BECKER-JIBA SPECIAL UTILITY DISTRICT

# 2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023 PWS ID Number TX 1290011.

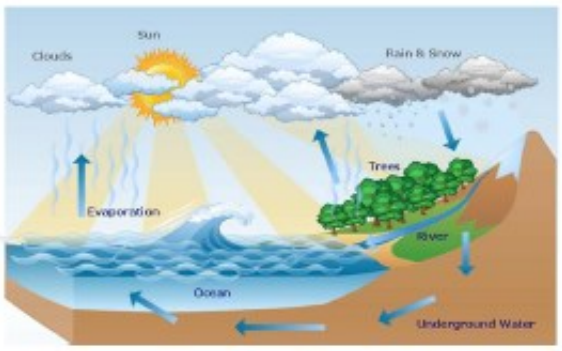
BECKER-JIBA SUD purchases water from the City of Kaufman. The City of Kaufman purchases surface water from North Texas Municipal Water District at Lake Lavon located in Collin County or Lake Tawakoni in Hunt, Rains, and Van Zandt Counties.

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:

Operations Manager : Clayton Dickerson

Office Phone Number: (903)-498-3592

The Cycle of Water




**Source of Drinking Water:** The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pickup 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.**

**Addition Health and Lead Information below:**

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 case taste, color or odor problems. These types of problems are not necessarily caused 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).**

**Lead in Home Plumbing:** 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 minutes to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in our 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 Hot line or at** http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.

## *En Español*

Este informe incluye information important sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar al tel. **(903) 498-3592** para hablar con una persona bilingüe en español.

## Information about Source Water Assessments

1. Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water sources(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment allows us to focus source water protection strategies. For more information about your sources of water, please refer to the Source Water Assessment Viewer available at the following **URL:** http://gis3.tceq.state.tx.us/swav/Controller/index.jsp?wtrsrc=
2. Further details about sources and source-water assessments are available in Drinking Water Watch at the following **URL:** http://dww.tceq.texas.gov./DWW

**Source Water Name:** SW FROM NORTH TEXAS MWD I/C WITH TX0430044
**Type of Water:** SW
**Report Status:** Active **Location:** Lake Lavon

**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 salt and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic waste water discharge, oil and gas production, mining, and farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which can 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.

## Water Conservation

Our usable water supply is finite (we do not have an endless supply) so its up to each and every one of us to save water. Residents can do their part in conserving water and saving money in the process by becoming conscious of the amount of water your household is using. And by looking for ways to use less whenever possible. Here are a few tips:

- Automatic dishwashers use 15 gallons for every cycle, regardless of how many dishes are loaded. So make sure to load it to capacity.
- Turn off the tap when brushing your teeth.
- Check the faucets in the house for leaks. A slow drip can waste 15 to 20 gallons a day. Fix it and you can save almost 6,000 gallons per year.
- Check your toiles for leaks by putting a few drops of food coloring in the tank. Watch for a few minutes to see if the color shows up in the bowl. It is not uncommon to lose up to 100 gallons a day from an invisible toilet leak. Fix it and save more than 30,000 gallons a year.
- Use your water meter to detect hidden leaks. Simply turn off all taps and water-using appliances. Then check the meter after 15 minutes. If it moved, you have a leak.

## Water Main Flushing

Distribution mains (pipes) convey water to homes, business, and hydrants in your neighborhood. The water entering distribution mains is of very high quality; however, water quality can deteriorate in areas of the distribution mains over time. Water mains flushing is the process of cleaning the interior of water distribution mains by sending a rapid flow of water through the mains. Flushing maintains water quality in several ways. For example, flushing removes sediments like iron and manganese. Although iron and manganese do not themselves pose a health concerns, they can effect the taste, clarity, and color of the water. Additionally, sediments can shield microorganisms from the disinfecting power of the chlorine, contributing to the growth of microorganisms within the distribution mains. Flushing helps remove stale water and ensures the presence of fresh water with sufficient dissolved oxygen and disinfectant levels, and an acceptable taste and smell. During flushing operations in your neighborhood, some short-term deterioration of water quality, through uncommon, is possible. You should avoid tap water for household use as such times. If you do use the tap., allow your cold water to run for a few minutes at full velocity before use, and avoid using hot water, to prevent sediment accumulation in your hot water tank. Please contact us if you have any questions or if you would like more information on our water main flushing schedule.

## Water Quality Test Results:

**Definitions:** the following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL):**

The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

**Level 1 Assessment:** A level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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.

**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 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.

**MFL** million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

**NA:** not applicable.

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

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

**pCi/L** picocuries per liter ( a measure of radioactivity).

**ppb:** micrograms per liter or parts per billion-or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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

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

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

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

# Becker-Jiba Special Utility District Water Quality Test Results for Year 2023

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | MCLG | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper | 9/29/2022 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.5038 | 0 | ppm | N | Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems. |
| Lead | 9/29/2022 | 0 | 15 | 2.26 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Disinfection By-Products | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Individual | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) | 2023 | 26.3 | 125.-25.2 | 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) | 2023 | 57.6 | 20.4-51.4 | 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 | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] | 2023 | 0.425 | 0.249-0.425 | 10 | 10 | ppm | N | Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits. |

| Disinfectant Residual | Year | Average Level | Range of Levels Detected | MRDL | MRDLG | Unit of Measure | Violation (Y/N) | Source in Drinking Water |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chloramines | 2023 | 3.29 | 0.52.3.43 | 4 | 0 | ppm | N | Water additive used to control microbes. |

