



2025 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Rockett Special Utility District

Phone Number: (972) 617-3524

SPECIAL NOTICE

Required language for ALL community Public water supplies:

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium*, in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immune compromised 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).

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: District Board Meetings, 3rd Tuesday of each month.

Time: 7:00pm

Location: Rockett SUD

126 Alton Adams Dr. Waxahachie, Texas 75165

Phone Number: (972) 617-3524

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

En Español Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel.

(972) 617-3524 -para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

OUR DRINKING WATER IS REGULATED

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. 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.

Source 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 pickup substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

- 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.

Where do we get our drinking water?

The source of drinking water used by ROCKETT SUD is Purchased Surface Water from Robert W. Sokol WTP (Cedar Creek, Richland Chambers Reservoirs) and the City of Midlothian (Joe Pool, Richland Chambers Reservoir, Cedar Creek). TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Jacob Morales, Assistant General Manager. Information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following: URL: <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/>. Details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <https://dwv.tceq.texas.gov/>. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us. Do you conserve water? You can do your part to conserve water by: not watering between the hours of 10:00 am to 6:00 pm (this is the hottest part of the day); do not water the gutters and sidewalks; water every third to fifth day instead of every day. More water saving information is available at www.rockettwater.com.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. 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 (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Required Additional Health Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are 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>.

Abbreviations

- NTU -Nephelometric Turbidity Units
- MFL -million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- pCi/L -picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- ppb -parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)
- ppt -parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- ppq -parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

Definitions

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.

MFL million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: not applicable.

NTU nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

ppb: micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

ppm: milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.

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

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

2025 Regulated Contaminants Detected

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

Disinfectant Type	Average Level	Min Level	Max Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit	Source
2025 Chloramines	2.82	1.5	3.5	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes
2025 Free Chlorine	2.35	0.4	3.5	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes

Lead and Copper

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.

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	0.15	0 - 0.1671	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2023 - 2025	0	0	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Rockett Special Utility District has developed an inventory of both District-owned and customer-owned service lines. This inventory serves as a crucial foundation for water systems to address a significant source of lead in drinking water. To access the inventory, please visit <https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/rockettsudtx> and/or contact Rockett Special Utility District at 972-617-3524.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	35	10.5 – 52.1	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	55.75	43.1 – 85.8	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Asbestos	3/11/2021	0.197	0.197	MFL	7	7	Decay of asbestos cement water mains; Erosion of natural deposits
Dibromochloromethane	11/13/2025	8.37	4.74 - 8.37	UG/L	0	0.06	
Nitrate	7/10/2025	0.465	0.129 - 0.465	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate-Nitrite	2/7/2024	0.42	0.42	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)

