**2021 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report**

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**Our Drinking Water Is Regulated**

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2021. 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 the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2021, our system lost an estimated 96,233,621 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit or water loss, please call (903) 527-3504.

**For More Information About Caddo Basin Special Utility District**

If you have questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Leahmon F. Bryant, General Manager, by calling (903) 527-3504 or writing to 156 CR 1118, Greenville, TX 75401-7514. You may also send an email to webadmin@caddobasin.com. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. The Board Meetings are held the Fourth Tuesday of each month at The District Office located at 156 CR 1118, Greenville, TX.

**En Español** Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (903) 527-3504-para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

**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 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 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 number 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.

**Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?**

CADDO BASIN SUD provides surface water from NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP. NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP provides purchase surface water from Lake Lavon Reservoir located in Collin County.

CADDO BASIN SUD provides surface water from CITY OF FARMERSVILLE. CITY OF FARMERSVILLE provides purchase surface water from NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP Lake Lavon Reservoir located in Collin County.

**Source Water Assessment**

 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 the susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and production efforts at our system, contact Leahmon Bryant, General Manager (903) 527-3504.

**All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants**

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

**Cryptosporidium and Drinking Water**

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) 426-479.

**Lead and 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. 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>.

**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://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc>= Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following URL: <http://dww.tceq.texas.gov/DWW>

**DEFINITIONS**

The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

**Action Level-**The concentration of 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.

**AVG**- Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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 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.

**MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTANT LEVEL 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)

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

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

**NA**- not applicable.

**NTU-**nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

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

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

**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.

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

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| **CADDO BASIN SUD 2021 MONITORING RESULTS**  |
| **Coliform Bacteria** |
| **Maximum** **Contaminant** **Level Goal** | **Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level** | **Highest No. of Positive** | **Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level** | **Total No. of Positive** **E. Coli or Fecal Coliform** **Samples** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample. | 1 |  | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |
| **Lead and Copper** | **Date Sampled** | **MCLG** | **Action Level (AL)** | **90th Percentile** | **# Sites Over AL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| **Copper** | 08/21/2019 | 1.3 | 1.3 | .6112 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing system |
| **Lead** | 08/21/2019 | 0 | 15 | 1 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **2021 Water Quality Test Results** |
| **Disinfection By-Products** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of** **Individual** **Samples** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| **Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)** | 2021 | 23 | 11.3-26.4 | No goal for the total | 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)** | 2021 | 43 | 27.6-58.9 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| \*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 |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of** **Individual Samples** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| **Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]** | 2021 | 0.096 | 0.096-0.096 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Disinfectant Residual** |
| **Disinfectant Residual** | **Year** | **Average Level** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MRDL** | **MRDLG** | **Unit of Measure** | **Violation****(Y/N)** | **Source in Drinking Water** |
| Chloramines | 2021 | 2.16 | 0.9-3.74 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

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| **NTMWD 0430044** |
| **Regulated Contaminants** |
| **Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Bromate | 2021 | 69.2 | 5.27 - 69.2 | 5 | 10 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water ozonation. |
| NOTE: Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. TCEQ only requires one sample annually for compliance testing. |
| **Inorganic Contaminants** |
|  | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Antimony | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 6 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition. |
| Arsenic | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 10 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2021 | 0.038 | 0.037 - 0.038 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Beryllium | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 4 | 4 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries. |
| Cadmium | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 5 | 5 | ppb | No | Corrosion of galvanized pipes; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints. |
| **Inorganic Contaminants Cont’d** |
| Chromium | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 2021 | 86.9 | 86.9 - 86.9 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories. |
| Fluoride | 2021 | 0.480 | 0.306 - 0.480 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Mercury | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 2 | 2 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; runoff from landfills; runoff from cropland. |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2021 | 0.802 | 0.110 - 0.802 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |
| Thallium | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0.5 | 2 | ppb | No | Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories. |
| Nitrate Advisory: 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

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| **Turbidity** |
|  | **Limit (Treatment Technique)** | **Level Detected** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| **Highest single measurement** | 1 NTU | 0.39 NTU | No | Soil runoff.  |
| **Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit** | 0.3 NTU | 98.80% | No | Soil runoff. |
| **NOTE:**  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. |

should ask advice from your health care provider. |

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| **Radioactive Contaminants** |
|  | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Beta/photon emitters | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 50 | pCi/L | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radium | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