# 2023 CCR Data for the City of Kaufman
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## 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 | 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) | 2023 | 26.1 | 13.2-28.00 | No goal for the total | 60 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) | 2023 | 47.4 | 24.2-58.6 | No goal for the total | 80 | ppb | N | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromate | 2023 | 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 | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 6 | 6 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition. |
| Arsenic | 2023 | 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 | 2023 | 0.048 | 0.041 - 0.048 | 2 | 2 | ppm | No | Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Beryllium | 2023 | 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 | 2023 | 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 | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Cyanide | 2023 | 199 | 28 - 199 | 0 - 0 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories. |
| Fluoride | 2023 | 0.968 | 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 | 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) | 2023 | 0.790 | 0.067 - 0.790 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Selenium | 2023 | 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 | 2023 | 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 | 2022 | 4.7 | 4.7 - 4.7 | 0 | 50 | pCi/L | No | Decay of natural and man-made deposits. |
| Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 15 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |
| Radium | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | pCi/L | No | Erosion of natural deposits. |

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| Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex) | 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 | 2023 | 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 | 2023 | 0.2 | 0.1 - 0.2 | 3 | 3 | ppb | No | Runoff from herbicide used on row crops. |
| Benzo (a) pyrene | 2023 | 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 | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 400 | 400 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate | 2023 | 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 | 2023 | 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 | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 400 | ppt | No | Residue of banned termiticide. |
| Heptachlor epoxide | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 200 | ppt | No | Breakdown of heptachlor. |
| Hexachlorobenzene | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 1 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Hexachlorocyclopentadiene | 2022 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 50 | 50 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical factories. |
| Lindane | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppt | No | Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens. |
| Methoxychlor | 2023 | 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 | 2023 | 0.12 | 0.06 - 0.12 | 4 | 4 | ppb | No | Herbicide runoff. |
| Toxaphene | 2023 | 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 | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 200 | 200 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| 1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 3 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 1 - Dichloroethylene | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 7 | 7 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from textile-finishing factories. |
| 1, 2 - Dichloroethane | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| 1, 2 - Dichloropropane | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| Benzene | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills. |
| Carbon Tetrachloride | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities. |

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| Volatile Organic Contaminants | Collection Date | Highest Level Detected | Range of Levels Detected | MCLG | MCL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorobenzene | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories. |
| Dichloromethane | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories. |
| Ethylbenzene | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 700 | ppb | No | Discharge from petroleum refineries. |
| Styrene | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 100 | 100 | ppb | No | Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills. |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from factories and dry cleaners. |
| Toluene | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 1 | 1 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories. |
| Trichloroethylene | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 5 | ppb | No | Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories. |
| Vinyl Chloride | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 0 | 2 | ppb | No | Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories. |
| Xylenes | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 10 | 10 | ppm | No | Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories. |
| cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 70 | 70 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| o - Dichlorobenzene | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 600 | 600 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| p - Dichlorobenzene | 2023 | Levels lower than detect level | 0 - 0 | 75 | 75 | ppb | No | Discharge from industrial chemical factories. |
| trans - 1, 2 - Dicholoroethylene | 2023 | 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 | 0.73 | 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 | Average Level of Quarterly Data | Lowest Result of Single Sample | Highest Result of Single Sample | MRDL | MRDLG | Units | Source of Chemical |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chlorine Residual (Chloramines) | 2023 | 2.53 | 0.83 | 3.8 | 4.00 | <4.0 | ppm | Disinfectant used to control microbes. |
| Chlorine Dioxide | 2023 | 0.01 | 0 | 0.59 | 0.80 | 0.80 | ppm | Disinfectant. |
| Chlorite | 2023 | 0.16 | 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.

# 2023 CCR Data for the City of Kaufman
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## Lead and Copper

| Lead and Copper | Date Sampled | Action Level (AL) | 90th Percentile | # Sites Over AL | Units | Violation | Likely Source of Contamination |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lead | 2022 | 15 | 0 | 0 | ppb | N | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits. |
| Copper | 2022 | 1.30 | 0.346 | 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. Kaufman 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 | 22.9 | 11.6-26.8 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromoform | 2023 | 1.27 | 0-1.84 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Bromodichloromethane | 2023 | 14.8 | 8.09-19.00 | ppb | By-product of drinking water disinfection. |
| Dibromochloromethane | 2023 | 8.4 | 4.54-10.9 | 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 | 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 CaCO3 | 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 CaCO3 | 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. |

## Violations Table

| Violation Type | Violation Begin | Violation End | Violation Explanation |
|---|---|---|---|
| NITRATE MONITORING, ROUTINE MAJOR | Jan-23 | Mar-23 | 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.<br><br>We failed to monitor and/or report the following constituents: Nitrate<br><br>This/These violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s): First Quarter 01/01/2023 - 3/31/2023<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>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.<br><br>If you have questions concerning this matter you may contact NTMWD Water System Manger - Treatment Mr. Gabriel Bowden at (972) 608- 7009<br><br>Posted/Delivered on: 3-28-2024 |