



Monthly independent lab testing results for disinfection by-products (DBPs) in NTMWD water transmission system

sampling locations represent a cross-section of average water ages in the NTMWD transmission system

(TTHM)	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19**		Apr-19	May-19	Jun-19	Average	MCL*
South System near Plano	26 ppb	24 ppb	32 ppb	34 ppb	43 ppb	25 ppb	39 ppb	43 ppb	32 ppb	80 ppb annual avg
East System near Royse City	29 ppb	27 ppb	29 ppb	92 ppb	91 ppb	21 ppb	36 ppb	40 ppb	39 ppb	80 ppb annual avg
South System near Forney	29 ppb	28 ppb	31 ppb	42 ppb	61 ppb	24 ppb	45 ppb	54 ppb	37 ppb	80 ppb annual avg
(HAA5)										
South System near Plano	30 ppb	17 ppb	16 ppb	24 ppb	24 ppb	13 ppb	24 ppb	27 ppb	21 ppb	60 ppb annual avg
East System near Royse City	32 ppb	16 ppb	17 ppb	40 ppb	40 ppb	10 ppb	28 ppb	24 ppb	24 ppb	60 ppb annual avg
South System near Forney	26 ppb	19 ppb	18 ppb	33 ppb	35 ppb	15 ppb	22 ppb	23 ppb	22 ppb	60 ppb annual avg

* Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water.

**NTMWD routinely samples on a monthly basis near the 3rd week. For March 2019, an additional sample was taken at the beginning of the month to provide initial data during the annual maintenance period. An average of the two samples collected in March was used to calculate the Average to Date for each sampling location.

ppb = Micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water

“There may be an increase in the level of disinfection by-products being formed during this short time. Health concerns related to disinfection by-product formation are based on prolonged exposure, and the conversions typically only last two to four weeks at a time. Limited scientific studies following shorter-term exposure to disinfection byproducts have been published that did not find any association between exposure and dermatitis (skin rashes).”

– TCEQ Facts about Drinking Water Disinfection and the Free Chlorine Conversion Process

“Disinfection byproducts at the concentrations in drinking water would not be expected to cause adverse health effects. The EPA regulates disinfection byproducts such as Trihalomethanes to concentrations sufficiently low so they will not cause health effects.” – Scott Phillips, MD, Medical Toxicologist.