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2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report)

PWS ID# 0430057

Our Mission

At Seis Lagos Utility District, we are committed to providing safe, high quality water services to our community, while maintaining a standard of excellence in customer service and environmental conservation.



Why Is This Report Important?

All water, including drinking water and bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of contaminants. The presence of contaminants do not necessarily pose a health risk. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which must provide the same protection for the health of the general public. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems.

This Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is an annual summary of the quality of drinking water that the Seis Lagos Utility District provides to its customers. The CCR lists all the monitored or federally regulated contaminants found in your drinking water. The EPA requires water systems to test for over 90 contaminants. Our drinking water meets or exceeds all federal (EPA) drinking water requirements.

All Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants

Where do these come from? 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 human activity. Contaminants that may be present in the source water before treatment may include: microbes, inorganic contaminants, pesticides, herbicides, radioactive contaminants and organic chemical contaminants. NTMWD conducts daily tests on both the raw water in Lavon Lake and the treated water purchased by the Seis Lagos Utility District for customer use. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Where Does Your Water Come From?

The Seis Lagos Utility District provides service to approximately 690 active meters. Water is purchased from North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) and delivered to our ground storage tanks. Water is then distributed to customers through the District's distribution system. NTMWD gets raw water from Lavon Lake and treats it at the Wylie Treatment Plant in addition to Lavon Lake, NTMWD holds water rights in Lake Texoma, Jim Chapman Lake (Cooper Lake), Lake Tawakoni, Bois d'Arc Lake, and the East Fork Raw Water Supply Project (Wetland) which augment supplies. For more information visit www.ntmwd.com.

Source Water Assessment

The Texas Commission Environmental Quality (TCEQ) completed an assessment of the NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plant source water from Lavon Lake, and the results indicate that some of those sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for the NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plant Water System are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confidence Report.

For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at the NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plant system, contact the NTMWD Environmental Services Department at 972-442-5405 or environmental.info@ntmwd.com. Further details about source water assessments are available at Drinking Water Watch at dww2.tceq.texas.gov/DWW/.



Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium or iron) 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 causes for health concerns. Therefore, secondaries are not required to be reported in this document but may affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Cryptosporidium

NTMWD has tested lake water and treated water for the presence of cryptosporidium for several years. Cryptosporidium has been absent in all samples tested. Cryptosporidium is a protozoan which is so small it can be seen only with a microscope. It affects the digestive tracts of humans and animals. At this time, there is no specific drug therapy proven to be effective, but people with healthy immune systems will usually recover from a cryptosporidium infection within two weeks. NTMWD continues to diligently test both source water and treated water for the presence of cryptosporidium.



Weakened Immune Systems

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as cryptosporidium, drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/ AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from a physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium are available from the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1.800.426.4791.

Ozonation

NTMWD completed implementation of ozone for primary disinfection at the Wylie Water Treatment Plants in 2014 for compliance with the Disinfection By-Products 2 Rule (DBP2). The DBP2 Rule changed the compliance criteria for trihalomethanes and haloacetic acids which are created when chlorine is used as the primary disinfectant. Ozone is also effective in treating taste and odor compounds associated with the District's surface water sources.



Chloramines

NTMWD uses Chloramines for disinfection purposes. The benefit of using Chloramines is to reduce the levels of disinfection byproducts in the system, while still providing protection from waterborne disease.

The use of Chloramines can cause problems to persons dependent on dialysis machines. A condition known as hemolytic anemia can occur if this disinfectant is not completely removed from the water that is used for the dialysate. Consequently, the pretreatment scheme used for the dialysis units must include some means, such as a charcoal filter, for removing the Chloramine from the water used. Medical facilities should also determine if additional precautions are required for other medical equipment. In addition, Chloraminated water may be toxic to fish.

If you have a fish tank, please make sure that the chemicals or filters that you are using are designed for use in water that has been treated with Chloramines. You may need to change the type of filter that you use for fish tanks.



Required 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. This water supply 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 at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Definitions & Abbreviations

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

Action Level (AL): is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirement which a water system must follow
Avg: Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

HAA: stands for haloacetic acid, a by-product of disinfection.

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.

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 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.

MRL: is the abbreviation for minimum reporting level.

Maximum Contaminant Level 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 residual disinfectant level 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.

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.

