



2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Jan. 1 thru Dec. 31, 2023

Wylie Northeast Special Utility District

(972) 442-2075

website:www.wylienortheastwater.com

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.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Monday of each month
Time: 2:00 p.m.
Location: Wylie NE SUD District Office
745 Parker Rd.
Wylie, Texas
Phone No: (972) 442-2075

For more information regarding this report:
Contact: Chester Adams
972-442-2075

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.

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 in COLLIN COUNTY. 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.

Action Level Goal (ALG)

The level of a contaminant in the drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Level 1 Assessment: 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 very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why E. coli MCL violations has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

Abbreviations

NTU – Nephelometric Turbidity Units

MREM - Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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 (mg/L)

ppt – parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq – parts per quadrillion, or picograms, per liter

NA – Not applicable

TT – Treatment Technique

Wylie NE SUD Board of Directors:

Jimmy Beach ~ President

Clinton Davis ~ Vice-President

Lance Ainsworth ~ Secretary

Jason West ~ Director

Ron Dawes ~ 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.
- ♦ Use cat litter or sand instead of salt on icy walks. Salt pollutes water and kills plants.
- ♦ Dispose of tissues, dead insects, and other waste in a trash can rather than a toilet.
- ♦ Put all litter in trash cans so it does not get washed into the storm sewers.
- ♦ Clean up waste products while walking your pets.

Do not dump used motor oil on the ground or into sewers; throwing motor oil in the trash is illegal. Recycling centers and many service stations accept used motor oil for recycling

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 EPA's 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.

Information about your Drinking Water - cont.

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.

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

WYLIE NORTHEAST SUD purchases water from NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP. NORTH TEXAS MWD WYLIE WTP provides purchase surface water from **Lake Lavon** located in **Collin County**.

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 **Chester Adams, General Manager, 972-442-2075**.



Wylie Northeast S.U.D. Water Quality Data for Year 2023

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 | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023 | 16-27.7 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | NO | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 24.9-51.1 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | NO | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromate | 2023 | 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.

**Wylie Northeast S.U.D.
Water Quality Data for Year 2023**

| Inorganic Contaminants | Collection Date | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| Antimony | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 6 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition. |
| Arsenic | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 10 | ppb | No | Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes. |
| Barium | 2023 | 0.041 - 0.048 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Beryllium | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 4 | 4 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries. |
| Cadmium | 2023 | 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 | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 2023 | 28 - 199 | 0 - 0 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories. |
| Fluoride | 2023 | 0.537 - 0.968 | 4 | 4 | ppm | No | Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories. |
| Mercury | 2023 | 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) | 2023 | 0.067 - 0.790 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits; discharge from mines. |
| Thallium | 2023 | 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.

**Wylie Northeast S.U.D.
Water Quality Data for Year 2023**

| Radioactive Contaminants | Collection Date | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| Beta/photon emitters | 2022 | 4.7 - 4.7 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radium | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides | Collection Date | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
| 2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex) | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Residue of banned herbicide. |
| 2, 4 - D | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Alachlor | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Aldicarb | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 1 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Aldicarb Sulfone | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 1 | 2 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Aldicarb Sulfoxide | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 1 | 4 | ppb | No | Runoff from agricultural pesticide. |
| Atrazine | 2023 | 0.1 - 0.2 | 3 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Benzo (a) pyrene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines. |
| Carbofuran | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 40 | 40 | ppb | No | Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa. |
| Chlordane | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Dalapon | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way. |

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|------|-------------|-----|-----|-----|----|--|
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 400 | 400 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from rubber and chemical factories. |
| Dibromochloropropane (DBCP) | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards. |
| Dinoseb | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 7 | 7 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables. |
| Endrin | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 2 | 2 | ppb | No | Residue of banned insecticide. |
| Ethylene dibromide | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 50 | ppt | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| Heptachlor | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 400 | ppt | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Breakdown of heptachlor. |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 1 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Lindane | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppt | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens. |
| Methoxychlor | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 40 | 40 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock. |
| Oxamyl [Vydate] | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes. |
| Pentachlorophenol | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 1 | ppb | No | Discharge from wood preserving factories. |
| Picloram | 2022 | 0 - 0 | 500 | 500 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Simazine | 2023 | 0.06 - 0.12 | 4 | 4 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Toxaphene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle. |

