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# 2017 Consumer Confidence Report for Public Water System MARKOUT WSC

This is your annual water quality report for January 1 to December 31, 2017. Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el agua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telefono (972) 342-3081.

MARKOUT WSC provides purchased surface water from the City of Forney. The City of Forney purchases its water from the North Texas Municipal Water District (NTMWD). 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, Lake Tawakoni, and the East Fork Water Reuse Project which augments supplies. For detailed information on our water sources, treatment process and more, please visit NTMWD's website at: [www.ntmwd.com](http://www.ntmwd.com)

## Definitions and Abbreviations

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Action Level:

Action Level Goal (ALG):

Avg:

Level 1 Assessment:

Level 2 Assessment:

Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:

Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:

Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:

MFL

mrem:

na:

NTU

pCi/L

ppb:

ppm:

ppq

ppt

Treatment Technique or TT:

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

The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. ALGs allow for a margin of safety.

Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

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

not applicable.

nephelometric turbidity units (a measure of turbidity)

picouries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.

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

parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter (pg/L)

parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

## Information about your 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 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 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 <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

### Public Participation Opportunities:

The Board of Directors generally meets monthly. The next meeting is scheduled for July 9, 2018 at 6:00pm at the Corporation Office located at 10371 Walnut Lane, Forney, TX 75126. Please visit our website for additional information: [www.markoutwsc.com](http://www.markoutwsc.com) PH: (972) 564-1250.

### Information about Source Water

MARKOUT WSC purchases water from CITY OF FORNEY. The CITY OF FORNEY provides purchase surface water from the North Texas Municipal Water District. The NTMWD Water Quality Test Results are included at the end of this report for your review. 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 drinking water source based on human activities and natural

conditions. The system(s) from which we purchase our water received the assessment report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system contact General Manager Denise Spurgin at (972) 564-1250.

## 2017 Water Quality Test Results

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	1.3	0.5976	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	0	15	1.85	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfection By-Products	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2017	12	1.4 - 19	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)	2017	26	17.3 - 31.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	N	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
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\*\* The value in the Highest Level or Average Detected column is the highest average of all TTHM sample results collected at a location over a year'

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level or Average Detected	Range of Individual Samples	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen]	2017	0.454	0.454 - 0.454	10	10	ppm	N	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.

Disinfectant Residual	Year	Average Level	Range of Levels Detected	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Source in Drinking Water
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2017	1.72	0.0 - 3.6	4	4	Ppm	Y	Water additive used to control microbes.

### Violations Table

#### Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
Minimum Residual Treatment Technique	August 4, 2017	September 27, 2017	Markout WSC failed to meet the minimum treatment techniques set by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality for the months of August and September 2017. Specifically, our water system failed to maintain an acceptable disinfectant residual throughout the distribution system for two consecutive months. Violation was corrected and Markout WSC is back in compliance.

# NTMWD Wylie Water Treatment Plants - 2017

## 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	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)	2017	19.0	1.4 - 19.0	No goal for the total	60	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2017	31.7	17.3 - 31.7	No goal for the total	80	ppb	No	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromate	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0.0 - 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.

Inorganic Contaminants	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Antimony	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	6	6	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; and test addition.
Arsenic	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium	2017	0.060	0.059 - 0.060	2	2	ppm	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
Beryllium	2017	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	2017	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	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride	2017	0.38	0.26 - 0.38	4	4	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury	2017	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)	2017	0.97	0.09 - 0.97	10	10	ppm	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks; sewage; erosion of natural deposits.
Selenium	2017	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	2017	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
Radon	2017	6.2	6.2 - 6.2	0	50	pCi/L	No	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
Cross alpha excluding radon and uranium	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	15	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.
Radium	2017	127	1.27 - 1.27	0	5	pCi/L	No	Erosion of natural deposits.

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)	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Residue of banned herbicide.
2, 4 - D	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Alachlor	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Atrazine	2017	0.20	0.20 - 0.20	3	3	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.
Benzo (a) pyrene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppt	No	Leaching from linings of water storage tanks and distribution lines.
Carbofuran	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Leaching of soil fumigant used on rice and alfalfa.
Chlordane	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Dalapon	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff from herbicide used on rights of way.
D (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	400	400	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	6	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and chemical factories.
Dibromochloropropane (DBCP)	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	0	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from soil fumigant used on soybeans, cotton, pineapples, and orchards.
Dinoseb	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from herbicide used on soybeans and vegetables.
Endrin	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	2	2	ppb	No	Residue of banned insecticide.
Ethylene dibromide	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	400	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries.
Heptachlor	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppb	No	Residue of banned termiticide.
Heptachlor epoxide	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	200	ppb	No	Breakdown of heptachlor.
Hexachlorobenzene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from metal refineries and agricultural chemical factories.
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	50	50	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical factories.
Lindane	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cattle, lumber, and gardens.
Methoxychlor	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	40	40	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on fruits, vegetables, alfalfa, and livestock.
Oxamyl (Vydate)	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on apples, potatoes, and tomatoes.
Pentachlorophenol	2016	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	1	ppb	No	Discharge from wood preserving factories.
Simazine	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	4	4	ppb	No	Herbicide runoff.
Toxaphene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	3	ppb	No	Runoff / leaching from insecticide used on cotton and cattle.

