The North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD) provides safe and reliable drinking water to meet the needs of the citizens it serves. With a service area of 1,976 square miles and serving in excess of 1.5 million individuals, it is of utmost importance to assure that water quality meets or exceeds all Safe Drinking Water Standards established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as well as regulations set by the state. The NTMWD utilizes a multi-barrier treatment process to accomplish this goal. The treatment process eliminates or reduces particulates, impurities, and waterborne microorganisms in the water supply. The NTMWD routinely performs a range of water quality tests prior to, during, and after the water treatment process takes place to ensure that high quality water is delivered.

Where Do We Get Our Drinking Water?
The NTMWD drinking water is obtained from surface water sources. The NTMWD receives raw water from Lavon Lake for treatment at the Wylie Water Treatment Plants. In addition to Lavon Lake, NTMWD holds water rights in: Lake Texoma, Jim Chapman Lake (Cooper Lake), Lake Tawakoni (through a contract with the Sabine River Authority), and the East Fork Raw Water Supply Project (Wetland) which augment supplies. For detailed information on our water sources, treatment processes and more, visit our Web site at www.ntmwd.com.

Source of Drinking Water
The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:
- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from human or animal waste.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, mining or oil and gas production, or septic systems.
- 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.

ALL Drinking Water May Contain Contaminants
When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated
This report is a summary of the quality of the water NTMWD provides to our customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent EPA required tests and is presented in the following pages. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what is in your drinking water.
DEFINITIONS

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

**Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (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 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 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.

**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.

Terms to Know

- **terms to know:**
- **ntu:** nephelometric turbidity units
- **mfl:** million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)
- **pCi/L:** picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
- **ppm:** parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)
- **ppb:** parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μg/L)
- **ppt:** parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
- **ppq:** parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter

**Cryptosporidium**

The NTMWD continues to diligently analyze both source water and treated water for the presence of Cryptosporidium. Cryptosporidium has not been detected in any of the samples tested. Cryptosporidium is a microbial parasite that may be commonly found in surface water. Cryptosporidium may come from animal and human feces in the watershed. Although treatment by filtration removes Cryptosporidium, it cannot guarantee 100 percent removal. The testing methods used cannot determine if the organisms are alive and capable of causing cryptosporidiosis, an abdominal infection with nausea, diarrhea and abdominal cramps that may occur after ingestion of contaminated water.