MREM: millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)

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

NA: not applicable

NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units

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

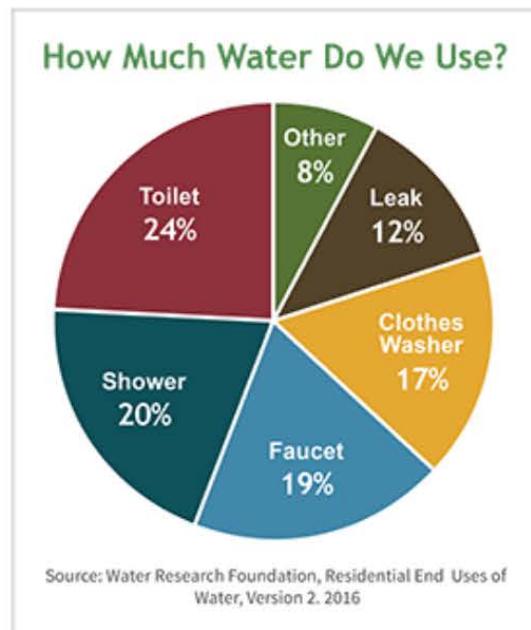
Ppt: parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

THM: is the abbreviation for trihalomethanes, a by-product of disinfection of water. Some people who drink water containing trihalomethanes in excess of the MCL over many years may experience problems with their liver, kidneys, or central nervous system, and may have an increased risk of getting cancer.

TOC: is the abbreviation for total organic carbon.

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

Turbidity: is a measure of water's clarity. Turbidity has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Water with lower turbidity is clearer than water with higher turbidity.



Water Loss

In the water audit to the Texas Water Development board for the time period between January 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023, our system lost an estimated 15,254,356 gallons of water through main breaks, leaks, inaccurate customer metering theft.



NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants

Water Quality Data for Year 2023

Coliform Bacteria

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample	0.00	0	0	No	Naturally present in the environment.

NOTE: Reported monthly tests found no fecal coliform bacteria. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful bacteria may be present.

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2023	0.0228	0.016 - 0.0228	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2023	0.0351	0.0295 - 0.0351	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	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.

**NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants
Water Quality Data for Year 2023 (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	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 petroleum 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.

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants Water Quality Data for Year 2023 (Cont.)

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 - Dichloroethylene	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	2.15	0.64	2.54	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.

NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants Water Quality Data for Year 2023 (Cont.)

Lead and Copper

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Lead	9/12/22 - 9/13/22	15	5	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	9/12/22 - 9/13/22	1.30	0.666	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.

LEAD AND COPPER RULE: The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity.

Lead and Copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of plumbing materials containing lead and copper.

ADDITIONAL HEALTH INFORMATION FOR LEAD: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Seis Lagos 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	2023	15.2	4.72 - 15.20	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2023	2.83	1.30 - 2.83	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromodichloromethane	2023	16.4	6.33 - 16.40	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Dibromochloromethane	2023	11.5	5.33 - 11.50	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 THM 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	<p>The North Texas MWD Wylie WIP 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.</p> <p>We failed to monitor and/or report the following constituents: Nitrate □</p> <p>This/These violation(s) occurred in the monitoring period(s): First Quarter 01/01/2023 - 3/31/2023 □</p> <p>Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not your drinking water is safe from chemical contamination. We did not complete all monitoring and/or reporting for chemical constituents, and therefore TCEQ cannot be sure of the safety of your drinking water during that time. □</p> <p>We are taking the following actions to address the issue: The sample was taken during the required sampling period and results are within compliance criteria. The violation was due to a delay in receiving lab results from a third-party lab. Once the results were released to TCEQ the violation was resolved. □</p> <p>Please share this information with all people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (i.e., people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.</p> <p>If you have questions concerning this matter you may contact NTMWD Water System Manager - Treatment Mr. Gabriel Bowden at (972) 608- 7009 □</p> <p>Posted/Delivered on: 3-28-2024</p>

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Lucas, TX 75002-8781



**SEIS LAGOS UTILITY DISTRICT
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

President
Nick Calautti
nick.calautti@slud.us

Vice-President
Jerod Hangartner
jerod.hangartner@slud.us

Secretary/Treasurer
Jeff Henderson
jeff.henderson@slud.us

Director
Scott Hengemuhle
scott.hengemuhle@slud.us

Director
Omar Naji
omar.naji@slud.us

For Information On Water Quality

For inquiries about water quality or
this report, please contact:

Seis Lagos Utility District
2730 Country Club Road, Suite E-1
Lucas, TX 75002
Phone: 972-442-6875
Email: district@slud.us
Website: www.slud.us

For specific inquiries, you may also
reach out to:

Chris Windsor
Superintendent
district@slud.us

*Join
US*

Dive into the action and attend
our monthly Board of Directors
Meetings. Your ideas and input
are invaluable as we discuss
important topics affecting our
community.

**Seis Lagos Utility District
Board Of Directors Meetings**

222 Seis Lagos Trail
Wylie, Texas 75098

Every Third Monday of the Month at 7:00PM

**SEIS LAGOS
UTILITY DISTRICT**

New 24/7 Online Account Management and Payments

- VIEW USAGE HISTORY
- VIEW PAYMENT HISTORY
- SET UP RECURRING PAYMENTS
- SIGN UP FOR PAPERLESS BILLING

SCAN ME

SAVE TIME. SKIP THE LINE. PAY ONLINE.

For Information In Spanish: Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Para asistencia en español, favor de llamar al teléfono (972) 442-6875.