# 2024 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2024

**PWS ID Number: TX1990004**

**Purpose of Report**

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.

**Contact and Public Participation Information**

**For more information regarding this report contact:**

Scott Muckensturm, General Manager

Phone 972-771-6375

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono 972-771-6375

**Public Participation Opportunities Date:**

**Location: 6715 State Hwy. 276, Royse City, TX 75189**

**To learn about future public meetings, visit www.blacklandwater.com**

# 2024 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System BLACKLAND WSC

This is your water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2024

BLACKLAND WSC provides surface water from **City of Rockwall TX1990001** located in **Rockwall County Texas**.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name Blackland Water Supply

Phone 972-771-6375

Este reporte incluye información importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (972) 771-6375.

## Definitions and Abbreviations

| | |
|---|---|
| Definitions and Abbreviations | The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation. |
| Action Level: | The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow. |
| Avg: | Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples. |
| Level 1 Assessment: | A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system. |
| Level 2 Assessment: | A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL: | The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology. |
| Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG: | The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety. |
| Maximum residual disinfectant level 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 goal or MRDLG: | The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants. |
| MFL | million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos) |
| mrem: | millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body) |
| na: | not applicable. |
| NTU | nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity) |
| pCi/L | picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity) |

**Definitions and Abbreviations**

| | |
|---|---|
| ppb: | micrograms per liter or parts per billion |
| ppm: | milligrams per liter or parts per million |
| ppq | parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L) |
| ppt | parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L) |
| Treatment Technique or TT: | A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. |

## Information about your Drinking Water

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

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

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Contaminants may be found in drinking water that may cause taste, color, or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please contact the system's business office.

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

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

BLACKLAND WSC purchases water from CITY OF ROCKWALL. CITY OF ROCKWALL provides purchase surface water from **[insert source name of aquifer, reservoir, and/or river]** located in **[insert name of County or City]**. **[insert a table containing any contaminant that was detected in the provider's water for this calendar year, unless that contaminant has been separately monitored in your water system (i.e. TTHM, HAA5, Lead and Copper, Coliforms)].**

TCEQ completed a Source Water Susceptibility for all drinking water systems that own their sources. This report describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with the drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact **[insert water system contact][insert phone number]**.

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 2024 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.23 | 1 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems |
| Lead | 2024 | 0 | 15 | 1.61 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

## 2024 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)** | 2024 | 24 | 10.6 - 37.4 | 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)** | 2024 | 41 | 26 - 54.7 | 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]** | 2024 | 1 | 0.834 - 0.888 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

## Disinfectant Residual

**A blank disinfectant residual table has been added to the CCR template, you will need to add data to the fields. Your data can be taken off the Disinfectant Level Quarterly Operating Reports (DLQOR).**

| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Source in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine Residual | 2024 | 2.45 | .20-3.90 | 4 | 4 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

## Violations

### Consumer Confidence Rule

The Consumer Confidence Rule requires community water systems to prepare and provide to their customers annual consumer confidence reports on the quality of the water delivered by the systems.

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| CCR ADEQUACY/AVAILABILITY/CONTENT | 07/02/2024 | 09/09/2024 | We failed to provide to you, our drinking water customers, an annual report that adequately informed you about the quality of our drinking water and the risks from exposure to contaminants detected in our drinking water. |

## Violations

### 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR) | 12/30/2023 | 02/26/2024 | We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. |
| LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR) | 12/30/2024 | 02/18/2025 | We failed to provide the results of lead tap water monitoring to the consumers at the location water was tested. These were supposed to be provided no later than 30 days after learning the results. |

# 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 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | No | 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 | 37.4 | <1.00-37.4 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2024 | 54.7 | 26.0-54.7 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | No | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromate | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 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. 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 | 0.06 | 0.04 - 0.06 | 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 | 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; runoff 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; 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 of less than six months of age. High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue baby syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for an infant you should ask 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 | 2024 | 5.3 | 5.3 - 5.3 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radium | 2024 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

# NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
## Water Quality Data for Year 2024 (Cont.)

| 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 petroleium 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. |
| 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. |

# NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
# Water Quality Data for Year 2024 (Cont.)

| 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 | 0.93 | No | Soil runoff. |
| **Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit** | 0.3 NTU | 96.7% | 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 | 2.45 | 0.20 | 3.90 | 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. |

**NOTE:** Levels detected are for source water, not for drinking water. No cryptosporidium or giardia were found in drinking water.

# NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
# Water Quality Data for Year 2024 (Cont.)

## Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | 2024 | 15 | 1.23 | 1 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper | 2024 | 1.30 | 1.61 | 0 | ppm | N | 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] i Blackland 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.

