Beryllium	1 ppb	4 ppb	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines
2025	Cadmium	1 ppb	5 ppb	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
2025	Carbofuran	0.5 ppb	40 ppb	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa
2025	Carbon Tetrachloride	0.05 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
2025	Chlordane	0.1 ppb	2 ppb	Residue of banned termiticide

2025 City of Ennis Water Quality Results

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Year	Contaminant	Reported Level	MCL	Potential Sources
2025	Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene)	0.5 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
2025	Chromium	1 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
2025	Dalapon	1 ppb	200 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way
2025	Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.5 ppb	400 ppb	Discharge from chemical factories
2025	Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.5 ppb	6 ppb	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories
2025	Dichloromethane	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
2025	Dinoseb	0.2 ppb	7 ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables
2025	Endrin	0.01 ppb	2 ppb	Residue of banned insecticide
2025	Ethylbenzene	0.5 ppb	700 ppb	Discharge from petroleum refineries
2025	Ethylene dibromide	10 ppt	50 ppt	Discharge from petroleum refineries
2025	Heptachlor	30 ppt	400 ppt	Residue of banned pesticide
2025	Heptachlor epoxide	20 ppt	200 ppt	Breakdown of heptachlor
2025	Hexachlorobenzene	0.1 ppb	1 ppb	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories
2025	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.1 ppb	50 ppb	Discharge from chemical factories
2025	Mercury [Inorganic]	0 ppb	2 ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
2025	Methoxychlor	0.1 ppb	40 ppb	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, livestock
2025	Oxamyl [Vydate]	1 ppb	200 ppb	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes and tomatoes
2025	Pentachlorophenol	0.04 ppb	1 ppb	Discharge from wood preserving factories
2025	Picloram	0.1 ppb	500 ppb	Herbicide runoff
2025	Selenium	5 ppb	50 ppb	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from mines

2025 City of Ennis Water Quality Results

UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Year	Contaminant	Reported Level	MCL	Potential Sources
2025	Simazine	0.06 ppb	4 ppb	Herbicide runoff
2025	Sodium (optional)	21.2 ppm	NA	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching
2025	Styrene	0.5 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching from landfills
2025	Tetrachloroethylene	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
2025	Thallium	1 ppb	2 ppb	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories
2025	Toluene	0 ppm	1 ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories
2025	Toxaphene	0.1 ppb	3 ppb	Runoff/leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle
2025	Trichloroethylene	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
2025	Vinyl Chloride	0.5 ppb	2 ppb	Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics factories
2025	Xylenes	0 ppm	10 ppm	Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from chemical factories
2025	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.5 ppb	70 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2025	o-Dichlorobenzene	500 ppb	600 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2025	p-Dichlorobenzene	0.5 ppb	75 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
2025	trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.5 ppb	100 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are a group of man-made chemicals used since the 1950s in everyday products like nonstick cookware, food packaging, stain-resistant fabrics, water-resistant clothing, and certain cleaning and personal care products. Often called "forever chemicals," PFAS do not break down naturally in the environment. Over time, they can migrate into soil and water sources, including drinking water. Because of their decades of widespread use, low levels of PFAS are now found virtually everywhere and in most people.

How Do They Get Into Drinking Water?

PFAS reach water supplies in several ways: runoff from industrial facilities, discharge from manufacturing plants, and the use of PFAS-containing firefighting foam at military bases, airports, and fire training sites. Even wastewater treatment does not fully remove them.

Why Does It Matter?

Studies suggest that long-term exposure to certain PFAS may be linked to health effects including changes in cholesterol levels, immune system impacts, and reproductive concerns. Children and pregnant women may be especially sensitive.

How Are They Regulated?

In April 2024, the EPA established the first legally enforceable federal limits for PFAS in drinking water, setting the standard for the two most common, PFOA and PFOS, at 4 parts per trillion. All public water systems are required to monitor for PFAS and report results to customers by 2027, with full compliance required by 2031.

For more information, visit epa.gov/pfas or call the Consumer Product Safety Commission at (800) 638-2772.

