

**Ables Springs Special Utility District TX1290010
2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022**

For more information regarding this report contact:
Ables Springs SUD (972) 563-9704
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (972) 563-9704.

Ables Springs SUD Board Of Directors Meetings are held on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at 7:00pm at 30100 FM 429 Terrell, TX.

Sources 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 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 and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at

Ables Springs SUD & NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants

ABLES SPRINGS SUD purchases water from NORTH TEXAS MWD Wylie WTP.

Additional Information on may be obtained at www.ntmwd.com

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2022, our system had an estimated water loss of 9.56%

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 or MCL	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant goal or MRDLG	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
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.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

NTMWD Wylie 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	19.1	6.70-19.10	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	58.8	22.10-58.80	No goal for the total	80	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2022	4.9	4.9 - 4.9	5	10	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water ozonation.

NOTE: Not all sample results may have been used for calculating the Highest Level Detected because some results may be part of an evaluation to determine where compliance sampling should occur in the future. 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	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	0.061	0.060 - 0.061	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	0.688	0.278 - 0.688	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
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	0.439	0.158 - 0.439	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	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.

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

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex)	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2022	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	2022	0.12	0.10 - 0.12	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2022	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	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2022	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	2022	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 petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppt	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2022	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	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
Methoxychlor	2022	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	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2022	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	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Dichloroethylene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

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

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 detect level	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 - Dichloroethylene	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	0.4 NTU	No	Soil runoff.
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99.50%	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)	2022	2.18	0.50	4.00	4.00	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2022	0.00	0	0.27	0.80	0.80	ppm	Disinfectant.
Chlorite	2022	0.145	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 Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	2022	0	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.
Giardia	2022	0	0 - 0	(Oo) Cysts/L	Human and animal fecal waste.

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

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

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2019	15	5	0	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2019	1.30	0.224	0	ppm	NO	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. Ables Springs Special Utility District 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	36.9	11.50-36.90	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2022	1.52	<1.00-1.52	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2022	12.7	6.32-12.70	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2022	7.74	3.32-7.74	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	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Calcium	2022	69.8	32.2 - 69.8	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2022	107	30.0 - 107	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	9.70	9.61 - 9.70	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2022	0.159	0.004 - 0.159	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2022	0.0098	0.0069 - 0.0098	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2022	9.2	7.0 - 9.2	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Silver	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
Sodium	2022	95.4	26.5 - 95.4	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2022	171	84.2 - 171	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2022	139	69 - 139	ppm	Naturally occurring soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2022	492	269 - 492	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2022	194	90 - 194	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2022	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

**Ables Springs Special Utility District TX1290010
2022 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report
For the period of January 1 to December 31, 2022**

For more information regarding this report contact:
Ables Springs SUD (972) 563-9704
Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al telefono (972) 563-9704.

Ables Springs SUD Board Of Directors Meetings are held on the 3rd Wednesday of the month at 7:00pm at 30100 FM 429 Terrell, TX.

Sources 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 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 and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

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

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

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

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at

Ables Springs SUD & NTMWD Tawakoni Water Treatment Plants

ABLES SPRINGS SUD purchases water from NORTH TEXAS MWD Tawakoni WTP.

Additional Information on may be obtained at www.ntmwd.com

In the water loss audit submitted to the Texas Water Development Board for the time period of Jan-Dec 2022, our system had an estimated water loss of 9.56%

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 or MCL	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant goal or MRDLG	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
MFL	million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
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.
ppt	parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)
ppq	parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

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	19.10	6.70-19.10	No goal for the total	60	ppb	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2022	58.80	22.10-58.80	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 and aluminum factories.
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	Violation	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 deposits.
Gross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

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

Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
2, 4, 5 - TP (Silvex)	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Aldicarb	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	3	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Aldicarb Sulfone	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	2	ppb	No	Runoff from agricultural pesticide.
Aldicarb Sulfoxide	2021	Levels lower than detect level	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) pyrene	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.

Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2021	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	50	ppt	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2021	Levels lower than detect level	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.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	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 tomatoes.
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 Contamination
1, 1, 1 - Trichloroethane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories.
1, 1, 2 - Trichloroethane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 1 - Dichloroethylene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2, 4 - Trichlorobenzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories.
1, 2 - Dichloroethane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
1, 2 - Dichloropropane	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories.
Benzene	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories; leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills.
Carbon Tetrachloride	2022	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities.

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

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 detect level	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 - Dichloroethylene	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	2.18	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 Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	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 Water Quality Data for Year 2022 (Cont.)

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	2019	15	5	0	ppb	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2019	1.3	0.224	0	ppm	NO	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. Ables Springs Special Utility District 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	36.9	11.50-36.90	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2022	1.52	<1.00-1.52	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2022	12.7	6.32-12.70	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2022	7.74	3.32-7.74	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 occurring element.
Manganese	2022	0.0024	0.0018 - 0.0024	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
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 water.
Silver	2022	Levels lower than detect level	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 activity.
Sulfate	2022	73.2	48.4 - 73.2	ppm	Naturally occurring; common industrial by-product; by-product of oil field activity.
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 used in the metal industry.

**LEAD & COPPER RULE MONITORING AND REPORTING VIOLATION
MANDATORY LANGUAGE - TIER III**

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

Ables Springs SUD 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 (or did) 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 June 1st-September 30th, 2022 we did not monitor or test for Lead and Copper and therefore cannot be sure of the quality of your drinking water during that time.

The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the last year, how often we are supposed to sample for [these contaminants], 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 were [or will be] taken.

Contaminant	Required sampling frequency	Number of samples taken	When samples should have been taken	When samples were or will be taken
<i>Lead and copper tap water sampling</i>	<i>Every 3 years</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2022</i>	<i>2023</i>
<i>Lead and Copper entry point sampling</i>				
<i>Water quality parameters</i>				

What is being done?

We are working to correct the problem. For the year 2023 we will be collecting two different times for lead and copper to correct the violation. For more information, please contact Tammy Waymire at (972) 563-9704 or 30100 FM 429 Terrell, TX 75161.

Please share this information with all other 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.

This notice is being sent to you by Ables Springs SUD. Public Water System Number: TX1290010
Date Distributed: March 27, 2023