# Culleoka Water Supply Corp.

## 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report PWS ID: TX0430030

**Our Drinking Water Meets or Exceeds All Federal (EPA) Drinking Water Requirements**

This report complies with the requirements of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to provide information to the public regarding the public drinking water. This report contains a summary of the quality of the water we provided to our customers in the calendar year 2024. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in the attached pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

**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 immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those 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 (1-800-426-4791).

**Public Participation Opportunities**

The Board of Directors regularly meets on the third Tuesday of each month at 7:00 PM at the office at 3388 FM 982, Princeton, Texas. The telephone number for emergencies, questions or to learn about future public meetings is 972-736-2592.

**Where do we get our drinking water?**

Culleoka WSC purchases our water from the City of Princeton, The City of Princeton's water is obtained from Lake Lavon in Collin County, our surface water source. The raw water is treated at the North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) plants in Wylie and Leonard and furnished to CWSC and surrounding cities through distribution lines maintained by NTMWD. The TCEQ has completed a Source Water Assessment for all drinking water systems that own their sources. The report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. Some of this source water assessment information is available on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. The system from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Peter Williams, General Manager at 972-736-2592.

**Water Sources**

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 before treatment 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.

**Water Loss Report.**
In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time-period of Jan-Dec 2024, our system lost an estimated 18,550,000 gallons of water. It represents 3.5% of the water we purchased, surpassing our goal to keep water loss (non-metered) below 15%. If you have any questions about the water loss audit please call 972-736-2592.

***En Espanol***
Este informe incluye informacion importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre este informe en espanol, favor de llamar al tel. (972) 736-2592.

**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. All 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. The EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain impurities in water provided by public water systems. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 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 or odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary's are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

This page lists all the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. Contaminants in water provided by Culleoka Water Supply Corp. are well below that required by law and the water quality is much higher than the required standards.

## DEFINITIONS

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** – The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCL's are set as close to the MCLG's as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** – The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety.
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** – The highest level of 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 Goal (MRDLG)** – The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.
**Treatment Technique (TT)** – A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
**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. ALG's 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.
**Avg** – Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
**ppm** – Parts per million. One part per million equals one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of iced tea. **ppb** – Parts per billion. One part per billion is equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into an Olympic-size swimming pool.

**ppq** – parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)
**ppt** – parts per trillion
**pCi/L** – picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
**MFL** – Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
**Mrem** – millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
**NTU** – nephelomeric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) **na** – not applicable

## Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level

| Year | Disinfectant | Average Level | Minimum Level | Maximum Level | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Source of Disinfectant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Chlorine Residual | 2.10 | 0.70 | 3.10 | 4 | 4 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes |

### Regulated Contaminants

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely source of contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 17 | 8 – 24.5 | No goal for the total. | 60 | ppb | No | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. |
| 2024 | Total Trihalomethanes (TThm) | 24 | 12.4 – 40.9 | No goal for the total. | 80 | ppb | No | Byproduct of drinking water chlorination. |

| Year | Inorganic Contaminants | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 0.183 | 0.183 - 0.183 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from Septic Tanks, sewage; Erosion of Natural Deposits. |

### Lead and Copper

| Year | Contaminant | MCLG | The 90th Percentile | # Sites Exceeding Action Level | Action Level | Unit of Measure | Violation | Likely source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Lead | 0 | 2.78 | 1 | 15 | ppb | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Copper | 1.3 | 0.848 | 0 | 1.3 | ppm | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives. |

## Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

## 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. 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 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."

## Lead Service Line Inventory

This year, we published our lead service line inventory, which can be found here: https://pws-ptd.120wateraudit.com/culleokawsctx.

**Turbidity:** NOT REQUIRED.

**Total Coliform:** **0**

## 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. | 2.00 | 0 | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

**Fecal Coliform:** NOT DETECTED.

**Secondary and Other Not Regulated Constituents:** NOT TESTED OR REPORTED, OR NONE DETECTED.
(No associated adverse health effects)

## Violations

| Public Notification Rule | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency). | | | |
| **Violation Type** | **Violation Begin** | **Violation End** | **Violation Explanation** |
| Public Notice Rule Linked to Violation | 9/01/2024 | 10/16/2024 | We failed to post a notice on our website notifying our customers, about a minor violation in September 2023 where samples were taken and passed as normal. The TCEQ form was completed incorrectly, which by TCEQ standards, negated the record of passing results. Once notified about the omission, we immediately posted the information on our website. |

The following pages contain water quality information from the City of Princeton, North Texas Municipal Water District Wylie Water Treatment Plant and the Leonard Water Treatment Plant. This information is required to be included with the Culleoka Water Supply Corporation Water Quality Report for 2024.

## INORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Level | Range of Levels | MCLG | MCL | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Arsenic (ppb) | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 10 | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| 2024 | Barium (ppm) | 0.046 | 0.046-0.046 | 2 | 2 | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2024 | Fluoride (ppm) | 0.204 | 0.204-0.204 | 4 | 4 | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| 2024 | Nitrate (ppm) | 0.391 | 0.0524-0.391 | 10 | 10 | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2024 | Beta/Photon Emitters (pCi/L) | 4.1 | 4.1-4.1 | 0 | 50 | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |

## ORGANIC CONTAMINANTS

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Level | Range of Levels | MCLG | MCL | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Atrazine (ppb) | 0.28 | 0.1-0.2 | 3 | 3 | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| 2024 | Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate (ppb) | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 400 | 400 | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| 2024 | Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (ppb) | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 6 | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories. |

## MAXIMUM RESIDUAL DISINFECTION LEVEL

| Year | Disinfectant | Average | Minimum | Maximum | MRDL | MRDLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Chlorine Residual (ppm) | 2.17 | 0.56 | 3.29 | 4.0 | <4.0 | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |
| 2024 | Chlorine Dioxide (ppm) | 0.010 | 0 | 0.12 | 0.8 | 0.8 | Disinfectant. |
| 2024 | Chlorite (ppm) | 0.124 | 0 | 0.79 | 1.0 | N/A | Disinfectant. |

## DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

| Year | Contaminant | Highest Level | Range of Individual Samples | MCL | Violation | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Total Haloacetic Acids (ppb) | 22.8 | 7.6-22.8 | 60 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2024 | Total Trihalomethanes (ppb) | 24 | 11.6-38.7 | 80 | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

## UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

| Year | Contaminant | Average | Minimum | Maximum | MCL | MCLG | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Chloroform (ppb) | 8.82 | 2.07 | 19.3 | 100 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2024 | Bromoform (ppb) | 0.00 | <1 | 1.34 | 100 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2024 | Bromodichloromethane (ppb) | 5.2 | 4.22 | 6.48 | 100 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| 2024 | Dibromochloromethane (ppb) | 5.2 | 4.2 | 6.48 | 100 | N/A | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |

## TURBIDITY

| | Limit | Level Detected | Turbidity Limits | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Highest single measurement | 1 NTU | 0.50 | No | Soil runoff. |
| Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit | 0.3 NTU | 99.5% | No | Soil runoff. |

## LEAD AND COPPER

| Date Sampled | Contaminant | Action Level (AL) | MCLG | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Violation | Source of Contaminant |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | Copper (ppm) | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.828 | 0 | No | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| 2024 | Lead (ppb) | 15 | 0 | 1 | 1 | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

## COLIFORM BACTERIA

| Year | Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Max Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 2 | 0 | Naturally present in the environment. |

**Lead and Copper Rule**

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| FOLLOW-UP OR ROUTINE TAP M/R (LCR) | 10/01/2023 | 10/10/2024 | 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. |

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,
ppt- parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter.

**Turbidity:** Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium 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.

DEFINITIONS
**Action level (AL)** The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)** The highest permissible level of a contaminant in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)** The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected health risk. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
**Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)** The highest level of 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 Goal (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 contamination.
**Treatment Technique (TT)** A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminants in drinking water.


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# NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
# Water Quality Data for Year 2024

## 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 | 2.00 | 0 | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

NOTE: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

## Regulated Contaminants

| Disinfection ByProducts | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Haloacetic Acids | 2024 | 15 | 5.5-22.8 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes | 2024 | 24 | 11.6-38.7 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of water disinfection. |
| Bromate | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 5 | 10 | ppb | No | By-product of water ozonation. |

NOTE: Not all sample result : may have bee n used for calcu ating the Highest Level Det cted because some results may be part of an e valuation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. s a wholesale water provider ith less than 500 direct cus tomers, TCEQ only requires one sample annua lly for Disinfection By Products (DBPs) compliance testing . For Bromate, compl iance is based on the running a nnual average.

