City of Crandall 2022

Annual Water Quality Report
January 1-December 31, 2022

About this Report

The Consumer Confidence Report is a summary of the quality of the water the City of Crandall provides to its customers. The report includes analysis results from the most current USEPA required water quality tests. The City of Crandall hopes this information helps you, the consumer, become more knowledgeable about your drinking water supply.

Public Participation

City of Crandall Council Meetings are held on the first and third Monday of each month with adjustments made for holidays or other conflicts. The public may sign in to address the council regarding this report at the beginning of each Regularly Scheduled City Council meeting.

Contact Us

For more information regarding this report, contact: Brad Piland, Director of Public Works (972) 427-3771.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar at telephone (972) 427-3771.

USEPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline provides the general public, regulators, medical and water professionals, academia, and media, with information about drinking water and ground water programs authorized under the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Hotline responds to factual questions in the following program areas:

- Local drinking water quality
- Drinking water standards
- Public drinking water systems
- Source water protection
- Large capacity residential septic systems
- Commercial and industrial septic systems
- Injection wells
- Drainage wells

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

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

Where We Get Our Water

The City of Crandall is a member of the North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) which supplies water to over 35 cities across North Texas. The City of Crandall purchases water from North Texas MWD Wylie WTP. North Texas MWD Wylie WTP provides purchase surface water from Lake Lavon in Collin County Crandall's water is treated at the NTMWD facility in Wylie, Texas and is delivered to customers through the city's distribution system. 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 dinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase or water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact North Texas MWD at 972-442-5405

Sources of Drinking Water and Required Additional Health Information

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 contaminates. The presence of contaminates does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminates 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.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminates 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.

Contaminates 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 our office. 972-427-3771

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminates, 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).

Water Loss Data

During the 2013 83rd Regular Legislative Session, House Bill (HB) 1461 was passed and became effective on September 1, 2013. HB 1461 requires any retail public utility that is required to file a water loss audit with Texas Water Development Board to notify its customers of the most recent water loss reported in the water loss audit.

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of January-December 2022, the City of Crandall Water System lost an estimated 14,702,900 gallons of water. If you have any questions about the water loss audit, please contact Brad Piland (972) 472-3771.

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; 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 at 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 and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not necessarily causes for health concerns. For more information on taste, odor, or color of drinking water, please call 972-427-3771.

Lead Statement

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. The NTMWD 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.

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

Action Level Goal (ALG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALG's allow for a margin of safety.

Action Level: The concentration of a contaminate which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

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 corrosively. Lead and copper entering drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Definitions

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.

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 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 (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.

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

Level 2 Assessment: a very detailed study of the water system to identify 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.

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

LEAD AND COPPER	DATE SAMPLED	MCLG	ACTION LEVEL (AL)	90TH Percentile	# Sites over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0.502	0	Ppm	n	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2022	0	15	1.3	0	Ppb	n	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits

LEAD & COPPER RULE MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATION

MANDATORY LANGUAGE - TIER III

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

City of Crandall has violated the monitoring and reporting requirements set by Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ) in Chapter 30, Section 290, Subchapter F. Even though these were not emergencies, as our customers, you have the right to know what happened and what we are doing to correct these situations.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. During 6/1/2021 thru 9/30/2021 - did not complete all monitoring or testing for lead and copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The table below lists the contaminants we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for lead and copper, how many samples we are supposed to take, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which the follow-up samples will be taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
Lead and copper tap water sampling	*Every 3 years*	*10*	*6/1/21 to 9/30/21*	*June2022*
Lead and Copper entry point sampling				
Water quality parameters				

What is being done?

We are working to correct the problem. For more information, please contact Brad Piland at 972- 427-3771

Lead and copper samples will be taken the second week of June 2022 and submitted to the lab for analysis

Please share this information with all other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly. You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

This notice is being sent to you by City of Crandall. Public Water System Number: Tx:1290007

Date Distributed: 6-9-2022

Abbreviations

MFL: Million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

na: not applicable.

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 parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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

Mrem: millirem per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body

Treatment Technique or TT: A required process intended to reduce the level of contaminant in drinking water

Violation Tables

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

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Follow-up or routine Tap M/R (LCR)	10/01/2021	6/27/22	We failed to test our drinking water for the contaminant and period indicated. Because of this failure, we cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during the period indicated.
Lead consumer notice (LCR)	12/19/22	2022	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulatons.

