

**CY 2025**  
**Drinking Water Quality Report**  
**(CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT)**



**107 N. Sherman Street**  
**Ennis, Texas 75119**  
**(972) 875-1234**

<https://www.ennistx.gov>

Public Water System ID: TX0700001

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. For more information regarding this report, contact Public Works Utility Operations Department at 972-875-1906.

Nos complace presentarles el Informe Anual de Calidad del Agua (Informe de Confianza del Consumidor) del año, correspondiente al período del 1 de Enero al 31 de Diciembre de 2025. Este informe tiene como objetivo proporcionarle información importante sobre su agua potable y los esfuerzos realizados por el sistema de agua para suministrar agua potable segura. Este informe contiene información importante sobre su agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (972) 875-1906.

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**Public Participation Opportunities**

Date: August 14, 2026  
Time: 10:00 a.m.  
Location: Public Works Administrative Office  
115 W. Brown St., Ennis, Texas 75119  
Phone No: 972-875-1906

**Oportunidades de Participación Pública**

Fecha: 14 de Agosto de 2026  
Hora: 10:00 a.m.  
Lugar: Oficina Administrativa de Obras  
Públicas  
115 W. Brown St., Ennis, Texas 75119  
Teléfono: 972-875-1906

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To learn about future public meetings concerning your drinking water, or to request to schedule one, please visit the Public Works Office.

Para obtener información sobre futuras reuniones públicas relacionadas con su agua potable, o para solicitar programar una, por favor visite la Oficina de Obras Públicas.

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## **Sources of Drinking Water**

The City of Ennis source is surface water. Our water source and source water assessment information are listed below:

<b>Source Name</b>	<b>Type of Water</b>	<b>Report Status</b>	<b>Location</b>
Bardwell Lake	1 - 4	Surface water	4400 Beach Rd.

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

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

### **Contaminants that may be present in source water include:**

- **Microbial Contaminants** - such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- **Inorganic Contaminants** - such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas 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.

Immunocompromised 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. City of Ennis 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 City of Ennis Public Works Utility Operations Department at 972-875-1906. 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 <https://www.ennistx.gov/Drinking-Water-Reports>.

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.
- **MFL:** million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- **Treatment Technique or TT:** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
- **Variations and Exemptions:** State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.
- **Average or Avg:** 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.

<b>Disinfectant</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Average Level</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>MRDL/MRDLG</b>
Chloramines	2025	3.68	mg/L	3.58 - 3.79	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.

<b>Regulated Contaminants</b>	<b>Collection Date</b>	<b>Highest Value</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>MCLG</b>	<b>Typical Source</b>
ASBESTOS	1/21/2021	0.197	0.197	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
ARSENIC *7	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	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	10/13/2025	9.97	5.27 - 9.97	ppb	0	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	ppm	0	0.1	Leaching from natural deposits; discharge

								from metal refineries and other industries
NITRATE *1	7/24/2025	0.058	0.058	ppm	10	10		Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection Byproducts *2	Sample Point	Period	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	1407 S Cardinal St, Ennis, TX	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, TX	2025	20	16.6	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection
TOTAL HALOACETIC ACIDS (HAA5)	Half Mile 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, TX	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, TX	2025	42	49.1	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination
TTHM	Half Mile of 7500 West HWY 287, Ennis, TX	2025	40	46.7	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water chlorination

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

Total Organic Carbon (TOC) *3	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

Turbidity: Percentage of samples in compliance with Std *4	Months Occurred	Violation	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indication
100.00	11	NO	0.19	February	PLANT – 4400 Beach Rd	Yes

Lead and Copper *5	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

Coliform Bacteria Microbiological *6	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

**Notes:** \*1 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 for advice from your health care provider. \*2 All sample results have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected. \*3 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. \*4 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. \*5 Definitions: 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. Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. 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. The City of Ennis 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 reduce potential lead exposure by flushing your tap before using water for drinking or cooking. See additional lead guidance provided above. 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 (800) 426-4791 or at <https://www.epa.gov/lead/lead-drinking-water>. As required by the Lead and Copper Rule Revisions (LCRR), the City of Ennis has completed an inventory of all service line materials in our distribution system. Each service line has been categorized as lead, non-lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown. To view the City of Ennis known service line material

inventory, please visit <https://www.ennistx.gov/Drinking-Water-Reports>. \*6 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. Coliform Bacteria and E. coli Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): Under the Revised Total Coliform Rule (RTCR), the MCL is set for Escherichia coli (E. coli), which is used as an indicator of potential fecal contamination. Total coliforms are used to trigger assessments and corrective actions under a "find and fix" approach. An E. coli MCL violation occurs when any of the following conditions are met: an E. coli-positive repeat sample follows a total coliform-positive routine sample; a total coliform-positive repeat sample follows an E. coli-positive routine sample; all required repeat samples are not collected following an E. coli-positive routine sample; or E. coli is not tested when any repeat sample is total coliform-positive. Separately, a system is required to conduct a Level 1 Assessment when it has two or more total coliform-positive routine samples in a month (for systems collecting fewer than 40 routine samples per month), or when it fails to collect all required repeat samples. These assessments are not violations but require the system to identify and correct potential pathways for contamination within 30 days. \*7 While your drinking water meets EPA's standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. EPA's standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. EPA continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

## **Unregulated Contaminants**

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.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Reported Level</b>	<b>MCL</b>	<b>Potential sources description:</b>
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 textile-finishing factories
2025	1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5 ppb	5 ppb	Discharge from industrial chemical 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	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	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