**Wylie Northeast S.U.D.
Water Quality Data for Year 2023**

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| 1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| 1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 3 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 1 - Dichloroethylene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 7 | 7 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories. |
| 1, 2 - Dichloroethane | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 2 - Dichloropropane | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| Benzene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills. |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities. |

| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|------------------|--|
| Chlorobenzene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Dichloromethane | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories. |

| | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------|-------|-----|-----|-----|----|--|
| Ethylbenzene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 700 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| Styrene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills. |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners. |
| Toluene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 1 | 1 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories. |
| Trichloroethylene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| Vinyl Chloride | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories. |
| Xylenes | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories. |
| cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| o - Dichlorobenzene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 600 | 600 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| p - Dichlorobenzene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 75 | 75 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| trans - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene | 2023 | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |

**Wylie Northeast S.U.D.
Water Quality Data for Year 2023**

Turbidity

| | Limit (Treatment Technique) | Level Detected | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Highest single measurement | 1 NTU | 0.73 | No | Soil runoff. |
| Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit | 0.3 NTU | 98.0% | 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 | Lowest Result of Single Sample | Highest Result of Single Sample | MRDL | MRDL G | Units | Source of Chemical |
|---------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|------|--------|-------|--|
| Chlorine Residual (Chloramines) | 2023 | 0.70 | 3.60 | 4.00 | <4.0 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine Dioxide | 2023 | 0 | 0.59 | 0.80 | 0.80 | ppm | Disinfectant. |
| Chlorite | 2023 | 0 | 0.88 | 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 | 2023 | 0 | 0 - 0 | (Oo) Cysts/L | Human and animal fecal waste. Naturally present in the environment. |
| Giardia | 2023 | 0.18 | 0.09 - 0.18 | (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.

Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|-----------|---|
| Lead | 2023 | 0.758 | 0 | ppb | No | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper | 2023 | 2 | 0 | ppm | No | 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. 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>.

Unregulated Contaminants

| Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|----------------------|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-------|--|
| Chloroform | 2023 | 17.9 | 5.3 - 17.9 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromoform | 2023 | 2.76 | 2.13 - 2.76 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromodichloromethane | 2023 | 18.5 | 8.64 - 18.5 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dibromochloromethane | 2023 | 12 | 8.19 - 12 | 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.

**Wylie Northeast S.U.D.
Water Quality Data for Year 2023**

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

| Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | Units | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|---|
| Aluminum | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Calcium | 2023 | 69.8 | 26.5 - 69.8 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Chloride | 2023 | 107 | 30 - 107 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Iron | 2023 | 0.516 | 0.061 - 0.516 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities. |
| Magnesium | 2023 | 9.77 | 4.90 - 9.77 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Manganese | 2023 | 0.158 | 0.0068 - 0.158 | ppm | Abundant naturally occurring element. |
| Nickel | 2023 | 0.0048 | 0.0047 - 0.0048 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| pH | 2023 | 9.17 | 6.39 - 9.17 | units | Measure of corrosivity of water. |
| Silver | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Sodium | 2023 | 95.4 | 26.5 - 95.4 | ppm | Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Sulfate | 2023 | 171 | 76.8 - 171 | ppm | Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity. |
| Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ | 2023 | 139 | 51 - 139 | ppm | Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts. |
| Total Dissolved Solids | 2023 | 492 | 263 - 492 | ppm | Total dissolved mineral constituents in water. |
| Total Hardness as CaCO ₃ | 2023 | 312 | 82 - 312 | ppm | Naturally occurring calcium. |
| Zinc | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | ppm | Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry. |

**Wylie Northeast S.U.D.
Water Quality Data for Year 2023**

Violations Table

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation Explanation |
|---|-----------------|--|
| NITRATE MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR | Jan-23 | <p>The North Texas MWD Wylie WTP water system PWS ID TX0430044 has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290< Subchapter F. Public water systems are required to collect and submit chemical samples to the TCEQ on a regular basis. ☐ We failed to monitor and/or report the following constituents: Nitrate☐</p> <p>This/These violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s): First Quarter 01/01/2023 - 3/31/2023☐</p> <p>Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from chemical contamination. We did not complete all monitoring and/or reporting for chemical constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time. ☐</p> <p>We are taking the following actions to address the issue: The sample was taken during the required sampling period and results are within compliance criteria. The violation was due to a delay in receiving lab results from a third-party lab. Once the results were released to TCEQ the violation was resolved. ☐</p> <p>Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.</p> <p>If you have questions concerning this matter you may contact NTMWD Water System Manger - Treatment Mr. Gabriel Bowden at (972) 608- 7009</p> <p>Posted/Delivered on: 3-28-2024</p> |
| Disinfection | | Wylie NE SUD failed to report tests of your drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. |
| Level Quarterly | | Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated. |
| Operating | Apr-23 | Wylie NE SUD did test the water during this period, but we failed to file our report with the State of Texas |
| Report (DLQOR) | | withing the time limit allowed. The water tests were all within acceptable state limits. |