2021Water Quality Test Results

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Indi-vidual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2022	0.151	0.151—0.151	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen]	10/26/21	0.0611	0.0611 - 0.0611	1	1	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2022	17	13 –9.8	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)	2022	35	29-8—41.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.

NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants
Water Quality Data for Year 2022

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

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)	2022	17.00	13 -19.8	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	35.00	29.8 - 41.2	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2022	4.23	4.23 - 4.23	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.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic	2022	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	2022	0.062	0.062 - 0.062	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2022	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	2022	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	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastics and fertilizer factories.
Fluoride	2022	0.197	0.197 - 0.197	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer
Mercury	2022	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)	2022	0.289	0.289 - 0.289	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2022	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	2022	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	Viola-tion	Likely Source of Contamination
Beta/photon emitters	2021	4.8	4.8 - 4.8	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made de-posits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and ura-nium	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium	2021	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants Water Quality Data for Year 2022 (Cont.)

Synthetic or-ganic contami-nants 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)	2021	Levels lower than de-	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2021	Levels lower than de-	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2021	Levels lower than de-	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Aldicarb	2021	Levels lower than de-	0 - 0	1	3	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Aldicarb Sul-fone	2021	Levels lower than de-	0 - 0	1	2	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Aldicarb Sul-foxide	2021	Levels lower than de-	0 - 0	1	4	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Atrazine	2021	0.1	0.1 - 0.1	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) py-rene	2021	Levels lower than de-tect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distri-bution lines.
Carbofuran	2021	Levels lower than de-tect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.

Chlordane	2021	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2021	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2021	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2021	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2021	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineap-
Dinoseb	2021	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soy-beans and vegetables.
Endrin	2021	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2021	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	No	Discharge from petroleium refineries.
Heptachlor	2021	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopenta-diene	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
Methoxychlor	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl [Vydate]	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and toma-toes.
Pentachlorophenol	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Picloram	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	500	500	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Simazine	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2021	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 Contamina-tion
1, 1, 1 - Trichloro-ethane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal de-greasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2 - Trichloro-ethane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Dichloroeth-ylene	2022	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	2022	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2022	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	2022	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2022	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2022	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants

Volatile Organic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Chlorobenzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories.
Dichloromethane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.
Ethylbenzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Styrene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills.
Tetrachloroethylene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners.
Toluene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	1	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories.
Trichloroethylene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
Vinyl Chloride	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories.
Xylenes	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories.
cis - 1, 2 - Dichloroethylene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
o - Dichlorobenzene	2022	Levels lower than de-	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.

p - Dichlorobenzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
trans - 1, 2 - Dicholoroethylene	2022	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	0.16 NTU	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	100%	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	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2022	1.55	0.50	4.00	4.00	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2022	0.01	0	0.32	0.80	0.80	ppm	Disinfectant.
Chlorite	2022	0.15	0	0.72	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 parts per million (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	Highest Level	Range of Levels	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.
Giardia	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.

NOTE: Only source water was evaluated for cryptosporidium and giardia. Levels shown are not for drinking water.

NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants

Lead and Copper

Contaminants	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2022	15	0.502	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2022	1.3	1.3	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

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. City of Crandall 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	2022	14	10.2 -14.0	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2022	2.26	1.15 -2.26	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2022	12.9	9.67 -12.9	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2022	8.69	6.19 -8.69	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.

Secondary and Other Constituents Not Regulated

Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Aluminum	2022	0.022	0.022 - 0.022	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	2022	53.1	38.3 - 53.1	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2022	24.0	11.1 - 24.0	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element; used in water purification; by-product of oil field activity.
Iron	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2022	3.26	3.26 - 3.26	ppm	Abundant naturally occur-
Manganese	2022	0.0024	0.0018 - 0.0024	ppm	Abundant naturally occur-
Nickel	2022	0.0032	0.0032 - 0.0032	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2022	8.3	7.1 - 8.3	units	Measure of corrosivity of
Silver	2022	Levels lower than detect	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2022	21.3	13.5 - 21.3	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activi-
Sulfate	2022	73.2	48.4 - 73.2	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activi-
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2022	82	62 - 82	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2022	243	173 - 243	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2022	128	98 - 128	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element