Contaminant Abbreviation	Contaminant	UCMR Minim... Repor...	Regul... Level (µg/L)	Non-Regulatory Health-Based Reference Concentration (Ref Conc, µg/L)	Health-Based Reference Dose (RfD) (mg/kg-day)	Refer...	Second Reference
lithium	lithium	9		Health Reference Level = 10	Subchronic and Chronic Provisional RfD = 2e-3	Technical Support Document for	
PFOS	perfluorooctanesulfonic acid	0.004	0.0040			2024 Final PFAS NPdWR	
PFQA	perfluorooctanoic acid	0.004	0.0040			2024 Final PFAS NPdWR	
HFPO-DA	hexafluoropropylene oxide dimer acid (GenX chemicals)	0.005	0.01			2024 Final PFAS NPdWR	
PFHxS	perfluorohexanesulfonic acid	0.003	0.01			2024 Final PFAS NPdWR	
PFNA	perfluorononanoic acid	0.004	0.01			2024 Final PFAS NPdWR	
PFBS	perfluorobutanesulfonic acid	0.003				2024 Final PFAS NPdWR	
PFBA	perfluorobutanoic acid	0.005		Health-Based Screening Level = 6	Chronic RfD = 1e-3; Subchronic RfD = 6e-3	2024 USGS HBSL (based on 2022 IRIS)	2022 IRIS Assessment
PFHxA	perfluorohexanoic acid	0.003		Health-Based Screening Level = 3	Subchronic and Chronic RfD = 5e-4	2024 USGS HBSL (based on 2023 IRIS)	2023 IRIS Assessment
PFDA	perfluorodecanoic acid	0.003			Subchronic and Chronic RfD = 2e-9	2024 IRIS Assessment	
11Cl-PF3OUdS	11-chloroicosafafluoro-3-oxaundecane-1-sulfonic acid	0.005					
8:2 FTS	1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorodecane sulfonic acid	0.005					
4:2 FTS	1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorohexane sulfonic acid	0.003					
6:2 FTS	1H, 1H, 2H, 2H-perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	0.005					
ADONA	4,8-dioxa-3H-perfluorononanoic acid	0.003					
9Cl-PF3ONS	9-chlorohexadecafluoro-3-oxanone-1-sulfonic acid	0.002					
NFDHA	nonafluoro-3,6-dioxahexanoic acid	0.02					
PFESA	perfluoro (2-ethoxyethane) sulfonic acid	0.003					
PFMPA	perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid	0.004					
PFMBA	perfluoro-4-methoxybutanoic acid	0.003					
PFDoA	perfluorododecanoic acid	0.003					
PFHpS	perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid	0.003					
PFHpA	perfluoroheptanoic acid	0.003					
PFPeS	perfluoropentanesulfonic acid	0.004					
PFPeA	perfluoropentanoic acid	0.003					
PFUnA	perfluoroundecanoic acid	0.002					
NEtFOSAA	n-ethyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	0.005					
NMeFOSAA	n-methyl perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid	0.006					
PFTA	perfluorotetradecanoic acid	0.008					
PFTrDA	perfluorotridecanoic acid	0.007					

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	0	0		0	N	Naturally present in the environment.

Turbidity

	Level Detected	Limit (Treatment Technique)	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	0.27 NTU	1 NTU	N	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly % meeting limit	100%	0.3 NTU	N	Soil runoff.

Water Loss as Reported in the Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January-December 2025, our system lost an estimated 436,429,000 gallons (percentage of 20%). If you have any questions, please contact our office at (972) 617-3524.

City of Waxahachie

2025 Water Quality Report

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.

Contaminant	Yr.	Avg. Level	Unit	Range of Indiv. Samples	MRDL	MRDLG	Typical Source
Chloramines	2025	3.30	ppm	0.5 - 4.2	4.0	4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chlorine Dioxide	2025	0.07	ppm	0 - 0.82	0.8	0.8	Water additive used to control microbes

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.

Coliform

Microbiological	Result	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Coliform (TCR)	In the month of August, 1.59% of samples returned as positive	Treatment Technique Trigger	0.00	Naturally present in the environment

Lead and Copper

Lead & Copper	Period	90th Percentile: 90% of your water utility levels were less than	Range of Sample Results(low-high)	Action Level (AL)	# Sites Over AL	Unit	Typical Source
Copper, Free	2023 - 2025	0.108	0.0124 -0.185	1.3	0	ppm	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
Lead	2023 - 2025	0	0 - 2.8	15	0	ppb	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. This water supply 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 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 drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791 or at <https://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Disinfection Byproducts

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)*	2025	43.08	26.6 – 43.08	0	60	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2025	62.13	37.4 – 62.13	0	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a

Regulated Contaminants

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Indiv. Samples	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Atrazine	2025	0.30	0.2 - 0.3	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Barium	2025	0.056	0.049 - 0.056	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes, metal fineries; & erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2025	21.70	0 - 21.70	ppb	200	200	Discharge from plastic, fertilizer & steel/ metal factories
Dibromochloro-methane	2025	9.23	5.46 - 9.23	ppb	N/A	60	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Fluoride	2025	0.193	0.124 - 0.193	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive; discharge from fertilizer & aluminum factories
Nickel	2025	0.0029	0.0014 - 0.0029	ppm	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen)	2025	0.541	0.513 - 0.541	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, erosion of natural deposits; sewage

Regulated Contaminants Continued

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Indiv. Samples	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Sizamine	2025	0.15	0 - 0.015	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff

All drinking water may contain contaminants. When drinking water meets federal standards, there may not be any health-based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point-of-use devices.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. Contaminants do not necessarily indicate that water possesses 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.