## Unregulated Contaminants

| Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloroform | 2024 | 24.2 | 6.49-24.2 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromoform | 2024 | 5.25 | 1.78-5.25 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromodichloromethane | 2024 | 18.6 | 5.06-18.6 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dibromochloromethane | 2024 | 13.7 | 7.83-13.7 | 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. 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 | 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 occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO3 | 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 CaCO3 | 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |

## Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR5)

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.

| Contaminants | Collection | Average Level | Range of Levels | MRL | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PFHxA | 2023 | 0.01 | 0.0032-0.0053 | | ppb | |
| PFPeA | 2023 | 0.004 | 0.0037-0.0062 | | ppb | |
| PFBS | 2023 | 0.0034 | 0.0032-0.0038 | | ppb | |
| PFBA | 2023 | 0.0067 | 0.0067-0.0102 | | ppb | |

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://www.ntmwd.com/200/Water-Quality.

BLACKLAND
WATER SUPPLY CORPORATION

4/4/2025

123 Main Street #2
Zionsville, IN 46077

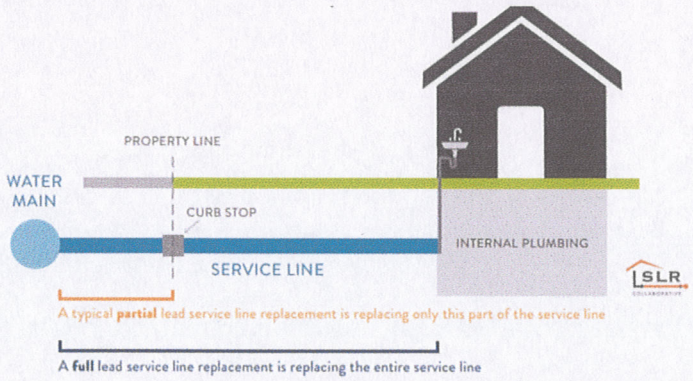
## Notice of unknown service line material

**Para ver este aviso se desconoce el material de la linea de servicio en espanol, visite** https://www.120water.com/annual-notifications/unknown/

Dear Valued Customer,

We are focused on delivering clean drinking water and protecting the health of every household in our community. This notice contains important information about your drinking water service connection. Please share this information with anyone who consumes food or drinks prepared using water at this property.

The figure below provides a visual representation of the service line. Please note, this is not a true representation of your service line, but an example of a common scenario.




Throughout our water system, we have been working hard to identify the material of every service line, or the pipes, delivering water to the structure(s) on a property from the water main. We have been unable to confirm the material of your service line at this time. Because the material is unknown and could be lead or a galvanized material that was previously connected to lead, we want to inform you of the potential risks from lead exposure in drinking water.

## Identifying service line material

We need your help to help determine the material of your service line, please scan this QR Code to complete the Self Identification form or visit : https://120Water.formstack.com/forms/blacklandwsctx

EPA has developed an online step-by-step guide to help people identify lead pipes in their homes called Protect Your Tap: A Quick Check for Lead. It is available for viewing at: https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/protect-your-tap-quick-check-lead

## Health effects of lead

Exposure to lead in drinking water can cause serious health effects in all age groups. Infants and children can have decreases in IQ and attention span. Lead exposure can lead to new learning and behavior problems or worsen existing learning and behavior problems. The children of women who are exposed to lead before or during pregnancy can have increased risk of these negative health effects. Adults can have increased risks of heart disease, high blood pressure, and kidney or nervous system problems.

## Steps you can take to reduce the risk of lead in drinking water

Below are recommended actions that you may take, separately or in combination, if you are concerned about lead in your drinking water. The list also includes where you may find more information and is not intended to be a complete list or to imply that all actions equally reduce lead in drinking water.

**Use a water filter certified to remove lead.** Using a filter can reduce lead in drinking water. If you use a filter, it should be certified to remove lead. Read instructions provided with the filter thoroughly to ensure correct installation, maintenance and replacement timeframe. Using a cartridge after it has expired can reduce its effectiveness.

**Clean your aerator.** Regularly clean your faucet's screen (also known as an aerator). Sediment, debris, and lead particles can collect in your aerator. If lead particles are caught in the aerator, lead can get into your water.

**Use cold water.** Do not use hot water from the tap for drinking, cooking, or making baby formula as lead dissolves more easily into hot water. Boiling water does not remove lead from water.

**Run your water.** The more time water has been sitting in pipes providing water to your home, the more lead it may contain. Before drinking, flush your home's pipes by running the tap, taking a shower, doing laundry, or doing a load of dishes. The amount of time to run the water will depend on the material, length and diameter of your service line and the amount of internal plumbing in your home. For more information, please contact us here ***insert contact information***

**Have your water tested.** You may visit shop.120wateraudit.com to have your water tested and to learn more about the potential lead levels in your drinking water.

**This notice is being sent to you by Blackland Water Supply Corporation**
**State Water System ID: TX1990004**
**Date Notice Distributed: 4/4/2025**