Cross Connections

Cross-Connections and Backflow

A cross-connection occurs when a drinking water line is linked to another system or water source that could introduce contaminants. Common examples include garden hoses left in pools or attached to chemical sprayers, irrigation systems, fire sprinkler systems, and boilers.

How Does Contamination Happen?

Contamination can enter drinking water in two ways. Backpressure occurs when pressure in connected equipment exceeds the pressure in the water line, pushing contaminants in. Backsiphonage works in the opposite direction, where a drop in water line pressure caused by things like a main break or high demand can pull contaminants back into the supply. Garden hoses are one of the most common household culprits, particularly when left lying on the ground near fertilizers or chemicals, or submerged in a pool.

How Is It Prevented?

Devices called backflow preventers are installed at cross-connection points to stop contamination before it can occur. Under Texas law, all public water systems are required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) to maintain a Cross-Connection Control and Backflow Prevention Program. All backflow prevention devices must be tested upon installation and annually thereafter. Residents with a septic system on their property are required to install a reduced pressure zone (RPZ) backflow preventer on any irrigation system and have it tested each year.

We regularly survey commercial and industrial facilities in our service area to identify potential cross-connections and inspect and test backflow prevention devices to ensure they are working properly.

Homeowners can help by never leaving a hose submerged in water or connected to a chemical sprayer when not in use, and by ensuring any irrigation system has an approved backflow prevention device installed by a TCEQ-licensed tester.

For more information, contact the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at **(800) 426-4791** or visit tceq.texas.gov/drinkingwater/cross-connection.

Get Involved, Stay Informed

Please share this information with all other people who drink East Garrett water, especially those who may not have received this Water Quality Report directly. For example: apartments, nursing homes, schools, restaurants, churches, and businesses. You can do this by posting the report in a public place or distributing it by hand. Update your contact information and stay informed. It's important that your contact information is up to date so that we can notify you about planned construction, water emergencies, extended water outages, and provide other safety information. You can fill out this form to update your contact information:

https://eastgarrettwatersupply.com/documents/1017/UPDATE_CUSTOMER_INFORMATION.pdf.

It is vitally important that our customers are aware of the quality and safety of the water they are drinking.

We need your support to be successful. We hope you will get involved with us and the community to support drinking water projects and policies. We invite all consumers to our Board Meetings, held on the 3rd Thursday of each month, at 7:00 p.m. at the East Garrett Water Supply office, 6120 FM 879, Ennis. We want your input! Please join us at our next session.

Another way to stay connected is to follow us on social media. You can find us on Facebook at East Garrett WSC: <https://www.facebook.com/share/1YUrvvmr98/>. Here you will find the latest updates about projects we are working on, lessons on water and opportunities to get involved. We also offer helpful tips on conservation, landscaping and how best to protect your pipes!

Infrastructure projects and our rates go hand in hand. Our goal is to keep our system in top shape which leads to the best water for you, but we understand our projects do impact water rates. Check out our website at <https://eastgarrettwatersupply.com/rates-and-policies> to learn more about proposed and active projects and ways you can have input on them.

Know we are here for you.

FAQs

What do I do if I am experiencing low pressure?

Check your meter and the surrounding area for possible leaks. Next, call our office and report low pressure for your area.

Why is my water discolored?

A repair could have been completed recently allowing air to enter the line, causing the milky look.

What chemicals does our utility district add to the water?

Only chemicals that are approved by the National Safety Foundation for treatment of drinking water.

My water tastes, looks, & smells funny. Is it safe to drink?

All public water systems are required to maintain a minimum chlorine level of 0.2 mg/L (tested at the end of each line) by state law. Systems that use chloramine as a disinfectant must maintain a level of 0.5 mg/L by state law. Our disinfectant levels are tested daily to ensure safety.

Does East Garrett Water Supply Corporation offer water conservation resources?

Yes! Conserving water helps protect our local water supply and can lower your monthly bill. Simple habits, like fixing leaky faucets, running full loads in the dishwasher or washing machine, and watering your lawn during cooler morning hours, can make a big difference over time. For tips tailored to our service area, visit our [Conservation Tips page](#).