Radioactive Contaminants

Radioactive Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Indiv. Samples	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Gross Beta Particle Activity	2025	5.10	5.1 - 5.1	pCi/L	50.00	0	Decay of natural & manmade deposits

* EPA considers 50 pCi/L to be the level of concern for beta particles.

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Turbidity

Percentage of Samples in Compliance with Std	Month Occurred	Highest Single Measurement	Month Occurred	Sources	Level Indicator
100	12	0.15	August	SWTP - 1900Howard Rd / Lk Waxahachie	Y
98	12	0.44	January	SWTP – Sokoll Membrane – 20 MGD	Y

* Turbidity is a measurement of the cloudiness of the water caused by suspended particles. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of water quality and the effectiveness of our filtration.

Total Organic Carbon

TOC	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Indiv. Samples	Unit	TT	Violation	Typical Source
Carbon, Total	2025	5.8	2.0 - 5.8	ppm	0	N	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.

Fifth Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR 5)

Unregulated Contaminantes	Collection Date	Avg. Level (µg/L)	Range of Levels Detected (µg/L)	Health-Base Reference Concentration (µg/L)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	2024	0.004453	0.00387 - 0.00522	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	2024	0.007945	0.0061 - 0.00979	Health-Based Screening Level = 6
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	2024	0.00459	0.00459 - 0.00459	Health-Based Screening Level = 3
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2024	0.00406	0.00308 - 0.00589	
Lithium	2023	10	10.0 - 10.0	Health-Based Screening Level = 10

Health Information Summary:

This data is part of UCMR 5 results in relation to minimum reporting levels and available non-regulatory health-based reference concentrations.

Water Loss as Reported in the Water Loss Audit

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the period of January 1, 2025, through December 31, 2025, our system's total water loss was estimated at 536,585,096 gallons, or 14.9% of total water produced. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please call (469) 309-4320.

City of Midlothian

2025 Water Quality Report

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
Total Chloramines	2025	3.25	Ppm	3.01-3.4	4/4

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	0.341	0.0151 - 0.717	ppm	1.3	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD	2023 - 2025	1.68	0 - 2.88	ppb	15	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest LRAA	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2025	28	18.5 – 41.4	ppb	60	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all HAA5 sample results collected at a location over a year

(TTHM)	2025	41	28.7 – 61.9	ppb	80	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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*The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year

Regulated Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Atrazine	12/1/2025	0.2	0 - 0.2	ppb	3	3	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops
Barium	2/25/2025	0.053	0.034 - 0.053	ppm	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Cyanide	2/25/2025	20.9	0 - 20.9	ppb	0	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
Dibromochloro methane	4/8/2025	9.48	2.78 - 9.48	UG/L	0	0.06	
Fluoride	9/30/2025	0.278	0.202 - 0.278	ppm	4	4	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nickel	9/30/2025	0.0016	0.0013 - 0.0016	MG/L	0	0.1	
Nitrate	2/25/2025	0.505	0.0272 - 0.505	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Simazine	9/30/2025	0.081	0 - 0.081	ppb	4	4	Herbicide runoff

Radiological Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Value	Range	Unit	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
COMBINED RADIUM (-226 & -228)	4/27/2023	1.5	1.5	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	0.1	September	AUGER SWTP - 1761 AUGER RD	Yes
100.00	12	NO	0.25	August	SWTP TAYMAN - 440 TAYMAN DR	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	8/4/2025	6.73	2.45 - 6.73		0	Naturally present in the environment