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| **Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level** |
| **Disinfectant Type** | **Year** | **Average Level of Quarterly Data** | **Lowest Result of Single Sample** | **Highest Result of Single Sample** | **MRDL** | **MRDLG** | **Units** | **Source of Chemical** |
| Chlorine Dioxide | 2021 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.80 | 0.80 | ppm | Disinfectant. |
| Chlorite | 2021 | 0.105 | 0 | 0.97 | 1.00 | N/A | ppm | Disinfectant. |
| **NOTE:** Water providers are required to maintain a minimum chlorine disinfection residual level of 0.5 parts per million (ppm) for systems disinfecting with chloramines and an annual average chlorine disinfection residual level of between 0.5 (ppm) and 4 parts per million (ppm). |

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| **Total Organic Carbon** |
|  | **Collection Date** | **Highest LevelDetected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **Units** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Source Water | 2021 | 4.66 | 3.69 - 4.66 | ppm | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Drinking Water | 2021 | 4.01 | 2.01 - 4.01 | ppm | Naturally present in the environment. |
| Removal Ratio | 2021 | 46.0 | 1.9 - 46.0 | % removal \* | N/A |
| NOTE: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and halo acetic 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. |

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| **Cryptosporidium and Giardia** |
| **Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest LevelDetected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **Units** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Cryptosporidium | 2021 | 0 | 0 - 0 | (Oo) Cysts/L | Human and animal fecal waste. |
| Giardia | 2021 | 0 | 0 - 0 | (Oo) Cysts/L | Human and animal fecal waste. |

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| **Unregulated Contaminants** |
| **Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest LevelDetected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **Units** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Chloroform | 2021 | 21.7 | 9.86-21.7 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromoform | 2021 | 2.40 | 1.26-2.40 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromodichloromethane | 2021 | 22.0 | 10.1-22.0 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dibromochloromethane | 2021 | 13.7 | 6.40-13.7 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution. |

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| **Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| 2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex) | 2019 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Residue of banned herbicide. |
| 2, 4 - D | 2019 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Alachlor | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Aldicarb | 2019 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 1 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Aldicarb Sulfone | 2019 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 1 | 2 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide | 2019 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 1 | 4 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Atrazine | 2021 | 0.3 | 0.2 - 0.3 | 3 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Benzo (a) pyrene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines. |
| Carbofuran | 2019 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 40 | 40 | ppb | No | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa. |
| Chlordane | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Dalapon | 2019 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 400 | 400 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories. |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | 2019 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards. |
| Dinoseb | 2019 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 7 | 7 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables. |
| Endrin | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 2 | 2 | ppb | No | Residue of banned insecticide. |
| Ethylene dibromide | 2019 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 50 | ppt | No | Discharge from petroleium refineries. |
| Heptachlor | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 400 | ppt | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Breakdown of heptachlor. |

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| **Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides Cont’d** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 1 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Lindane | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 200 | 200 | ppt | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens. |
| Methoxychlor | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 40 | 40 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock. |
| Oxamyl [Vydate] | 2019 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes. |
| Pentachlorophenol | 2019 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 1 | ppb | No | Discharge from wood preserving factories. |
| Picloram | 2019 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 500 | 500 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Simazine | 2021 | 0.12 | 0.08 - 0.12 | 4 | 4 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Toxaphene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle. |

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| **Volatile Organic Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest Level Detected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| 1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| 1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 3 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 1 - Dichloroethylene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 7 | 7 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories. |
| 1, 2 - Dichloroethane | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 2 - Dichloropropane | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| Benzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills. |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities. |
| Chlorobenzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Dichloromethane | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories. |
| Ethylbenzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 700 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| Styrene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills. |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners. |
| Toluene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 1 | 1 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories. |
| Trichloroethylene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| Vinyl Chloride | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories. |
| Xylenes | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories. |
| cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| o - Dichlorobenzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 600 | 600 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| p - Dichlorobenzene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 75 | 75 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| trans - 1, 2 - Dicholoroethylene | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0  | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |

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| **Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated** |
| **Contaminants** | **Collection Date** | **Highest LevelDetected** | **Range of Levels Detected** | **Units** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
| Aluminum | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Calcium | 2021 | 77.5 | 34.5 - 77.5 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Chloride | 2021 | 78.9 | 4.78 - 78.9 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Iron | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities. |
| Magnesium | 2021 | 4.43 | 3.40 - 4.43 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Manganese | 2021 | 0.038 | 0 - 0.038 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Nickel | 2021 | 0.0060 | 0.004 - 0.006 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| pH | 2021 | 9.12 | 7.56 - 9.12 | units | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| Silver | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium | 2021 | 81.1 | 33.0 - 81.1 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Sulfate | 2021 | 153 | 22.4 - 153 | ppm | Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 | 2021 | 128 | 65 - 128 | ppm | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 2021 | 444 | 186 - 444 | ppm | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| Total Hardness as CaCO3 | 2021 | 192 | 96 - 192 | ppm | Naturally occurring calcium. |
| Zinc | 2021 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry. |

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| **Violations Table** |
| **Violation Type** | **Violation Begin** | **Violation End** | **Violation Explanation** |
| CHEMICAL MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR | Dec-21 | Dec-21 | **What Happened:**On December 5 and 26 of 2021, as a result of staff oversight in routine daily monitoring for chlorine dioxide/chlorite was not collected two out of the thirty-one days required in the month. Although this situation did not pose a safety risk and does not require you take any action, NTMWD is required to notify customers of the monitoring violation.All samples that were collected within the transmission system and those collected in-plant during December 2021 remained below regulatory requirements and have remained below these limits ever since this monitoring requirement was implemented over a decade ago.**What should I do?**There is nothing you need to do at this time and no alternate water supply is needed.**What is being done?**District personnel have revised our sample validation procedures and sampling protocols to twice per day to ensure these samples are collected, above what is required by regulation. Mandatory Language for Monitoring/Reporting Violation - Chemical Sampling - CHEMICAL MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR The NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP water system PWS ID TX0430044 has violated the monitoring/reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to collect and submit chemical samples of water provided to their customers, and report the results of the monitoring to the TCEQ on a regular basis. We failed to monitor/report the following constituents: Chlorine Dioxide /ChloriteThis/These violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s) December 5 & 26, 2021 Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether your drinking water is safe from chemical contamination. We did not complete all monitoring/reporting for chemical constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time. Potential health effects from long-term exposure above the MCL - Anemia; infants and young children: nervous system effectsPlease share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail. If you have questions regarding this matter, you may contact Zeke Campbell, Assistant Director Water Treatment and Conveyance at 972-442-5405. North Texas Municipal Water District E. Brown Street Wylie, TX |

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| **City of Farmersville 043004** |
| **Lead and Copper** | **Date Sampled** | **MCLG** | **Action Level (AL)** | **90th Percentile** | **# Sites Over AL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of Contamination** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Copper** | 2021 | 1.3 | 1.3  | 1.1 | 0 | ppm  | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Lead** | 2021 | 0 | 15  | 1.4 | 0 | ppb  | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |
| **Disinfection****By-Products** | **Collection** **Date** | **Highest** **Level** **Detected** | **Range of** **Individual** **Samples** | **MCLG** | **MCL** | **Units** | **Violation** | **Likely Source of** **Contamination** |
| **Haloacetic** **Acids (HAA5)** | 2021 | 22 | 12.7-33.6 | No goal for the total | 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)** | 2021 | 35 | 19.8-60.2 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection |
| \*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. |
| **Disinfectant Residual** |
| **Disinfectant** **Residual** | **Year** | **Average** **Level** | **Range of** **Levels** **Detected** | **MRDL** | **MRDLG** | **Units of** **Measure** | **Violation****(Y/N)** | **Source in Drinking Water** |
| **Chloramine** | 2021 | 2.3 | 0.5-3.8 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Water additives used to control microbes |
| **Violations** |
| **Chlorine** |
| Some people who use water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience irritating effects to their eyes and nose. Some people who drink water containing chlorine well in excess of the MRDL could experience stomach discomfort. |
| **Violation Type** | **Violation Begin** | **Violation End** | **Violation Explanation** |
| Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Report (DLQOR). | 10/01/2021 | 12/31/2021 | We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. |