



2015 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

(Consumer Confidence Report)

Wylie Northeast Special Utility Report
(972) 442-2075

SPECIAL NOTICE

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 provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

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

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide our customers. 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.

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: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants, and organic chemical contaminants.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Tuesday of each month
Time: 5:30 p.m.
Location: Wylie NE SUD District Office
745 Parker Rd.
Wylie, Texas
Phone No: (972) 442-2075

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) 442-2075 – para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

Where do we get our drinking water?

Our drinking water is obtained from the following Lake: LAKE LAVON. 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. 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 :

Chester Adams, General Manager, 972-442-2075.
Wylie Northeast Special Utility District.

ALL drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

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

About The Following Pages

The pages that follow list all of the federally regulated or monitored contaminants which have been found in your drinking water. The U.S. EPA requires water systems to test for up to 97 contaminants.

Definitions

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 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.

Abbreviations

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units
MFL – million fiber 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 (mg/L)
ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms, per liter

Water Conservation

- ➔ Water pressure goes down during the day when demand is up
- ➔ Refrain from using your irrigation system during the heat of the day.
- ➔ Fill swimming pools at night
- ➔ You are only allowed irrigate your lawn 2 times per week.



Wylie NE SUD Board of Directors:

Jimmy Beach ~ President

Clinton Davis ~ Vice-President

Brenda Kellow ~ Secretary

Greg Lutz ~ Director

Lance Ainsworth ~ Director

Chester Adams ~ General Manager

How Can Pollution Prevention Help You?

It is hard to imagine that one person can make a difference in protecting the fresh water supplies on this planet, but each individual can really help the environment.

- ♦ Use a broom instead of water to clean your driveway or garage.
- ♦ Choose non-phosphate or low phosphate detergents. High phosphate levels in lakes and streams can kill fish and other wildlife.

Wylie NE SUD - Water Quality Data

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	0	0	0	0	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

Disinfectants and Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2015	35.4	27.0 - 35.4	No goal for the total	60	ppb	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (THM4)	2015	53.1	32.8 - 53.1	No goal for the total	80	ppb	0	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2015	8.9	0.0 - 8.9	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.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2015	0.2	0.0-0.2	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries, fire retardants, ceramics, electronics, solder, and lead addition.
Arsenic	2015	0.7	0.0-0.7	6	10	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2015	0.055	0.039-0.055	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes, discharge from metal refineries, erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2015	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	2015	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	2015	0.92	0.53 - 0.92	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2015	0.86	0.25 - 0.86	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits, water additive which promotes strong teeth, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2015	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)	2015	1.79	0.05 - 1.79	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2015	0.2	0 - 0.2	60	60	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines.
Thallium	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0.5	2	ppb	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.

NRTR 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	4/29/2010	4.4	4.4 - 4.4	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	4/29/2010	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium	NA	NA	NA	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

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)	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2015	0.19	0.13-0.19	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppb	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbendazim	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chloridazim	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
D (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
D (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2015	0.7	0.0 - 0.7	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppb	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and orchards.
Methoxychlor	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl (Vydate)	2013	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Simazine	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2015	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	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Dichloroethane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.
Chlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	100	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o - Dichlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
p - Dichlorobenzene	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2015	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	0.65 NTU	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99.00%	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

Chemical Used	Year	Average Level of Disinfectant	Lowest Result of Single Sample	Highest Result of Single Sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2015	2.1	0.5	4.2	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2015	0	0	0.03	0.8	0.8	ppm	Disinfectant.
Chlorite	2015	0.03	0	0.33	1.0	N/A	ppm	Disinfectant.

Total Organic Carbon

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Source Water	2015	7.6	3.82 - 7.60	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Drinking Water	2015	5.2	1.45 - 6.32	ppm	Naturally present in the environment.
Removal Ratio	2015	62.0%	21.9 - 62.0	% removal *	N/A

NOTE: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAA) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

* Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2015	1.3	0.086	20	ppm	0	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2014	15	0.7	20	ppb	0	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Wylie NE SUD 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>.

Cryptosporidium And Giardia

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	2015	0	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.
Giardia	2015	0	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: Taken on treated water samples.

Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2015	15.70	11.8 - 15.7	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of disinfection.
Bromoform	2015	6.08	<1 - 6.08	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2015	18.30	11.2 - 18.3	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2015	16.20	5.49 - 16.2	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, and dibromochloromethane are disinfection by-products. There is no maximum contaminant level for these chemicals at the entry point to distribution.

Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule 2 (UCMR2)

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA)	2009	0.0023	0 - 0.0023	ppb	By-product of manufacturing process.

NOTE: Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulations are warranted.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Calcium	2015	113	45.3 - 113	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2015	142	16.1 - 142	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Hardness as Ca/Mg	2015	190	106 - 190	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
Iron	2015	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment of facilities.
Magnesium	2015	78.7	3.22 - 9.38	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2015	0.011	0.0014 - 0.011	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2015	0.0065	0.0028 - 0.0065	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2015	9.88	6.75 - 9.88	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium	2015	76.7	53.2 - 76.7	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2015	117	110 - 117	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2015	154	38 - 154	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2015	620	158 - 620	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2015	300	100 - 300	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2015	0.004	0.000 - 0.004	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.