



City of *Sweetwater*

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SWEETWATER, TEXAS 79556 • (325) 236-6313

www.sweetwatertx.gov

March 30, 2026

Leanna West
City of Trent
P O Box 67
Trent, Texas 79561

To Whom It May Concern:

The City of Sweetwater would like to present the 2025 Consumer Confidence Report to our water wholesale customers.

If you have any other questions regarding the preparation of the consumer confidence report or if I can be of any further assistance, please feel free to contact me at 325-235-4166.

Thank you,

Justin Clowers
Utilities Director

We lead with trust and respect to provide a vibrant, secure community for all.

PROFESSIONALISM INTEGRITY CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT TEAMWORK

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

TX1770002

CITY OF SWEETWATER

Annual Water Quality Report 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:

Name Justin Clowers

Phone 325-235-4166

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en
español, favor de llamar al telefono (325)235-4166.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION OPPORTUNITIES

Date: 2ND Tuesday of the Month

Time: 9 am

Location: City Hall

Phone No: (325) 236-6313

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

Source(s) of Water

The CITY OF SWEETWATER is both a Surface Water and Ground Water System.

We get our water from a combination of water sources. The groundwater comes from the Dockum Aquifer, located in Nolan County, and the Surface Water comes from Oak Creek Reservoir located in Coke County.

Source Water Assessment Protection

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detection of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Justin Clowers @ 325-235-4166.

Sources of Drinking Water

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

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 storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also, come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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.

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.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; persons who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care providers. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2025, our system lost an estimated 56,770,591 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call 325.235.4166.

Information about Source Water Assessments

A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies.

For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following URL:

<http://www.tceq.texas.gov/gis/swaview>

Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/>

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
FULLWOOD EAST 1	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
FULLWOOD EAST 2	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
FULLWOOD EAST 3	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
FULLWOOD EAST 4	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
FULLWOOD HOMEPLACE 1	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
FULLWOOD HOMEPLACE 2	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
FULLWOOD HOMEPLACE 3	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
FULLWOOD HOMEPLACE 4	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
FULLWOOD NORTH 1	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
FULLWOOD NORTH 2	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
FULLWOOD NORTH 3	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
FULLWOOD NORTH 4	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
FULLWOOD NORTH 5	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
FULLWOOD NORTH 6	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
NATIONS 1	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
NATIONS 2	GW	Y	Champion Well Field

NATIONS 3	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
NATIONS 4	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
NATIONS 5	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
NATIONS 6	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
SASIN 1 NORTH	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
SASIN 1 SOUTH	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
SASIN 2 NORTH	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
SASIN 2 SOUTH	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
SASIN 3 NORTH	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
SASIN 3 SOUTH	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
SASIN 4 NORTH	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
SASIN 4 SOUTH	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
WILSON 1	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
WILSON 2	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
WILSON 3	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
WILSON 4	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
WILSON 5	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
WILSON 6	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
HUNTER 1	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
HUNTER 4	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
HUNTER 5	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
HUNTER 6	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
HUNTER 7	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
HUNTER 8	GW	Y	Champion Well Field
Oak Creek Intake	SW	Y	Coke County
Oak Creek Booster A & B	SW	Y	Nolan County
Lake Trammell Intake	SW	N	Nolan County

Definitions

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 were found.

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 Escherichia coli (E. coli) maximum contaminant level (MCL) violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria were found on multiple occasions.

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

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 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 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)

mrem/year: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

na: not applicable

NTU: nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppb: micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

ppm: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter (pg/L)

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

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 Sweetwater is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Turbidity

	Limit (for Treatment Technique Being Used)	Level Detected	Explanation of Reasons for Measuring Turbidity	Was this a violation?	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest Single Measurement	1 NTU	0.08 NTU	Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of the water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit	0.3 NTU	100 %		N	Soil runoff.