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antimony | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 6 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition. |
| Arsenic | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 10 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff ffrom glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2024 | 0.06 | 0.04-006 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal rrefineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Beryllium | 2024 | 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 | 2024 | 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. |
| Chromium | 2024 | 1.3 | 1.3-1.3 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits |
| Cyanide | 2024 | 128 | 28.5- 128 | 0-0 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories. |
| Fluoride | 2024 | 0.712 | 0.316-0.712 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits: water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Mercury | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 2 | 2 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; discharge from refineries and factories; run-off from landfills; runoff from cropland. |
| Nitrate (measured as Nitrogen) | 2024 | 0.926 | 0.0592-0.926 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewer; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 2024 | 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 | 2024 | 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 dri nking water at l vels 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 shoulf ask advice from your health care provi ler.

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beta/photon emitters | 2024 | 5.3 | 5.3-53 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 2024 | Levels lower than detect levels | 0-0 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | No | Erosion Of natural deposits. |
| Radium | 2024 | Levels lower than detect levels | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

# NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
## Water Quality Data for Year 2024

| 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) | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Residue Of banned herbicide. |
| 2,4 - D | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Alachlor | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Aldicarb | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 1 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Aldicarb Sulfone | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 1 | 2 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 1 | 4 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Atrazine | 2024 | 0.1 | 0.1 -0.1 | 3 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Benzo (a) pyrene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines. |
| Carbofuran | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 40 | 40 | ppb | No | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa. |
| Chlordane | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Dalapon | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 400 | 400 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories. |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards. |
| Dinoseb | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 7 | 7 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables. |
| Endrin | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 2 | 2 | ppb | NO | Residue of banned insecticide. |
| Ethylene dibromide | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 50 | ppt | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| Heptachlor | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 400 | ppt | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Breakdown of heptachlor. |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 1 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Lindane | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 200 | 200 | ppt | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens. |
| Methoxychlor | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 40 | 40 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock. |
| Oxamyl [Vydate] | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes. |
| Pentachlorophenol | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 1 | ppb | No | Discharge from wood preserving factories. |
| Picloram | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 500 | 500 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Simazine | 2024 | 0.071 | 0.071-0.071 | 4 | 4 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Toxaphene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle. |

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| 1, 1.2 - Trichloroethane | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 3 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 1 - Dichloroethylene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 7 | 7 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories. |
| 1, 2 - Dichloroethane | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |

# NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
## Water Quality Data for Year 2024

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.2 - Dichloropropane | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| Benzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills. |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorobenzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Dichloromethane | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories. |
| Ethylbenzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 700 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| Styrene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills. |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners. |
| Toluene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 1 | 1 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories. |
| Trichloroethylene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| Vinyl Chloride | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Leaching from PVC piping: discharge from plastics factories. |
| Xylenes | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories. |
| cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| o - Dichlorobenzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 600 | 600 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| p - Dichlorobenzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 75 | 75 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| trans – 1,2 - Dicholoroethylene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |

### Turbidity

| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Highest single measurem ent | 1 NTU | 0.93 | No | Soil runoff. |
| Lowest monthly perc entage (%) eeting limit | 0.3 NTU | 96.7% | No | Soil runoff. |

NOTE: Turbidity is a measure ent of the clou diness 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.

### 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 Residual (Chloramines) | 2024 | 2.17 | 0.56 | 3.29 | 4.00 | <4.0 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine Dioxide | 2024 | 0.027 | 0 | 0.82 | 0.80 | 0.80 | ppm | Disinfectant. |
| Chlorite | 2024 | 0.187 | 0 | 0.95 | 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 ppm.

## Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

## Cryptosporidium and Giardia

| Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cryptosporidium | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | (Oo) Cysts/L | Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment. |
| Giardia | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | (Oo) Cysts/L | Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment. |

# NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
# Water Quality Data for Year 2024

## Lead and Copper

| Sampled | Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2024 | 15 | 1.77 | 1 | ppb | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| 2024 | 1.30 | 0.828 | 0 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household systems. |

LEAD AND COPPER RULE: The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and Copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of plumbing materials containing lead and copper.
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. [Customer] 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 still 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 materials, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

## Unregulated Contaminants

| Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloroform | 2024 | 19.3 | 2.07-19.3 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromoform | 2024 | 1.34 | <1-1.34 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromodichloromethane | 2024 | 13.6 | 4.22-13.6 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dibromochloromethane | 2024 | 6.48 | 4.03-6.48 | 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. These contaminants are included in the Disinfection By-Products TTHM compliance data.

## Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

| Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level | Range of Levels Detected | Units | Likely Source Of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminum | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | ppm | Erosion Of natural deposits. |
| Calcium | 2024 | 66.5 | 35.4 -66.5 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Chloride | 2024 | 95.3 | 15.4 - 95.3 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element: used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Iron | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | ppm | Erosion Of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities. |
| Magnesium | 2024 | 9.84 | 5.88-9.84 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Manganese | 2024 | 0.082 | 0.029 - 0.082 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Nickel | 2024 | 0.0067 | 0.0048 - 0.0067 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| pH | 2024 | 8.9 | 7.4 -8.9 | units | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| Silver | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0- 0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium | 2024 | 88.7 | 35.5-88.7 | ppm | Erosion Of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Sulfate | 2024 | 165 | 39.6- 165 | ppm | Naturally occuring; common industrial by-product: byproduct of oil field activity. |
| Total Alkalinity as CaC03 | 2024 | 128 | 56.5-128 | ppm | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 2024 | 509 | 271 - 509 | ppm | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| Total Hardness as CaC03 | 2024 | 202 | 105 - 202 | ppm | Naturally occurring calcium. |
| Zinc | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | ppm | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry. |

**Violations Table**

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|

# NTMWD Leonard Water Treatment Plants
# Water Quality Data for Year 2024

**Coliform Bacteria**

| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal | Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level | Highest No. of Positive | Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminent Level | Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 1 positive monthly sample | 2.00 | 0 | 0 | N | Naturally present in the environment. |

NOTE: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

**Regulated Contaminants**

| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2024 | 15 | 5.5-22.8 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product Of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2024 | 24 | 11.6-38.7 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromate | 2024 | 9.19 | 9.19 - 9.19 | 5 | 10 | ppb | N | 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. As a wholesale water provider with less than 500 direct customers. TCEO only requires one sample annually for Disinfection By Products (DBPs) compliance testing. In addition to TCEQ required testing on the NTMWD regional system, over 300 samples of water initially treated by NTMWD are tested for DBPs each year within the city/local water systems to comply with TCEQ regulations. For Bromate, compliance is based on the running annual average.

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Antimony | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 6 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition. |
| Arsenic | 2024 | 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 | 2024 | 0.046 | 0.046-0.046 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes: discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beryllium | 2024 | 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 | 2024 | 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. |
| Chromium | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 2024 | 120 | 120 - 120 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories. |
| Fluoride | 2024 | 0.204 | 0.204 – 0.204 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth: discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Mercury | 2024 | 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) | 2024 | 0.376 | 0.376 – 0.376 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage: erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 2024 | 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 | 2024 | 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 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 advice from your health care provider.

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beta/photon emitters | 2023 | 4.1 | 4.1 -4 1 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L | No | Decay Of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | No | Erosion Of natural deposits. |
| Radium | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

# NTMWD Leonard Water Treatment Plants
## Water Quality Data for Year 2024

| 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) | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Residue Of banned herbicide. |
| 2,4 - D | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Alachlor | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Aldicarb | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 1 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Aldicarb Sulfone | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 1 | 2 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 1 | 4 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Atrazine | 2024 | 0.2 | 0.1 -0.2 | 3 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Benzo (a) pyrene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines. |
| Carbofuran | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 40 | 40 | ppb | No | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa. |
| Chlordane | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Dalapon | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 400 | 400 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories. |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards. |
| Dinoseb | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 7 | 7 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables. |
| Endrin | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 2 | 2 | ppb | NO | Residue of banned insecticide. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ethylene dibromide | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 50 | ppt | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| Heptachlor | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 400 | ppt | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Breakdown of heptachlor. |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 1 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Lindane | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 200 | 200 | ppt | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens. |
| Methoxychlor | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 40 | 40 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock. |
| Oxamyl [Vydate] | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes. |
| Pentachlorophenol | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 1 | ppb | No | Discharge from wood preserving factories. |
| Picloram | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 500 | 500 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Simazine | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 4 | 4 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Toxaphene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| 1, 1.2 - Trichloroethane | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 3 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 1 - Dichloroethylene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 7 | 7 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories. |
| 1, 2 - Dichloroethane | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | | 5 | ppb | NO | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1.2 - Dichloropropane | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |

# NTMWD Leonard Water Treatment Plants
## Water Quality Data for Year 2024

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Benzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills. |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities. |
| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Chlorobenzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Dichloromethane | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories. |
| Ethylbenzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 700 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| Styrene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills. |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners. |
| Toluene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 1 | 1 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trichloroethylene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| Vinyl Chloride | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Leaching from PVC piping: discharge from plastics factories. |
| Xylenes | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories. |
| cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| o - Dichlorobenzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 600 | 600 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| p - Dichlorobenzene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 75 | 75 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| trans – 1,2 - Dicholoroethylene | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |

| Turbidity | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Highest single measurement | 1 NTU | 0.50 | No | Soil runoff. |
| Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit | 0.3 NTU | 99.5% | 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.

| 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 Residual (Chloramines) | 2024 | 2.17 | 0.56 | 3.29 | 4.00 | <4.0 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine Dioxide | 2024 | 0.010 | 0 | 0.12 | 0.80 | 0.80 | ppm | Disinfectant. |
| Chlorite | 2024 | 0.124 | 0 | 0.79 | 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 ppm.

Total Organic Carbon

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set.

# NTMWD Leonard Water Treatment Plants
# Water Quality Data for Year 2024

| Cryptosporidium and Giardia | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Cryptosporidium | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | (00) Cysts/L | Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment. |
| Giardia | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | (00) Cysts/L | Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment. |

| Lead and Copper | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | units | Likely Source of Contamination |
| Lead | 2024 | 15 | 1.77 | 1 | 15 | ppb | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 2024 | 1.30 | 0.828 | CUST # | 1.3 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems. |

LEAD AND COPPER RULE: The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and Copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of plumbing materials containing lead and copper.
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. (Customer) 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 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.

**Coliform Bacteria**

| Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloroform | 2024 | 19.3 | 2.07-19.3 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromoform | 2024 | 1.34 | <1-1.34 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromodichloromethane | 2024 | 13.6 | 4.22-13.6 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dibromochloromethane | 2024 | 6.48 | 4.03-6.48 | 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. These contaminants are included in the Disinfection By-Products TTHM compliance data.

**Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated**

| Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminum | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 -0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Calcium | 2024 | 54.1 | 42.7-541 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Chloride | 2024 | 16.9 | 10.0 - 16 9 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Iron | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities. |
| Magnesium | 2024 | 2.95 | 2.95-2.95 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Manganese | 2024 | 0.063 | 0.028 - 0.063 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Nickel | 2024 | 0.0041 | 0.0041 - 0.0041 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| pH | 2024 | 8.4 | 7.8 -8.4 | units | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| Silver | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 -0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium | 2024 | 34.5 | 22.9 - 34 5 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of Oil field activity. |
| Sulfate | 2024 | 69.4 | 47.2 – 69.4 | ppm | Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; byproduct of oil field activity. |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 | 2024 | 137 | 98.0 - 137 | ppm | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |

# NTMWD Leonard Water Treatment Plants
## Water Quality Data for Year 2024

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Dissolved Solids | 2024 | 310 | 170-310 | ppm | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| Total Hardness as CaCO3 | 2024 | 188 | 112-188 | ppm | Naturally occurring calcium. |
| Zinc | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0-0 | ppm | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry. |

**Violations Table**

## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|

PWSs are required to report UCMR results in the CCR when unregulated contaminants are found (i.e., measured at or above minimum reporting levels [MRLs]), and must report the average and range of the monitoring results for the report year. Additionally, PWSs are required to notify customers through Tier 3 Public Notification (PN) about the availability of all UCMR results no later than 12 months after they are known by the PWS. If timing and delivery requirements are met, systems may include their PN within the CCR, also known as annual drinking water quality report. EPA has resources for PWSs available on the CCR and PN Compliance help webpages.

| Contaminents | Collection Date | Average Level | Range of Levels | MRL | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2024 | N/A | N/A | | ppb | |

## Lead Service Line Inventory

North Texas Municipal Water District has completed its service line inventory and determined through field investigations that no lead, galvanized requiring replacement, or lead status unknown service lines are in the system. To view and access the service line inventory, go to https://wow.ntmwd.com/200/Water-Quality.