## Regulated Contaminants (Continued)

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
1,1,1-trichloroethane	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	200	200	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-trichloroethane	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	3	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1,1-Dichloroethylene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	7	7	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from textile-finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2-Dichloropropane	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Benzene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Carbon tetrachloride	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Chlorobenzene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
Dichloromethane	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	5	ppb	No	Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Ethylbenzene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	700	ppb	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Styrene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; leaching from landfills
Trichloroethylene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	5	ppb	No	Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	1	5	ppm	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
Trichloroethylene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	2	ppb	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other factories
Vinyl Chloride	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	10	10	ppm	No	Leaching from PVC piping; discharge from plastics factories
Xylenes	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	70	70	ppb	No	Discharge from petroleum factories; discharge from chemical factories
cis - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	600	600	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
o - Dichlorobenzene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	75	75	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p - Dichlorobenzene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	100	100	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
trans - 1,2 - Dichloroethylene	2017	Levels lower than detect level	0 - 0	0	100	ppb	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories

## Turbidity

Parameter	Limit (Treatment/Technique)	Level Detected	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Highest single measurement	1 NTU	0.74	No	Soil runoff
Lowest monthly percentage (%) meeting limit	0.3 NTU	99.30%	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

Chemical Used	Year	Average Level of Quatranity Data	Lowest Result of Single Sample	Highest Result of Single Sample	MRDL	MRDLG	Units	Source of Chemical
Chlorine Residual (Chloramines)	2017	1.72	0	3.6	4.0	<4.0	ppm	Disinfectant used to control microbes.
Chlorine Dioxide	2017	0	0	0	0.8	0.8	ppm	Disinfectant
Chlorite	2017	0	0	0.072	1.0	N/A	ppm	Disinfectant

## Total Organic Carbon

Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2017	4.38	3.93 - 4.38	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
2017	3.24	2.20 - 3.24	ppm	Naturally present in the environment
2017	47.2%	22.5 - 47.2	% removal *	N/A

NOTE: Total organic carbon (TOC) has no health effects. The disinfectant can combine with TOC to form disinfection by-products. Disinfection is necessary to ensure that water does not have unacceptable levels of pathogens. By-products of disinfection include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs) which are reported elsewhere in this report.

\* Removal ratio is the percent of TOC removed by the treatment process divided by the percent of TOC required by TCEQ to be removed.

## Lead and Copper

Contaminant	Date Sampled	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2017	1.3	0	0	ppm	No	Erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives; corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2017	15	0	0	ppb	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits.

**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. Maricopa WSC 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>.

## Cryptosporidium And Giardia

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Cryptosporidium	2017	0	0 - 0	(Co) Cysts/L	No	Human and animal fecal waste.
Giardia	2017	0	0 - 0	(Co) Cysts/L	No	Human and animal fecal waste.

## Unregulated Contaminants

Contaminant	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloroform	2017	15.50	9.49 - 15.5	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection.
Bromoform	2017	2.48	<1.00 - 2.48	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2017	9.89	4.91 - 9.89	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Dibromochloromethane	2017	8.59	2.89 - 8.59	ppb	By-product of drinking water disinfection

NOTE: Bromoform, chloroform, dichlorobromomethane, 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
Calcium	2017	78.5	47.0 - 78.5	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Chloride	2017	108	14 - 108	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element, used in water purification, by-product of oil field activity.
Hardness as Ca/Mg	2017	164	159 - 164	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium and magnesium.
Iron	2017	0.30	0.00 - 0.30	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, iron or steel water delivery equipment or facilities.
Magnesium	2017	11.6	4.41 - 11.6	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Manganese	2017	0.025	0.0019 - 0.025	ppm	Abundant naturally occurring element.
Nickel	2017	0.0071	0.0047 - 0.0071	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits.
pH	2017	8.82	7.65 - 8.82	units	Measure of corrosivity of water.
Sodium	2017	123	46.1 - 123	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits, by-product of oil field activity.
Sulfate	2017	266	47 - 266	ppm	Naturally occurring, common industrial by-product, by-product of oil field activity.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO3	2017	110	61 - 110	ppm	Naturally occurring, soluble mineral salts.
Total Dissolved Solids	2017	562	292 - 562	ppm	Total dissolved mineral constituents in water.
Total Hardness as CaCO3	2017	236	124 - 236	ppm	Naturally occurring calcium.
Zinc	2017	0.020	0.0025 - 0.020	ppm	Moderately abundant naturally occurring element used in the metal industry.

## Violations Table

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
<b>Bromate</b>			
Some people who drink water containing bromate in excess of the MCL over many years may have an increased risk of getting cancer.			
Monitoring, Routine (DBP)	April 1, 2017	April 30, 2017	NTMWD failed to collect the required monthly samples for bromate of the water entering the distribution system during April 2017. This monitoring is required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality's "Drinking Water Standards" and the federal "Safe Drinking Water Act," Public Law 95-523. Failure to monitor or monitoring inadequately makes it impossible to know if there is bromate in excess of the maximum contaminant level (MCL) requirement of 0.010 mg/l (ppm). Our water system is required to take one bromate sample once each month. Failure to collect all required bromate samples is a violation of the monitoring requirements and we are required to notify you of this violation.